

Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2011 with funding from  
The Institute of Museum and Library Services through an Indiana State Library LSTA Grant















HISTORY  
OF THE  
MAUMEE RIVER BASIN  

---

ALLEN COUNTY  
INDIANA

BY

COL. ROBERT S. ROBERTSON

ASSISTED BY A CORPS OF ABLE EDITORS AND CONTRIBUTORS

---

ILLUSTRATED

---

VOL. II

---

BOWEN & SLOCUM



Ms 22208



## PREFACE

---

IN placing the "History of Allen County," as an integral part of the "History of the Maumee River Basin," before the citizens of the county, the publishers can conscientiously claim that they have carried out in full every promise made in the prospectus. The historical articles from the pen of Col. Robert S. Robertson, as well as the special articles by other able and well-known writers, compose a valuable collection and will prove not only of interest to the present generation, but of inestimable value to future historians, being the result of patient toil and deep research. Every biographical sketch in this work has been submitted to the party interested for approval and correction, and therefore any error of fact, if there be any, is solely due to the person for whom the sketch was prepared.

The publishers would here avail themselves of the opportunity to thank the citizens of Allen county for the uniform kindness with which they have regarded the undertaking and for their many services rendered in the gaining of necessary information. Confident that our efforts to please will fully meet the approbation of the public, we are

Respectfully,

BOWEN & SLOCUM.







# CONTENTS

---

CHAPTER I—HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF ALLEN COUNTY —ITS LEGAL DEVELOPMENT—ITS COURTS, AND BENCH AND BAR—First Settlements—Beginning of Law and Order— First Courts in Northwest Territory—Early Fees—Indiana Ter- ritory Organized—Admission of Indiana as a State—Early Hap- penings—Formation of Counties—Early County Courts and Judges — Probate Courts — Court of Common Pleas — Criminal Circuit Court — Superior Court — Board of Commissioners — First Court House—Second Court House—Present Court House—Internal Im- provements .....	18
CHAPTER II—PIONEER DAYS AND WAYS—Early Indians and Fur Traders—The Old Fort—A Forgotten Hero—Early Missionary Ef- forts—The Village—Primitive Traffic—Social Events—Old Portraits —Old Advertisements—Auntie Vance.....	60
CHAPTER III—ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICIALS—Circuit Judges— Associate Judges—Probate and Common Pleas Judges—Criminal Judges—Superior Judges—Prosecuting Attorneys, Circuit Court— Prosecuting Attorneys, Common Pleas Court—Prosecuting Attor- neys, Criminal Court—Clerks of the Circuit Court—Auditors— Treasurers — Sheriffs — Recorders — Surveyors — Coroners — County School Superintendents — County Board of Trustees — County Commissioners — Members of General Assembly — Repre- sentatives—Miscellaneous Officials.....	82
CHAPTER IV — MUNICIPAL MATTERS — Original Plats — Municipal Incorporation—Early Officials—Corporation Seal—Mayors—City Treasurers—City Attorneys—City Clerks—Street Commissioners— Foremen of Street Repairs—Civil Engineers—Assessors—Marshals —Aldermen—Board of Health—Department of Public Works—De- partment of Public Safety—Water Works Board—Trustees of Pub- lic Schools—Superintendents of Public Schools—City Building....	93
CHAPTER V—BANKING INSTITUTIONS OF FORT WAYNE AND ALLEN COUNTY—Branch of State Bank of Indiana—Hugh Mc- Culloch—Fort Wayne National Bank—Bond Brothers—Old Na-	



## CONTENTS.

tional Bank—Allen Hamilton & Company—The Hamilton Bank—Hamilton National Bank—First National Bank—Merchants' National Bank—White National Bank—German-American National Bank—Nuttman & Company—Fort Wayne Savings Bank—Isaac Lauferty—The Cheney Bank—Commercial Bank—Straus Brothers & Company—Bank of Wayne—Citizens' State Bank of Monroeville—Woodburn Banking Company—Zanesville State Bank—Fort Wayne Trust Company—Citizens' Trust Company—Tri-State Loan and Trust Company—People's Trust and Savings Company..... 113

CHAPTER VI—BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS—Allen County Building and Loan Association—Fort Wayne Building, Loan-Fund and Saving Association—German Building, Loan and Saving Association—Teutonic Building and Loan Association—Tri-State Building and Loan Association—Wayne Building and Loan Association. 146

CHAPTER VII—INDUSTRIES OF FORT WAYNE—Early Industrial Development—Saw-Mills—Flour Mills—Bass Foundry and Machine Company—Western Gas Construction Company—Kerr Murray Manufacturing Company—Electrical Works—Jenney Electric Light Company—Fort Wayne Electric Works—Bowser Oil Tank Industry—Foundries and Machine Shops—Central Foundry Company—Menifee Foundry Company—Fort Wayne Foundry and Machine Company—Indiana Machine Works—J. H. Bass Manufacturing Company—Centlivre Manufacturing Company—Haberkorn Engine Company—Indiana Road Machine Company—Wagon and Carriage Industry—City Carriage Works—Olds Wagon Works—Fort Wayne Spoke and Bending Company—Paul Manufacturing Company—Louis Rastetter & Son—Fort Wayne Windmill Company—The Packard Company—Peters Box and Lumber Company—White Wheel Works—Box Industry—Fort Wayne Box Company—Olds Wheel Works—Cooperage—Noble Machine Company—Furniture—Fort Wayne Furniture Works—D. N. Foster—Pape Furniture Company—Fort Wayne Special Furniture Company—Brewing Industry—Centlivre Brewing Company—Berghoff Brewing Company—Fort Wayne Knitting Mill—Economy Glove Company—The Paragon Company—Union Manufacturing Company—Hoosier Manufacturing Company—Boss Manufacturing Company—Shirt Waist Industry—Bread and Biscuit Industry—Perfection Biscuit Company—Craig Biscuit Company—National Biscuit Company—Plumbing Supplies—Knott, VanArnum Company—Washing Machine Industry—Anthony Wayne Manufacturing Company—Peerless Manufacturing Company—Horton Manufacturing Company—Superior Manufacturing Company—The Packing Industry—Fred Eckart Packing Company—Bash Packing Company—Carpets and Rugs—Saddlery and Harness—Patent Medicines—Moellering Medicine Company—Rundell Proprietary Company—Live Stock Proprietary Remedy Company—Brick, Tile, Etc.—Marble and Granite Works—Artificial Stone—Summit City Soap Works—The Cigar Industry..... 148



## CONTENTS.

CHAPTER VIII—EDUCATION—Early Schools—First School House in Fort Wayne—The Ladies' Seminary—Methodist College—Presbyterian Academy—Westminster Seminary—State School System—Growth of City Schools—Erection of School Houses—The High School—Music and Reading—Drawing—Physical Culture—Training School for Teachers—Primary Supervisor—The Kindergartens—Fort Wayne School Trustees—School Accommodations—Parochial and Other Schools.....	224
CHAPTER IX—AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES—The Pioneer Farmers—Early Cabin Homes—First Crops—Construction of First Roads—First Agricultural Society—Allen County Horticultural Society—Indiana State Fair—Indiana Horticultural Society—Northern Indiana Agricultural and Horticultural Association—Farmers' Institutes.....	244
CHAPTER X—MILITARY SOCIETIES AND MILITARY COMPANIES OF FORT WAYNE AND ALLEN COUNTY—Grand Army of the Republic—Post No. 1—Jesse Adams Post, No. 493—First Memorial Day—Sion S. Bass Post, No. 40—Anthony Wayne Post, No. 271—George Humphrey Post, No. 530—General Lawton Post, No. 590—Post No. 3—David K. Stopher Post, No. 75—Post No. 4—William H. Link Post, No. 301—Union Veteran Legion—Woman's Relief Corps—Ladies of the G. A. R.—Sons of Veterans—Union Ex-Prisoners of War Association of Northeastern Indiana—United Spanish War Veterans—Society Army of the Philippines—The Wayne Guards—Fort Wayne Light Guard—Fort Wayne College Cadets—The Hibernian Rifles—Fort Wayne Rifles—Fort Wayne Veterans—Battery B, Indiana National Guard—Company L, Third Regiment, I. N. G.—Company G, Third Regiment, I. N. G.—Company D, Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Association—Sons of the American Revolution—Daughters of the American Revolution.....	251
CHAPTER XI — MEDICAL HISTORY OF ALLEN COUNTY — Distinguished Practitioners—Medical Periodicals—Allen County Medical Society—Fort Wayne Academy of Medicine—St. Joseph's Hospital—City Hospital—Hope Hospital—Fort Wayne College of Medicine—Physicians as Military Surgeons.....	289
CHAPTER XII—POLICE DEPARTMENT—Organization of Department—Police Station—Past and Present Officials.....	297
CHAPTER XIII—FIRE DEPARTMENT—Early Volunteer Companies—Fire Limits Established—First Apparatus—Fire Alarm Telegraph System Installed—Engine Houses—Officials of the Department and Personnel of the Companies—Firemen's Pension Fund.....	301
CHAPTER XIV—WATER WORKS—First Action by the City Council—Construction of Works—Sources of Water Supply—Additional Equipment—Officials .....	309



## CONTENTS.

CHAPTER XV — TELEPHONES — The Lumbard Exchange — Western Union Lines—Bell Telephone Company—Home Telephone and Telegraph Company—National Telephone and Telegraph Company....	316
CHAPTER XVI—STATE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE-MINDED YOUTH—Legislative Provision—Made an Independent Institution—Construction of Buildings—Superintendents—Aim of the School—Official Staff .....	320
CHAPTER XVII—LIBRARIES OF ALLEN COUNTY—Legislative Provisions—Allen County Public Library—Workingmen's Institute and Library—Lectures—Township Libraries—Monroe Township School Library—Monroeville Public School Library—Emerine J. Hamilton Library—Fort Wayne Free Public Library—Donation by Andrew Carnegie for Library Building—Books in Library and Their Comparative Circulation — Library Staff — Concordia College Libraries .....	327
CHAPTER XVIII—PRIVATE LIBRARIES OF FORT WAYNE—F. P. Randall Library, and those of Rev. S. and Mrs. Wagenhals, Miss Margaret Hamilton, Montgomery Hamilton, Andrew H. Hamilton, F. J. Hayden, Hugh T. Hanna, Mrs. Helen F. Fleming, Bishop Alerding, R. S. Taylor, R. S. Robertson, John H. Jacobs, and the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association.....	348
CHAPTER XIX—WOMEN'S CLUBS OF FORT WAYNE AND ALLEN COUNTY—Necessity for Women's Clubs—Indiana's First Club—Allen County Woman's Rights Association—The Club—Qui Vive Club—Woman's Reading Club—The Other Club—T. M. C. C. Club —The Seven Club—The Saturday Club—Woman's Club League—Morning Musical Society—Art School Association—The Carroll Club—Current Literature Club—Young Women's Christian Association — The Needlework Guild — Duodecimo Club, New Haven — Ladies' Aid Society, Dunfee — Minerva Club, Hoagland — Harlan Literary Club, Harlan—Home-makers' Association.....	394
CHAPTER XX—ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES—St. Augustine—Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception—First Missionary Efforts—Mother of God Church—St. Peter's Church—St. Paul's Church—St. Patrick's Church—Church of the Precious Blood—St. Joseph's Chapel—St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum—St. Leo Church, Leo—St. Louis Church, Jefferson Township—Church of St. John the Baptist, New Haven—St. Joseph's Church, Hesse Cassell—St. Vincent's Church, Academy—St. Patrick's Church, Arcola—Church of St. Rose of Lima, Monroeville—St. Aloysius Church, Pleasant Township .....	413



## CONTENTS.

CHAPTER XXI—METHODIST CHURCHES—Wonderful Growth of Methodism, and its Potential Influence—Early Ministrations in Allen County—Class Organized in 1830—Early Preachers—First Methodist Episcopal Church—Wayne Street Methodist Episcopal Church—Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church—St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church—Bethany Methodist Episcopal Church—Free Methodist Church—African Methodist Episcopal Church.....	437
CHAPTER XXII—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCHES—The First Protestant Minister in Fort Wayne a Presbyterian—"Father Ross"—First Presbyterian Church—Semi-Centennial—Second (Westminster Presbyterian Church—Third Presbyterian Church—Bethany Presbyterian Church.....	448
CHAPTER XXIII—BAPTIST CHURCHES—First Baptist Church—Rev. Isaac McCoy—Beaver Chapel—German Baptist (Dunker) Church.	460
CHAPTER XXIV—LUTHERAN CHURCHES—Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church (English)—German Evangelical Lutheran Churches—St. Paul's Church—St. John's Church—Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church—Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Congregational Church—Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church (German)—Emmaus Evangelical Church—Christ's Evangelical Lutheran Church—Lutheran Church of the Redeemer—Evangelical Concordia Congregation—Grace Evangelical Church—Martin's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Adams Station—St. Peter's Church, St. Joseph Township—German Evangelical Church, New Haven—German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Gar Creek—St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Marion Township—St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Hoagland.....	467
CHAPTER XXV—REFORMED CHURCHES—St. John's German Reformed Church—Second German Reformed Salem Church—Grace Reformed Church.....	480
CHAPTER XXVI—PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES—Trinity Church—St. Andrew's Mission.....	484
CHAPTER XXVII—UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.....	489
CHAPTER XXVIII—CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES—Plymouth Congregational Church—South Congregational Church.....	492
CHAPTER XXIX—CHRISTIAN CHURCHES—West Jefferson Street Church—West Creighton Church.....	495



## CONTENTS.

CHAPTER XXX—UNITED BRETHREN CHURCHES—First United Brethren Church—Second United Brethren Church.....	498
CHAPTER XXXI—EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.....	500
CHAPTER XXXII—FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTISTS).....	503
CHAPTER XXXIII—HEBREW—Achd'uth Veshalom Synagogue, of B'Nai Israel .....	506
CHAPTER XXXIV—YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.....	509
CHAPTER XXXV—YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION...	513
CHAPTER XXXVI—FREEMASONRY IN FORT WAYNE AND ALLEN COUNTY—Wayne Lodge, No. 25—Early Masonic Events—Anti-Masonic Movement—Troublous Times—Summit City Lodge, No. 170—Sol D. Bayless Lodge, No. 359—Home Lodge, No. 342—Leo Lodge, No. 224, Leo—Olive Branch Lodge, No. 248, Poe—Monroeville Lodge, No. 293—Harlan Lodge, No. 296, Harlan—Newman Lodge, No. 376, New Haven—Henry King Lodge, No. 382, Huntertown—Fort Wayne Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M.—Fort Wayne Council, No. 4, R. & S. M.—Fort Wayne Commandery, No. 4, K. T.—Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. R.—Darius Council, Princes of Jerusalem, A. A. S. R.—Order of the Eastern Star—Summit City Chapter, No. 45, O. E. S.—Shiloh Chapter, No. 141, O. E. S.—Clandestine Masonry—The Masonic Temple.....	516
CHAPTER XXXVII—INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS—Fort Wayne Lodge, No. 14—Fort Wayne Encampment, No. 152—Fort Wayne Canton, Patriarchs Militant—Harmony Lodge, No. 19—Summit Encampment, No. 16—Deborah Lodge, No. 110, Daughters of Rebekah—Degree of Honor Lodge, No. 23—Concordia Lodge, No. 228—Concordia Lodge, No. 41, Daughters of Rebekah..	536
CHAPTER XXXVIII—KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS—Phoenix Lodge, No. 101—Rathbone Sisters—Fort Wayne Lodge, No. 116.....	544
CHAPTER XXXIX—OTHER FRATERNAL AND BENEVOLENT ORDERS—Fort Wayne Lodge, No. 155, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks—Fraternal Order of Eagles—Independent Order B'nai B'rith—Independent Order of Foresters—Improved Order of Red Men—Degree of Pocahontas—Knights of the Maccabees—Ladies of the Maccabees—Brotherhood of American Yeomen—Royal Arcanum—Order of Ben Hur—Knights and Ladies of Honor—Ancient Order of United Workmen—Hebrew Benevolent Society—Loyal League—Miscellaneous Societies.....	549



# CHAPTER I

---

## HISTORY OF THE ORGANIZATION OF ALLEN COUNTY, INDIANA—ITS LEGAL DEVELOPMENT—ITS COURTS, AND BENCH AND BAR.

---

BY R. S. ROBERTSON.

---

From the beginning of the twentieth century we have only to glance backward over the highway of the century past to measure the birth and growth of the county which is our pride and boast. To be sure, Fort Wayne was built and garrisoned before the dawn of the nineteenth century, but settlers came slowly, and the first quarter post of that century was nearly reached before the county of Allen was carved from the vast wilderness which had once been honored by the name of the conqueror, Wayne.

One hundred years! How few they seem! How small a period in the measureless ages, and yet, in that short span, how great the development of America, and of the world! One hundred years ago the same sun shone, the same moon glimmered over the forests, and over the rivers St. Joseph and St. Mary's, which then rippled and flowed between verdurous banks, until here their waters were wedded, and together swept on through unbroken forests to where they were absorbed in Erie's waves.

But naught else was the same. No beautiful city, with its thousands of happy homes, its busy marts and workshops, pointed its



spires to the sky. No stately "palace of justice" reared on high its magnificent and imposing dome to point out and emphasize the power and majesty of government and law. Courts there were, but not like ours. The arching sky formed the dome, a cleared spot among the trees the court room, where the simpler trials of the time were held. Few were the questions decided, the first being, "Shall he live or die?" The second and final one, the duration and kind of torture the victim should endure before the boon of death should be given. It was a democratic court, for the whole people participated in the three-fold capacity of judge, jury and executioner. No lawyers were needed.

Less than a century ago, within rifle shot of the Allen county court house, at the meeting of the rivers, the last man convicted here by such a court was bound to a stake by a long rawhide thong. About him twigs and fagots were piled and fired, near enough to shrivel the skin and slowly roast the flesh, but not near enough to hasten the death he longed and prayed for. And there, blinded by fire and smoke, tortured by thrusts of sharpened poles, with hot ashes and live coals showered over his head and shoulders by his cruel tormentors, he trod the circle of his tether, over a pathway of burning coals, goaded on by his pitiless executioners. If he fell, he was lifted up and driven again around and around that fiery footpath till the welcome, but tardy, angel of death at last claimed him. Thank heaven, that dread court, with its attendant horrors, has forever passed away. The century just gone brought that wilderness under the reign of law and into the full light of the world's best civilization and jurisprudence.

We who have always enjoyed a reign of law, seldom think of the beginnings from which our judicial system has grown. Under the regular administration of justice in our generation, we can hardly realize the condition of the people who came here when the territory northwest of the Ohio was claimed as a possession of France; as part of the domain of Spain; as part of the British dominion, and as a county of Virginia. And yet, the laws of all these nations have been at varying periods enforced, or attempted to be enforced, throughout all that region now comprising the great states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and the fourteen counties of Minnesota lying east of the Mississippi river. In



our own state the administration of Spanish law, under the claim that it belonged to Louisiana, was of feeble character, and can hardly lay claim to historic certainty. No so with the administration of the laws of France, for the settlement of St. Vincent's, now Vincennes, was controlled by governors and a judiciary of that nation, and when our own form of government succeeded to it, many of the French forms and customs were recognized as having the form of law.

But the real beginnings of judicial administration through county organizations and established courts came through Virginia. Virginia at its first settlement was almost the antipodal of New England. It was a bit of mosaic out of old England, with the aristocratic landholder lording it over the black slave and the white serf. It had the laws of England, only modified by the "orders in council," adapted for the filling of the treasure boxes of the councilors. It had the law of primogeniture and entail, by which the land was to be kept in the family by going to the eldest son, virtually disinheriting the younger sons and the daughters. Society was composed of all classes, grading from the manor to the slums, and they brought with them the customs and the habits of the same classes in England. Thus the grades were established—the landowner, the slave, the "poor white." Lofty character, a culture wonderful for the age, existed side by side with the most servile degradation. They had a state church, and between agriculture, politics and the church, men were trained to thought, until in the new atmosphere and the new surroundings they threw off the trammels of the church and the unjust laws of primogeniture, and from that time the growth of the state was marvelous. Its position among the other states was almost anomalous. It led in great statesmen, in devoted patriots, who gave us the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights and aided in giving us the Constitution as it now is. It gave to us of the great Northwest its assent to the Ordinance of 1787, which devoted a vast territory to freedom. We need not be ashamed to acknowledge Virginia's claim to our parentage.

The first charter of the Virginia colony was granted April 10, 1606, and in November of the same year King James issued articles for the government of the colony, and named Sir William Wade, knight, and lieutenant of the Tower of London, with twelve asso-



ciates, as the King's council of Virginia, who should "give directions to the councils of the several colonies, for the good ordering and disposing of all causes happening within the same, as near to the common laws of England, and the equity thereof, as may be."

The local council of the colony was vested with judicial powers. In civil cases the president and council acted as judges, and heard and determined the cause, but in criminal cases the council sat as presiding judges and called a jury of twelve "honest, indifferent persons, sworn upon the evangelists," who were to render a verdict under instruction of the council. No written pleadings were required, but the judgment had to be recorded and signed.

On the 26th of April, 1607, Capt. Newport landed the first colonists at Jamestown. By a later charter other forms of local courts were established, limited in term to one month in the year, and complaints of consequence were required to be recorded.

The first general assembly whose record has been preserved sat at Jamestown March 5, 1623-4. It made provision for regularly organized courts, to sit monthly, the judges to be appointed monthly and to have jurisdiction to the value of one hundred pounds of tobacco. In criminal cases and petty offenses an appeal lay to the council, but as the unsuccessful appellant was mulct in double damages, this kind of appeal was doubtless little sought for.

But the first known courts in the Northwest Territory were held under the French rule, about 1717, at Fort Chartres, near Kaskaskia, and it was ordained by a charter of Louis XIV, granted to Sir Anthony Crozat, that "the Edicts, Ordinances and Customs, and the usages of the Mayoralty and Shrievalty of Paris, shall be observed for laws and Customs in said Country." John Law's celebrated "Western Company" succeeded to governmental powers in the Mississippi valley, and in 1723 the country was divided into nine districts. The seventh was "The District of Illinois and Wabash," under a commandant and judge, who administered military and civil affairs.

In 1763, by the Treaty of Paris, France relinquished her claim to the territory and Great Britain assumed its control. In 1765 Captain Sterling was sent to Fort Chartres as commandant of the Illinois country, with authority to organize a government under British laws and usages. Dying soon after, Major Frazer was ordered



there as his successor, but in 1766 Colonel Reed succeeded Frazer, and was so despotic and disliked that he was superseded by Colonel John Wilkins in September, 1763. He, on the 21st of November of that year, issued a proclamation, establishing a monthly court, appointed seven judges with jurisdiction to "settle all disputes and controversies, and all claims to property, real and personal," but without the right to trial by jury.

This control lasted until the wonderful campaign of that great but neglected hero, Gen. George Rogers Clark (whose mother was a descendant of John Rogers, the Smithfield martyr), brought the British occupation to an end in 1778, and Virginia, by right of his conquest, and by the terms of her charter, which defined her eastern and western boundaries as "from sea to sea," assumed sovereignty over it, and by act of October, 1778, erected all this vast Northwest Territory into the "County of Illinois." On the 12th of December of that year Governor Patrick Henry appointed John Todd lieutenant commandant. It was decreed that the civil officers were to be elected by the people, and "to exercise their several jurisdictions, and conduct themselves agreeable to the laws which the present settlers are now accustomed to."

This government continued in force until, in 1784, Virginia ceded her claims and jurisdictions to the United States, and the famous Ordinance of 1787 was substituted for it.

By this ordinance a governor and three judges were appointed under the authority of the United States, who composed the general council, enacted laws and sat as a general court, until the territory passed to the second grade, i. e., had five thousand inhabitants, when the people were authorized to elect a council and house of representatives, to be known as the general assembly.

When the governor and judges sat as a legislative council they were authorized only to adopt laws of the original states as laws to govern the territory, and before they could go into effect they must have the sanction of congress, but it is a peculiar fact that nearly every law put in force by the council was refused sanction by congress, and that they were not "adopted," but "adapted," from the laws of the states to suit the ideas of the governor and judges as to what the laws should be, and not as they were. Hence the questions later raised as to their validity.



When they sat as a court it was to hear appeals from the lower courts. It could affirm or reverse such decisions at their pleasure, but from their decision there was no appeal, a strange oversight on the part of congress, which thus established a tribunal to make the laws, and then sit in final judgment to construe those laws. It is not at all remarkable that the legality of these laws was not questioned, for so long as the "general court" existed, if the question were raised by some presumptuous lawyer, the court which enacted the law could, and probably did, pronounce it a good law, and at the same time could, and probably did, make the atmosphere of the court unhealthy for the meddling lawyer, who had the temerity to trouble the court with such foolish arguments.

For their services these three judges, who were appointed by the President, received the munificent salary of five hundred dollars each.

Gen. Arthur St. Clair was the first governor, and Winthrop Sargeant secretary. The first judges were Samuel Holden Parsons, James Mitchell Varnum and John Armstrong. The latter declined, and John Cleves Symmes was appointed.

July 9, 1788, the governor and judges arrived at Marietta and established the civil government provided by the ordinance, and on the 26th a court of common pleas was organized, with three judges, a clerk and sheriff. The first term began September 2d of that year and, in presence of the governor and council, Justices Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper took the bench, divine blessing was invoked, and the high sheriff, Ebenezer Sproat, opened court by proclaiming at the open door, "Oyez, Oyez, a court is opened for the administration of even-handed justice to the poor and rich, to the guilty and the innocent, without respect of persons; none to be punished without trial by his peers, and in pursuance of the law and evidence in the case." Thus, in the county of Washington, in Marietta (now in the state of Ohio) as the county seat, was inaugurated the judiciary system under which our fathers and we have lived for more than a century—the beginnings of a judicial system that has grown to proportions then not thought of—like the century oak from the acorn sprig. All these five great states and more was then the county of Washington, Northwest Territory.

In January, 1790, the governor and territorial judges, sitting as



the legislative council, formed the county of Hamilton, with Cincinnati as the county seat. Its boundaries were from the Hockhocking to the Great Miami.

From Cincinnati they went to Vincennes and formed the county of Knox, with Vincennes as the county seat. Its boundaries were from the Great Miami to the Wabash. A strict constructionist would contend that Fort Wayne was not within its jurisdiction, for it was not geographically on the hither side of the Wabash, but the criminal at Fort Wayne found himself in the meshes of the court at Vincennes, and we find no record of the jurisdictional question being raised. Thence they went to Cahokia, where they formed the county of St. Clair, with its boundaries from the Wabash to the Mississippi. Possibly those charged with offenses at Fort Wayne preferred being tried at Vincennes rather than at East St. Louis, and so failed to raise the jurisdictional point suggested.

The Ordinance of 1787 provided that the legislative council might adopt such laws of the "original states" as they might deem proper for the government of the territory.

The laws adopted came from Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Virginia. In 1798 four were adopted from the Kentucky code, but they were declared invalid because Kentucky was not an "original state."

In 1788 laws were enacted establishing courts of general quarter sessions of the peace, and courts of common pleas, and the single judges were empowered to hear and determine finally upon causes arising out of small debts and contracts. A probate or orphans' court was established the same year.

In 1790 these courts were required to divide the counties into townships, and to alter the boundaries thereof whenever necessary.

The terms of the general court were fixed as follows: In the county of Knox on the first Tuesday of May; in the county of St. Clair on the second Tuesday of June; in the county of Hamilton on the first Tuesday of October; in the county of Washington on the second Tuesday of November. The common pleas courts were to meet every four months.

In 1791 the court of general quarter sessions was to meet in each county every four months, as well as the common pleas, and by act of August 1, 1792, a court house, county jail, pillory, whipping post



and stocks were ordered built in every county. At the same session an act was passed requiring attorneys to pass examination before a judge, and to take an oath as follows: "I swear that I will do no falsehood, nor consent to the doing of any in the courts of justice, and if I know of an intention to commit any, I will give knowledge thereof to the justices of the said courts or some of them, that it may be prevented. I will not willingly promote or sue any false, groundless or unlawful suit, not give aid or consent to the same, and I will conduct myself in the office of attorney within the said courts according to the best of my knowledge and discretion, and with good fidelity as well to the courts as my clients, so help me God."

This will be easily recognized as the foundation stone upon which has been built the well-known high character for truth and veracity which down to the present has been attributed, and justly so, to the members of the legal profession of the Northwest. It was further enacted that neither party litigant could employ more than two attorneys, and if but two were present at any term of court, neither party could employ more than one of them.

It is of interest to know that by the early fee bills lawyers were not expected to grow rich by the practice of their profession, for in 1795 the fees of "counsellors and attornies" were fixed at three dollars and fifty cents for the maximum retainer, one dollar and twenty-five cents for arguing motions, and a trial fee of one dollar and a half. A few cents were allowed for each paper drawn.

Later, when Indiana territory was formed, attorneys' fees were fixed at two and one-half dollars in civil cases, unless title to land was involved, when five dollars was allowed. For advice when no suit was pending one dollar and twenty-seven cents was allowed. Why "twenty-seven" is not apparent.

By an act of June 6, 1795, the times and places of holding the general quarter sessions were more particularly fixed, in Knox county, on the first Tuesdays of February, May, August and November, and a common pleas and an orphans' court was established in each county.

At that session of the legislative council composed of Arthur St. Clair, governor, John Cleves Symmes and George Turner, judges,

a number of laws were made pertaining to the judiciary and proceedings of courts.

It provided that lands might be subjected to the payment of debts, except "That the messuage, lands or tenements upon which the defendant is chiefly seated, shall not be exposed for sale before the expiration of one whole year after judgment is given, to the intent that the defendant, or any other for him, may redeem the same."

It provided for writs of garnishment to reach goods or property of the debtor held by others, and to reach the goods of absconding debtors, and for immediate process in case of small debts. The body of the debtor was not to be taken where he could produce effects sufficient to satisfy the sum contained in the execution, otherwise the "body" was to be taken to the jail, there to be safely kept by the sheriff until the judgment and costs were fully paid. If the judgment defendant escaped, the sheriff had the judgment and costs to pay.

It also provided for the punishment of persons stealing "under the value of five shillings" (now equal to one hundred and fifty cents) by being "immediately and publicly whipped, upon his or her bare back, not exceeding fifteen lashes, or be fined in any sum, at the discretion of the said justices, not exceeding three dollars; and, if able, to make restitution besides to the party wronged, paying also the charges of prosecution and whipping; or otherwise, shall be sent to the workhouse, to be kept at hard labor."

It also prescribed the oaths for witnesses—"those of the people commonly called Quakers, by taking the solemn affirmation; and those of the persuasions who swear by the uplifted hand, or hands, by taking an oath in the following words: 'I, A. B., do swear by Almighty God, the searcher of all hearts (and so forth) \* \* \* And that as I shall answer to God at the great day.'" All of these laws were "adopted from the Pennsylvania code," and some of them will be recognized as familiar friends by the lawyers of today, but not all of them.

It is of interest to record that the law establishing courts of judicature in 1795, one hundred and ten years ago, were adopted from the Pennsylvania code, and it may be of greater interest to



follow the terms of the laws which placed the foundation stones of the judiciary for the ages to follow.

The law is entitled "Territory of the United States Northwest of the Ohio. A law establishing Courts of Judicature, adopted from the Pennsylvania code, and published at Cincinnati, the sixth day of June, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, by Arthur St. Clair, gouverneur, and John Cleves Symmes and George Turner, judges, in and over said territory."

"Section 1. There shall be a court, stiled the General Quarter Sessions of the peace, holden and kept four times in every year, in every county, viz: In the county of Washington, at the town of Marietta, on the third Tuesdays of March and June, and the first Tuesdays of September and December, yearly and every year; in the county of Hamilton, at the town of Cincinnati, on the first Tuesdays of February, May, August and November, yearly every year; in the county of St. Clair, to be holden as followeth (to-wit) in the District of Kaskaskia, on the first Tuesdays of January, March, June and August; in the district of Kahokia, on the first Tuesdays of February, April, July, and October; and in the District of Prairie-du-Roches, on the first Tuesdays of May, August, November, and February, yearly and every year; and in the county of Knox, on the first Tuesdays of February, May, August, and November, yearly and every year."

"A competent number of justices in every county, nominated and authorized by the governor" were authorized to hold these courts if three of them were present. The expenses of the judges, clerks and attorney general, with their servants in travelling the circuits, where they should not hold any courts, were to be paid by the territory, but where they held court, "by the treasurer of the county, out of the county stock." The ferrymen must pass them "without fee or reward."

By the same act a court of common pleas was established to be holden four times a year, in each county "at the place where the general quarter sessions of the court shall be respectively kept," and a "competent number" of justices were to be commissioned by the governor of the territory to hold such courts. They were "to hear and determine all and all manner of pleas, actions, suits and causes, civil, personal, real and mixed, according to law."

"The orphans court" for each county was to be held by the justices of the quarter sessions of the peace, who were empowered to summon before them "all guardians, trustees, tutors, executors, administrators accountable for any property belonging to orphans or persons under age, to probate wills, and grant letters of administration." The terms of the statute were broad enough to cover all the powers and duties of probate courts generally, and these laws were also taken from the Pennsylvania code, and it is remarkable that few changes have been made in the administration of probate affairs in the one hundred and ten years which have passed since the laws were adopted. The probate lawyer of 1795, could he return in 1905, would have little to learn or unlearn to fit himself for a probate court practice in the state of Indiana.

The general and circuit courts had sole jurisdiction in cases for divorce, and absolute divorces and the causes for absolute divorce were fewer than now. If either party had a husband or wife living at time of solemnizing the second marriage, or was impotent, or guilty of adultery, the absolute divorce was decreed. "Extreme cruelty" was cause for "divorce from bed and board," and no other causes were recognized. If the defendant was a non-resident, publication had to be made in a newspaper published in the territory where there was none in the county once a week for forty weeks.

The last session of the legislative council for the Northwest territory sat in 1798, and in October of that year the general assembly was elected, and commenced its first session September 16, 1799. The counties then organized, with dates of organization and county seats, were as follows:

Washington, July 26, 1788, Marietta; Hamilton, January, 1790, Cincinnati; Knox, February, 1790, Vincennes; St. Clair, March, 1790, Kaskaskia; Wayne, July, 1796, Detroit; Adams, July 10, 1797, Adamsville; Jefferson, 1797; Ross, August 20, 1798, Chillicothe. Henry Vanderburg, of Knox, was president of the council, and Shadrach Bond represented the county in the lower house.

That general assembly, by its first act, ratified nearly all the laws of the governor and judges then in force, the preamble of the act reciting that, "Whereas, it hath been represented to the general assembly by his Excellency the Governor of the territory, that, on several occasions, laws have been enacted by the governor and judges of



their own authority, and that those laws are of very doubtful obligation, and that they have been spoken of from the bench; therefore, to confirm and enforce those laws, Be it enacted," etc.

It passed "an act regulating the admission and practice of attorneys and counsellors", containing thirteen sections, and covering more than eight printed pages of the statute book. He must be licensed as such attorney and counsellor by the governor, and could then practice during "good behavior", and demand and take only such fees as might be established by law. Before he could be licensed by the governor, he must procure the certificate of at least two judges of the general court, that he had been regularly examined and found duly qualified. He could not be admitted to such examination without having obtained a rule of the general court for the purpose, and he could not obtain that rule without producing, in support of the motion for it, a certificate from a practising attorney, residing in the territory, setting forth that he was of good moral character, that he had "regularly and attentively studied law under his direction, within the territory for the space of four years, and also that he believes him to be a person of sufficient abilities and legal knowledge to discharge the duties of an attorney at law." After all these preliminaries, the examination was held by two or more of the judges, or by such person or persons as they might appoint, after three days' notice previously given in open court, and the judges were required to grant a certificate without "unreasonable" delay, "stating truly" whether they believed him qualified or not. Then he must take the oath of office and subscribe the roll of attorneys. If he did not, the clerk could enter it for him by direction of the judges. If neither were done, he was not suffered to practice law in the territory after the second term had passed. The judges could strike his name from the roll for misconduct after notice of the charge. They could punish him in a summary way for contempt of court. They could proceed summarily against him if he collected moneys for his client and failed to pay it when demanded, and could order him arrested and held to bail. No one not a citizen, no judge of any court, justice of the peace, clerk of court, prothonotary, coroner, sheriff, deputy sheriff, jailor or constable could practice law in any county where he so served. If any one received a fee without securing the license above mentioned, it could

be recovered back with costs, and a forfeiture of three times the sum could be sued for and recovered, one-half for the use of the plaintiff and one-half for the county in which the suit was brought.

It would seem that the lawmakers of 1799 had a more exalted opinion of what a lawyer should be than did the framers of the constitution of 1851, who declared citizenship and good moral character were the only qualifications necessary.

On the 4th of July, 1800, Indiana territory came into existence as a territory of the first grade, with a form of government similar to that of the Northwest territory. The executive and the law-making council consisted of Governor William Henry Harrison and Judges William Clark, Henry Vanderburg and John Griffin. On that day they met at Vincennes, as the seat of government of the new territory, and proceeded to organize a government which had jurisdiction from the Ohio line to the Mississippi. There were then three organized counties in that great domain, with less than five thousand white inhabitants in all of them, to-wit: Knox, St. Clair and Randolph. By August 1st a full set of officers had been appointed in each, and the governmental machinery was in working order.

The last session of the governor and judges as a legislative body was held in 1803, as the territory numbered five thousand inhabitants in the beginning of 1804, and passed to the second grade. Clark, Wayne and Dearborn had been added to the list of counties, and we were in Wayne, extending from the Ohio river to the British possessions, and westward indefinitely.

Illinois territory was organized in 1809, and Indiana took its present shape and dimensions, and in 1816 passed to the dignity of a state. In 1815 a census was taken under a legislative order preparatory to statehood, with the following result, as taken from the official report: "Wain county, 6,406; Franklin county, 7,370; Dearborn county, 4,424; Switzerland county, 1,332; Jefferson county, 4,223; Clark county, 7,153; Washington county, 7,317; Harrison county, 6,946; Knox county, 8,062; Gibson county, 5,650; Posey county, 1,811; Warrick county, 1,415; Perry county, 1,700; total, 63,649."

At this time there was not a house north of Fort Wayne, nor between Fort Wayne and Chicago, and there were but three weekly



newspapers in the state, one at Vincennes, one at Vevay and one at Corydon.

By an act of the first legislature, approved December 24, 1816, the state was divided into three circuits, with a president and two associate judges in each. Knox, Gibson, Warrick, Posey, Perry, Pike and Davies composed the first circuit; Harrison, Clark, Washington and Orange the second, and Wayne, Franklin, Dearborn, Switzerland and Jefferson the third. By act approved January 10, 1818, Randolph county was formed from Wayne, and comprised all the territory north to the Indiana boundary and the Ohio line.

Captain Riley, the author of "Riley's Narrative," visited Fort Wayne in 1819, and says there were less than thirty houses around the fort. In 1823 there were thirteen weekly newspapers in the state. The first daily was the New Albany Gazette, established in 1838. The first steamboat to pass up the Wabash was the "Florence," Captain Donne, in May, 1824. The complaint was made that too many steamboats monopolized the Ohio river to the exclusion of flat boats. In 1822 Samuel Hanna was appointed the first postmaster of Fort Wayne, and a regular mail, once a week, was established from Maumee and Piqua, Ohio. Prior to that time the people depended for the mails upon the military express, and upon chance. The land office was established in Fort Wayne the same year, and the first sale of lands was held October 22, 1823. The land on which the settlers around the fort had built was bid in by John T. Barr and John McCorkle, who in 1824 laid off into one hundred and eighteen lots what is now known as the old, or original, plat of Fort Wayne.

In 1823 the state had but two congressional districts, and when Judge Test was elected from this district there were not more than fifty votes in the county.

There was a case disposed of in 1824 outside the usual custom of courts. A Miami stabbed and killed an Ottawa at the southwest corner of Clinton and Columbia streets, Fort Wayne, rather, where that corner now is. The Ottawas formed a war party of several hundred, and came to demand reparation or blood, threatening an immediate attack upon the Miamis. Chief Richardville called a council of his tribe, and agreed that five thousand dollars might be taken out of the Miami annuity and paid as blood money to the

Ottawas. Samuel Hanna and James Barnet advanced goods to that amount, and took an order for the annuity, thus averting bloodshed, and at the same time "turning an honest penny."

The constitution of the new state of Indiana, formed in 1816, provided that "the judiciary power of the state, both as to matters of law and equity, shall be vested in one supreme court, in circuit courts, and in such other inferior courts as the general assembly may from time to time direct and establish." The supreme court was to consist of three judges, two of whom should form a quorum, and have appellate jurisdiction only. The judges of all the courts were to hold office for the term of seven years, "if they shall so long behave well." The judges of the supreme court were to be appointed by the governor, by and with the advice of the senate. The circuit courts were provided for as follows:

"The circuit courts shall each consist of a president and two associate judges. The state shall be divided by law into three circuits, for each of which a president shall be appointed, who, during his continuance in office, shall reside therein. The president and associate judges, in their respective counties, shall have common law and chancery jurisdiction, as also complete criminal jurisdiction, in all such cases, and in such manner as shall be prescribed by law. The president alone, in the absence of the associate judges, or the president and one of the associate judges, in the absence of the other, shall be competent to hold a court, as also the two associate judges, in the absence of the president, shall be competent to hold a court, except in capital cases, and cases in chancery."

The presidents of the circuit courts were to be chosen by joint ballot of both branches of the general assembly; and the associate judges were to be elected by the qualified electors in the respective counties. The circuit courts were to be held in the respective counties as directed by law. There was a provision that as many circuits might be created as the exigencies of the state from time to time demanded. The clerk was also to be elected by the voters of each county for a term of seven years, and was not eligible until he had obtained from one of the judges of the supreme court, or from one of the presidents of the circuit courts, a certificate that he was qualified to execute the duties of the office.



The first general assembly which met divided the state into three circuits. The counties of Wayne, Franklin, Dearborn, Switzerland and Jefferson formed the third circuit, in which court was to be held once in each county during each year. It was enacted that the president and associate judges should, before entering upon their duties, take an oath or affirmation to administer justice without respect to persons, and to perform all the duties incumbent on him, according to the best of his abilities and understanding, agreeably to the constitution and laws of the state, which oath or affirmation was to be endorsed on their respective commissions. The court in Wayne county, in which was Fort Wayne, was to be held on the second Mondays in March, June and October, and was to "sit six judicial days, if the business before them shall require it." If two of the three judges failed to appear on the first day of the term, the judge present, or the sheriff, if no judge were present, could adjourn court for two successive days, when, if a quorum of the judges did not appear, court stood adjourned for the term.

At the same session, justices of the peace for each county, with jurisdiction over misdemeanors, holding to bail, and in civil matters in the sum of fifty dollars, were provided for.

A board of county commissioners for each county was also established at the same session, to consist of three persons, the one receiving the highest number of votes to serve three years, the next highest two years, and the next highest one year, but if two or more should be equal, their grade was to be determined by lot. It was created "a body politic and corporate," "to sue and be sued" and "to do and transact on behalf of said county all business that shall be assigned to them by law." It was to meet at the court house on the second Mondays of February, May, August and November, and continue in session three days if the business required it.

By an act of January 10, 1818, the county of Randolph was formed from the north end of Wayne, and commissioners were appointed to fix the seat of justice for the new county, and until suitable accommodations could be provided at such county seat, all courts were to be held at the house of William Way.

In 1818 change of venue was provided for in case any of the judges were father, son, brother, uncle, first cousin or brother-in-law, or were interested, but there was a fine of five dollars if the

applicant for change failed to appear or to prove that he had proper cause for the change, "for his false clamor."

There was also a probate court, but sometimes it was presided over by a judge of probate, and at times the associate judges of the circuit court had jurisdiction in the matter of guardianships and wills.

As the county seat of Knox county was Vincennes, that of Wayne county, Centreville, and of the new county of Randolph, Winchester, and no courts were held at Fort Wayne until 1824, there is no record here of the judges, prosecuting attorneys and sheriffs who served prior to the latter date. Wayne county extended from the Ohio river north to the boundary of Canada, and from the Ohio state line west to the west line of Jefferson county extended northward.

In 1876 the writer found among the old papers of the Astor trading post on the island of Mackinac, a warrant addressed "to any constable of Wayne township, Indiana territory," which was placed in the State Library at Indianapolis, as a legal memento of ancient times.

By the act of December 17, 1823, the county of Allen, named for Col. John Allen, of Kentucky, who was killed at the battle of the River Raisin, July 22, 1813, was organized from Randolph and Delaware, with its present boundaries, but what is now Wells, Adams and Huntington, and all north to the Michigan line was attached to it for jurisdictional purposes. The act took effect April 1, 1824, commissioners were named to fix the seat of justice and were to convene at the house of Alexander Ewing in Allen county on the fourth Monday of May to discharge their duties. This was a log tavern on the southwest corner of Barr and Columbia streets. The circuit court was also to meet there, but with power to remove to any other place until the public buildings should be completed, when it was to meet at the court house. The board of county commissioners were also to meet at Ewing's house on the Monday following the election, and to proceed within twelve months to erect the necessary buildings. The election was to be held May 22, 1824.

By the act of January 14, 1824, the state was divided into five circuits, and Allen, Randolph, Wayne, Union, Fayette, Franklin, Dearborn, Switzerland and Ripley formed the third circuit. The



court in Allen county was to be held the second Mondays of February and August.

The important provisions of the act organizing Allen county, and defining its boundaries read:

"Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Indiana, That from and after the first day of April next, all that tract of country included within the following boundaries, shall form and constitute a new county, to be known and designated as the county of Allen, to-wit:

"Beginning at a point on the line dividing this state and the state of Ohio, where the township lines dividing townships Twenty-eight and Twenty-nine north, intersects the same; thence north with said state line twenty-four miles; thence west to the line dividing ranges Ten and Eleven east; thence south to the line dividing townships Twenty-eight and Twenty-nine north; thence east to the place of beginning.

"The said new county of Allen shall, from and after the first day of April next, enjoy all the rights, privileges and jurisdictions which to separate counties do and may properly belong and appertain."

The jurisdictional power over unassigned territory would in these days seem curious. It reads, "That all of that part of the new purchase lying south of the county of Allen, and north of the township line dividing townships Twenty-five and Twenty-six north, so far west as the line dividing ranges Seven and Eight east, and also that part of the new purchase lying north of said county of Allen, including all that territory contained within the line of said county, and the northern boundary of the state, shall be attached to the said county of Allen; and the inhabitants residing within the said bounds shall enjoy all the rights and privileges that to the citizens of the said county of Allen shall or may properly belong; and that the said county of Allen shall have jurisdiction, both civil and criminal, over the territory so attached, in all cases as though the same were a constituent part of the said county of Allen."

The good citizen would go far if he desired to exercise a voter's privilege, and the wrong doer would have just as far to go to answer to his misdemeanors or crimes, and in this way the privileges and burdens of the dweller in the wilderness were in some part equalized.

The commissioners to locate the county seat, Lot Bloomfield, of Wayne, Abiather Hathaway, of Fayette, William Connor, of Hamilton, and James M. Ray, of Marion, met at the house of Alexander Ewing on the 24th of May, and among the propositions they had to consider was one from John McCorkle and John T. Barr, proprietors of the town plat, which they had just laid out, offering to pay five hundred dollars cash and to donate to the county "all of that oblong square or piece of ground situate and being in the town of Fort Wayne aforesaid, and stained red on the plat of said town as recorded in the recorder's office of Randolph county in said state, which is granted as a public square, whereon public buildings for said county are to be erected, and bounded by Main, Court, Berry and Calhoun streets." This is probably the first recorded instance of "painting the town red," and takes that phrase out of the realm of slang into that of history, if not the classics.

They also offered the lot at the northwest corner of the town plat, four rods square, "for a church, to be of no particular denomination, but free to all"; and another of the same size east of the same "for a seminary of learning"; and lots 8, 9, 101, 102, 103 and 104 to 118 inclusive, with the tier of lots opposite 104 to 118. This was accepted, and thus the seat of justice was located. Of course the judge of this immense circuit was obliged to travel far and diligently if he held court in nine such counties twice a year, and he was not always present.

When Allen county was formed, Hon. William W. Wick was judge of the circuit, but he failed to put in an appearance at the opening of the first term of court in the new county of Allen. In the meantime, an election for associate judges, clerk of the court, recorder of the county, and three commissioners had been held on the 22d of May, 1824, and Samuel Hanna and Benjamin Cushman were elected associate judges, Anthony L. Davis as clerk, and William Rockhill, James Wyman and Frances Comparet as commissioners. These associate, or "side" judges, as they were commonly known, were not always chosen from the legal profession, and could not always be called "lawyers", but they could hold court in the absence of the presiding judge, and, when present, could overrule him in the decision of causes, if they chose to do so.

At the first term of the Allen circuit court, held at Fort



Wayne at the tavern of Alexander Ewing, as prescribed by law, associate judges Hanna and Cushman presented their commissions, took the oath of office, and, in the absence of Judge Wick, the presiding judge, opened the court. Anthony L. Davis presented his commission as clerk, and Allen Hamilton as sheriff, and were duly qualified by bond and oath, and thus the Allen circuit court was fully equipped and ready for business. Charles W. Ewing was appointed by the court as prosecuting attorney. The sheriff returned the grand jury venire, with the following jurors: John Tipton, Paul Taber, William Suttonfield, Alexander Ewing, James Hackley, Charles Weeks, John Davis, William Probst, Horace Taylor, James Wyman, James Cannon and Peter Felix. The latter was excused by the court, and the sheriff ordered to fill the panel from the traverse jury and Cyrus Taber and William N. Hood were summoned. Why the supposed unlucky "thirteen" was taken for the first grand jury is not apparent. General John Tipton, of heroic and historic fame, was chosen foreman of this first grand jury of Allen county, and the jury was sworn and charged in due form.

The first business of the court was the admission of William G. Ewing as an attorney of the court, and a license was granted to Alexander Ewing to keep a tavern in the town of Fort Wayne. The first case docketed was that of "Richard Swain vs. Joseph Trantner, Trespass on the Case." It was continued to the next term. Two divorce cases were docketed and publication ordered in the "Enquirer," of Richmond, Indiana. Francis Aveline, alias St. Jule, was the first foreigner to be naturalized in Allen county. The name still exists on the Aveline House, southeast corner of Calhoun and Berry, but in no other way.

The grand jury found work ready for its hands. Sixteen indictments were returned by it, two for adultery, one for playing cards, or gambling, one for assault and battery, and the others for illegal sale of spirituous liquors. Both the judges and one of the grand jury were caught in this net. The latter was fined three dollars and costs, while indictments against the judges went over the term, and at the next term were "nolle prossed". It would seem that the judges in those days had some influence in their own courts. Nine of the ten charged with illegal sale of spirituous

liquors pleaded guilty and were fined three dollars and costs each, except one who had sinned a dollar's worth more than the others, and got a four dollar sentence. Two of those charged with "playing games" pleaded not guilty, demanded a jury, and drew ten dollars and costs each for their folly.

By act of February 12, 1825, Allen county was attached to the fifth circuit, of which Indianapolis was part.

Allen Hamilton was sheriff, and was allowed sixteen dollars and sixty-six and two-thirds cents for his services at the first term and for the four months preceding, and the prosecuting attorney was happy over an allowance of five dollars. The grand jury received one dollar and fifty cents each, and Robert Haas, as constable of the court, was allowed seventy-five cents per day for the four days of court.

June 6, 1825, the record shows that the court convened at the house of William G. Ewing, and Hon. Bethuel F. Morris, of Indianapolis, who had been appointed by the governor circuit judge, vice William W. Wick, resigned, appeared and held court with Hon. Samuel Hanna as "side" judge. "The woman taken in adultery" was tried, acquitted on the first, and found guilty on the second count of the indictment, and sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment. Her alleged paramour was acquitted. A motion for a new trial was entered, she admitted to bail, and at the next term was discharged on a motion in arrest of judgment. James Rariden and Calvin Fletcher, of Indianapolis, were present and admitted to the bar. The first final judgment in a civil case was rendered in favor of John P. Hedges vs. William Suttonfield, trespass on the case; for twenty-five cents and costs of suit. The first decree of divorce was at that term to Anna Cannada. She was ordered to pay the costs within ninety days or be attached. A publication was ordered to be made in the "Western Emporium," printed at Centreville, Wayne county.

At the November term, 1825, the associate judges held court in the absence of the president. John Tipton was indicted for assault and battery, pleaded guilty, and was fined three dollars, "for the use of the county seminary of Allen county." His fighting days were not yet over.

The first indictment for murder was of an Indian. It alleged



that "Saganaugh, an Indian man late of the county of Allen afore-said, laborer, of sound memory and discretion, not having the fear of God before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil," did stab and kill one "Natwatine, an Indian man, and a reasonable creature in being, in the peace of God, etc." The case was continued several terms for process, which seems not to have been served, and was finally dropped from the docket. He seems to carry the honors as the first inmate of the Allen county jail.

At the August term, 1826, Hon. Miles C. Eggleston, of Madison, presented his commission as circuit judge, and took his seat. Allen county had been, by act of January 21, 1866, taken from the fifth and transferred back to the third circuit. Associate Judge Cushman was his associate judge, but was himself tried for retailing liquors illegally and acquitted. He was not so fortunate a year later, when tried for carrying concealed weapons, for he was fined twenty-five cents and costs. The late prosecuting attorney was tried and fined three dollars and costs for gambling.

The courts were sometimes held at William Suttonfield's tavern, on the northeast corner of Barr and Columbia streets. He seemed to be frequently a defendant in minor cases, and Judge Smith, in "Early Trials and Sketches," tells an interesting story of his being charged before 'Squire Hood with having marked a sow with intent to steal it. The old hero indignantly demanded an immediate trial, and by jury. Only eleven men were present beside the prosecutor. "Put the prosecutor on," roared Suttonfield, and it was done and the jury sworn. The 'squire ordered the constable to call the roll of the jury, and each answered "not guilty" until the prosecutor squeaked out "guilty." "The vote is almost unanimous," exultantly cried the Colonel, and the justice held him unanimously acquitted, as the prosecutor was governed by malice prepense. We presume this was when Judge Smith came to attend court in 1825, when he says there were but two hundred inhabitants in Fort Wayne, and Allen county had but fifty votes. When he ran for congress he made the long and difficult journey to Fort Wayne to look after his political fences, and only received ten votes in the county, while in the district his majority was one thousand five hundred.

At the February term, 1826, held by Associate Judges Hanna

and Cushman, it was "ordered by the court that the town plat of the town of Fort Wayne be considered and established as the prison bounds for Allen county, in the state of Indiana."

At the August term, 1826, Judge Eggleston presided, with Judge Cushman as "side" judge. At this time the grand jury presented a report on the condition of the jail, which resembles the description of the gun which had no lock, stock or barrel. It reported that "the criminals' rooms are not a place of safety for persons committed thereto, and that the debtors' room is not in a suitable condition for the reception of debtors from the want of locks, floors and bedding." There seems to have been no thought in the mind of the grand jury that both criminals and debtors might disagree with its report and consider their personal safety better conserved by the absence of locks and floors. Something always depends upon the standpoint from which we view things.

To Judge Eggleston belongs the credit of requiring a record of marriages to be kept in Allen county.

It has been overlooked that at the November term, 1825, Charles W. Ewing, as prosecuting attorney, presented, pursuant to order, a device for a seal to be used by the court. For some reason unknown his device was ignored and the clerk was authorized to order a seal, "with such a device as he may deem best." At the same term Calvin Fletcher, later a prominent banker of Indianapolis, presented his commission as prosecutor, and was sworn in, and in August, 1826, Amos Lane, of Lawrenceburg, succeeded him.

The next term of the court was held at the house of William Suttonfield on the 13th of August, 1827. The president judge and both associate judges were present. Oliver H. Smith, then of Connersville, author of "Indiana Trials and Sketches," presented his commission as prosecuting attorney. He served with ability, was later a member of the general assembly, a member of congress and senator from Indiana in the United States senate. He was a lawyer of ability, a statesman of good ideals and ranked among the good lawyers of the state. His reminiscences of his experiences as lawyer on the circuit, prosecutor and judge of the court, as congressman and senator, embodied in "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches," are well worth the study of those seeking the foundation stones of our state history. At this term of the court Associate Judge Cush-



man was indicted for carrying concealed weapons. He had already been convicted on another charge, and it is curious to note that he was generally regarded as a good citizen and had the confidence of the voters of the county without regard to the indictments which were found against him.

The next term, May 12, 1828, was held at the house of Benjamin Archer. Associate Judges Cushman and William H. Hood, the latter having been lately elected, held the court in the absence of the presiding judge. David Wallace was appointed and sworn as prosecuting attorney for the term. It is well to stop and notice this appointment. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1799 and was brought by his father to Ohio when a small boy and settled near the residence of Gen. William H. Harrison, who, then in congress, had young Wallace appointed a cadet at West Point. After graduation he served about a year, resigned and located at Brookville, Indiana, and studied law under Judge Eggleston. From 1828 to 1830 he was a member of the legislature. In 1831 he was elected lieutenant-governor and again in 1834. In 1837 he was elected governor and issued the first Thanksgiving proclamation issued by a governor of Indiana, establishing a precedent which has been followed ever since. After his term as governor expired he opened an office for the practice of law in Indianapolis, and in 1841 was elected to congress from that district. From 1848 to 1850 he resided at Fort Wayne, but in the latter year returned to Indianapolis, and in 1856 was elected judge of the common pleas court, which position he held until his death, in 1859. His business ventures while in Fort Wayne proved unfortunate, and are said to have cost him the accumulations of a lifetime, and left him poor. His son, a major-general of volunteers in the Civil war, and the author of "The Fair God," the "Prince of India" and "Ben Hur," added lustre to the name.

At the term commencing May 11, 1829, with Judges Eggleston, Hood and Cushman, Martin M. Ray was sworn in as prosecuting attorney.

In 1830 the legislature created a new judicial circuit, composed of the counties of Randolph, Henry, Wayne, Union, Delaware, Fayette, Rush, Elkhart and Allen. It was the sixth circuit. Its dimensions can not be accurately defined owing to uncertainty as to the

boundaries of some of the counties, but it was large enough to tax the powers of endurance of the presiding judge and circuit-riding lawyers. Hon. Charles H. Test was the first president judge and held the position until 1833. When elected there were two hundred and fifty-two voters in Allen county. He was a lawyer of prominence, and in 1845 Governor Whitcomb nominated him for a position on the supreme court bench, but the senate, being on unfriendly terms with the governor, refused to confirm the appointment. He became secretary of state for one term and later became a circuit judge, in which capacity he served for many years. He opened the tenth term of the Allen circuit court, with Hood as associate judge. James Perry was prosecuting attorney. He was from Centreville, Wayne county, and remained in the practice of law there until he was nearly ninety years old. At that term David H. Colerick, a lawyer of great repute in Indiana, and the progenitor of a famous line of lawyers, sons and grandsons, who have been ornaments to the Allen county bar, was admitted *ex gratia* to this bar as an attorney of the Ohio bar. He had a long, useful and brilliant career as a lawyer in Fort Wayne, and his name is yet potent at the bar and among litigants. William J. Brown and Samuel C. Sample were successive prosecuting attorneys during Judge Test's term of service, and Messrs. Hood and Cushman remained associate judges until the April term, 1831, when L. G. Thompson was chosen associate in place of Cushman. It is said that Judge Thompson was a man of dignified appearance and not easily approached, and upon one occasion a visitor at the court room asked his name and on being informed, asked what the initials stood for. The irreverent reply was, "Why, 'Lord God,' of course; what do you suppose they stand for?"

In 1832 Lagrange county, named for the residence of La Fayette, was formed and added to the circuit, but without changing the jurisdiction already exercised over that part of Indiana.

One of the first cases to come before Judge Test, and one of historic note, was a trial for murder of a Miami chief.

"Now-ee-ling-quah, otherwise called Naw-way-ling-quah," was indicted May 11th and tried May 12th for the murder of Wish-mah, a woman slave of his, half Indian, half negro. She disobeyed him while drunk. He lifted her left arm and stabbed her to death. This



was near Barr and Columbia streets. Two of Indian blood were on the jury, Jean Baptiste Godfrey and Henry Ossem. He was convicted and sentenced to prison for two years, with a fine of one cent and a recommendation to the mercy of the governor. Some writers of history have said he was sentenced to death and pardoned by the governor, but the record disproves the fact of a death sentence. The story is that while awaiting trial he was told he might be hanged and the process was described to him. He asked for a rope and hung his dog, watching his death struggles. It was not to his liking and he begged to be shot if he had to die. His tribe offered a substitute to take his place—a worthless member of the tribe, who, they said, “was a rascal of no account, but would do for hanging.”

In January, 1833, the legislature created several new counties and also the eighth judicial circuit, comprising the counties of Allen, Cass, Carroll, Lagrange, Elkhart, St. Joseph, Laporte, Huntington, Wabash and Miami, nearly one-half of the area of the state. Hon. Gustavus A. Evarts, of South Bend, became judge of this large circuit, and filled the bench, rather that part of it not occupied by the “side judges,” for three years. The associates during his term were Hood, Thompson, William G. Ewing, David Rankin and Peter Huling. John B. Chapman was prosecuting attorney for the two years following the change and Samuel C. Sample for the third. In 1834 Carroll county was assigned to the first circuit and Whitley organized and attached to the eighth. Noble and Adams counties were at the session of 1836 created and attached without adding to the territorial jurisdiction. Thus, in 1836, the eighth circuit was composed of Allen, Cass, Miami, Wabash, Huntington, Lagrange, Elkhart, St. Joseph, Laporte, Porter, Marshall, Fulton, Kosciusko, Noble and Adams, fifteen counties, together with a large unassigned territory for jurisdictional purposes.

Hon. Samuel C. Sample, of South Bend, became president judge of this vast circuit in 1836, but did not long occupy the bench. After a year's service he became a member of congress and on leaving that position, took one with the branch of the State Bank at South Bend. He had been prosecuting attorney for two terms prior to becoming judge. During his term Joseph L. Jernegan, of South Bend, was prosecuting attorney. He removed to New York City

and became one of the most brilliant, successful and opulent members of the bar of New York.

During January and February, 1837, Steuben, DeKalb and Wells counties were fully organized and Jay had been a year previous. By act of December 9, 1837, the eighth judicial circuit was reduced in size and number of counties to thirteen—Allen, Adams, Cass, Wells, Miami, Wabash, Huntington, Jay, DeKalb, Steuben, Noble, Lagrange and Whitley. Charles W. Ewing, of Allen, became president judge in 1837 and remained such until the March term, 1839, when he met an unfortunate death. He is said to have been a good lawyer, but eccentric and dissipated. He had been prosecuting attorney at the first organization of the Allen circuit court. While he was president judge Thomas Johnson was prosecuting attorney and Peter Huling, Nathaniel Coleman, Michael Shiras and Marshall S. Wines associate judges.

By the act of January 30, 1839, the eighth circuit was reduced to ten counties—Allen, Cass, Miami, Wabash, Whitley, Huntington, Noble, Lagrange, Steuben and DeKalb—and Henry Chase, of Logansport, became president judge by appointment in August of that year. He is reported to have been an excellent judge. During his incumbency his associates were Nathaniel S. Coleman and Marshall S. Wines. John W. Wright, of Logansport, was the prosecuting attorney, and in 1840 he became president judge of the circuit. After retiring from the bench about 1842 he was elected mayor of Logansport, and was prominent in railroad and banking affairs. He was elected as a Democrat to the legislature in 1856, but declined to serve and went to Kansas to take part in defeating the effort to make it a slave state. He was elected a member of the Kansas constitutional convention, later to the legislature and was chosen speaker of the house. After Lincoln became President he removed to Washington, D. C., became an active and prosperous practitioner at the bar and died there October 9, 1889. While he was president judge of the Allen circuit, Nathaniel Coleman, Marshall S. Wines and J. H. McMahon were associate judges.

Lucian P. Ferry, a brother of the Michigan senator of that name, was prosecuting attorney, succeeded by William H. Coombs, a prominent and able lawyer, and once judge of the supreme court by appointment to fill a vacancy.



The legislature, by act of December 14, 1841, changed the judicial circuits materially and created the twelfth circuit, with Allen, Adams, Wells, Huntington, Whitley, Noble, Steuben, Lagrange and DeKalb as its boundaries.

Hon. James W. Borden, of Allen county, became president judge in 1842 and held the office until 1857. He was afterwards judge of the common pleas and of the criminal court of Allen county, and died in Fort Wayne. During his term the associate judges were Nathaniel Coleman, R. Starkweather, J. H. McMahon and Andrew Metzgar. William H. Coombs was prosecutor for a time and L. C. Jacoby for the latter part of the term. The latter was said to be an able lawyer, but to possess some peculiar eccentricities which finally impelled him to leave Fort Wayne and "go West." Robert L. Douglass then became prosecutor. He was a lawyer of good practice in Steuben county and in 1851 removed to Council Bluffs, Iowa, prospering in his chosen profession, and died while sojourning in Florida.

Elza McMahon, of Allen county, succeeded him in 1846, when Joseph Brackenridge was chosen and served for three years. He was one of the legal lights of northern Indiana and served many years as counsel for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway and Pennsylvania Company. Full of humor, as he was of law, he was a friend of all and all were his friends at the bar and in the community. He became judge of the criminal court and died loved and respected by all who knew him. James L. Worden succeeded him as prosecuting attorney, serving till 1853. He later became judge of the supreme court of the state and resigned to accept an appointment of judge of the superior court of Allen county. Edwin R. Wilson succeeded him as prosecuting attorney.

By the act of June 7, 1852, the state was redistricted for judicial purposes, and the tenth judicial circuit was formed, comprising Allen, Adams, Wells, Huntington, Wabash, Whitley, Noble, DeKalb, Lagrange, Steuben, Elkhart and Kosciusko. By act of January 21, 1853, Huntington and Wabash were assigned to another circuit, and the circuit was then composed of only ten counties.

In 1855 Hon. James L. Worden became judge. He had been prosecuting attorney under two of the judges who preceded him. The writer knew him well, and regarded him highly, and gives the

estimate of him that he was not a close logician, but that by intuition he recognized the crucial point in the cases brought before him, aimed to be right in his decisions and generally succeeded. He knew where to find the seeds and cut to the core to find them. His was a remarkably clear, legal and equitable mind. He remained judge of the circuit until 1858. In January of that year he resigned and Reuben J. Dawson was appointed by the governor to fill out his unexpired term. S. J. Stoughton, of Auburn, DeKalb county, was prosecutor under Worden and Dawson. He subsequently removed to Kansas and after an honorable legal career there died. At the fall election Edwin R. Wilson, of Bluffton, Wells county, was elected and remained judge of the court until 1864. He was born in Ohio, came to Indiana with his parents in 1840, studied law with Governor Wright, was admitted to the bar in 1850 and located in Bluffton in 1853, was appointed prosecuting attorney in 1854 and in the fall was elected over John W. Dawson, the Whig candidate. After serving his term of six years as judge he was appointed by President Johnson as bank examiner. Later he located at Madison and finally returned to Bluffton, where he died.

James L. Defreese, of Goshen, was elected prosecutor in 1858, but died in a few months and John Colerick was appointed to the vacancy. At the fall election in that year Moses Jenkinson was placed upon the ticket and elected, but the governor decided that Colerick's appointment was for the remainder of the term and refused to commission Jenkinson, and Mr. Colerick held the office until after the election of 1860. He was a young man of singularly pure character and a lawyer of great ability.

In October, 1860, Augustus A. Chapin, of Kendallville, Noble county, was elected prosecutor and served until 1862. He was afterwards judge of the superior court and later referee in bankruptcy for the United States district court. James H. Schell, of Goshen, Elkhart county, succeeded him in 1862, and was twice elected afterwards.

In 1864 Robert Lowry, of Goshen, Elkhart county, was elected judge of the circuit. In March, 1867, the legislature reduced the circuit by taking from it six counties to form a new one, leaving the tenth circuit composed of Allen, Adams, Wells and Whitley. In anticipation of this event Judge Lowry had become a resident of



Fort Wayne and so remained judge of the circuit. During his incumbency of the bench several changes were made in the circuit. Huntington county was added to it in 1869 and taken from it again in 1872.

In 1873 the state was redistricted for judicial purposes and Allen and Whitley counties were formed into the thirty-eighth judicial circuit. By the act of March 9, 1875, Allen county alone was constituted the thirty-eighth judicial circuit, and has so remained to the present day. Thomas M. Wilson, of Bluffton, was elected prosecuting attorney in 1866. Joseph S. Dailey, of Bluffton, in 1868, again in 1870 and 1872. Wilson located in Fort Wayne, and is still practicing law there. Dailey served as judge of the Wells and Huntington circuit court and of the supreme court of the state, his death occurring in October, 1905. Jacob R. Bittinger, of Fort Wayne, was elected prosecuting attorney in 1873 and held the position until October, 1877. In 1875 Judge Lowry resigned to enter upon the active practice of the law, and became the head of the law firm of Lowry, Robertson & O'Rourke, composed of himself, Robert S. Robertson and Edward O'Rourke. Later he was elected to and served in congress, being defeated by Hon. James B. White for the second term. He returned to the practice and bravely kept to the front until he died in 1904, "full of years and honors." On Judge Lowry's resignation Hon. William W. Carson was appointed by Governor Hendricks to fill the vacancy. It is perhaps proper to notice the circumstances of this appointment. The bar, with one exception, had united in a recommendation to the governor to appoint another man to the position. The recommendation was for a Republican, and was signed by every Democrat at the bar, save one. Governor Hendricks appointed that one to the bench. Judge Carson was a good man, but with some human failings. He was not a good lawyer and did not shine as a judge, but his service brought his good qualities as a man into full relief.

At the general election of 1876 Hon. Edward O'Rourke, junior member of the firm of Lowry, Robertson & O'Rourke, above referred to, was elected judge of the circuit and by re-election in 1882, 1888, 1894 and 1900, has held the bench to date, serving with honor to himself and to the people who have so repeatedly elected

him. During his incumbency of the judicial bench James F. Morrison was elected in 1877, and again in 1879, but resigned in 1880 to remove to Kokomo, where he is yet in the practice of the law; Charles M. Dawson, appointed in 1880, elected same year and again nominated and elected until 1887, and who became judge of the superior court and died in office; James M. Robinson, elected in 1886 and again in 1889, and later served four terms as a member of congress from the twelfth congressional district; Philemon B. Colerick, who was succeeded by Newton B. Doughman, later county attorney and now (1905) assistant general counsel for the New York, St. Louis & Pacific Railroad (the Nickel Plate) at Cleveland, Ohio; E. V. Emrick, now a practicing attorney at Fort Wayne, and Ronald Dawson, son of Judge Dawson, heretofore mentioned, now in office, have been the prosecuting attorneys of the circuit. No mention has been made thus far of the prosecuting attorneys of the criminal court of the county, that being a court of extra territorial jurisdiction from the circuit court.

As noted heretofore, the seal of the court, as reported by Charles W. Ewing, was rejected. It would be worth while to know the reason, but the record is silent on that subject. The first seal known to be used has the legend, "Allen County Circuit Court, Indiana." This was declared to be "erroneous," no doubt because the constitution and law said that the courts should be known as "— Circuit Court," with the name of the county prefixed, and so on the 5th of September, 1887, the court ordered it to be changed, and the present seal has the legend, "Allen Circuit Court, Indiana." The device in the center is a figure of Justice holding a sword in the right hand and scales in the left.

#### PROBATE COURTS.

An act of the legislature of January 29, 1829, provided for a probate court in each county, the judge of which was to be elected by the people. There were no qualifications prescribed in the act, but in order to be commissioned by the governor it was provided that a judge of the circuit court or supreme court must certify to the fact that the judge-elect "was qualified to discharge the duties of the office, but that this condition should not be construed so as to require any applicant to be a professional character."



William G. Ewing was elected probate judge in 1830 and served three years, when he resigned. He was admitted to the bar, as already noted, in 1824, at the first term of court held in Allen county, and was a brother of Charles W. Ewing, the prosecuting attorney. He went into business with his brother and was too much engaged in affairs of the Indian agency and tradership of that day to give close attention to the law.

In 1834 Hugh McCulloch became probate judge and served about one year, when he resigned to become cashier and manager of the Fort Wayne branch of the State Bank of Indiana, organized in Indianapolis in 1834 and in Fort Wayne in 1835. He had graduated at Bowdoin College in 1826, taught school and graduated in law in Boston in 1832. He came west in April, 1833, spent a few weeks in the office of Judge Sullivan (a judge of the supreme court), went from there to Indianapolis and was admitted by the supreme court to practice law. He came from Indianapolis to Fort Wayne and, believing in its future, decided to remain. As cashier of the branch of the State Bank, president of the State Bank, president of the banking house of Allen Hamilton & Company, secretary of the United States treasury under Lincoln, Johnson and Arthur, his financial fame is assured. The Allen Hamilton & Company Bank merged later into the Hamilton National Bank, with his son, Charles McCulloch, as president and his grandson, John Ross McCulloch, as assistant cashier.

In the latter part of the year Governor Noble commissioned Thomas Johnson to fill the vacancy caused by McCulloch's resignation and he held the office until after the election of 1836. After he ceased to be probate judge he became prosecuting attorney of the circuit court and died in 1843 from the effects of a cold contracted while riding the circuit.

Lucian P. Ferry, of Fort Wayne, was elected probate judge, but resigned in 1840 to become prosecuting attorney of the circuit court. He died at the age of thirty-three. One of his sons became governor of the state of Washington and a brother was United States senator from Michigan.

Reuben J. Dawson was appointed to fill the vacancy and held the position until after the fall election of 1840, when Samuel Stophlet was elected and served until 1844, when he resigned. Governor

Whitcomb appointed George Johnson to fill the vacancy, and he was elected at the fall election in that year, and held the office until 1847, when he resigned, to go through a course of theological lectures, but in December, 1850, he was killed by the accidental discharge of a gun.

Nelson McLain was elected in 1847, and served until the establishment of the common pleas court in 1852, to which all probate business was transferred, and the probate court was abolished. This change became necessary from the adoption of the new constitution and although it has been of doubtful expediency, it has been half a century or more without the system being re-established.

#### COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

By an act of the legislature of May 14, 1852, courts of common pleas were created with full probate and limited civil jurisdiction. The counties of Allen, Adams, Huntington and Wells formed a common pleas district, and a judge was to be elected in October, with a four-year tenure of office. Hon. James W. Borden, already mentioned in connection with the circuit court, was elected and opened the court in Allen county January 3, 1853. He was re-elected in 1856 and served until 1857, when he resigned. Hon. Joseph Brackenridge was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy and was elected in 1858, and again in 1860, holding the office until 1864. He was a man of strong character, a clear mind and good heart. He was noted for the strong sense of humor which pervaded his social and official life, and until his death, at a ripe age, full of honors, he was almost universally known as "Joe." For years he was attorney for the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad and died while in that work.

In 1864 Judge Borden was again elected, but was absent and failed to qualify for the office for several months. His name had been connected in some way with Milligan and others, who were apprehended by the military authorities of the United States on a charge of treason in connection with the secret organization known as the "Knights of the Golden Circle," and it was generally believed that his absence was prolonged by reason of those arrests. He had been United States envoy to the Sandwich Islands under President



Buchanan and was a man of much ability, except in the law. His personality was a strong one and he was a delightful conversationalist, with much historical knowledge to draw upon. He resigned October 29, 1867, and Robert S. Taylor was appointed by Governor Conrad Baker to fill the vacancy.

At the October election, 1868, Hon. David Studebaker, of Decatur, was elected and held the bench until in 1870, when he resigned. He was actively engaged there in banking and business enterprises of magnitude until his death in 1904. Hon. William W. Carson, mentioned heretofore as presiding on the circuit bench, was elected to the vacancy and filled out the unexpired term until 1872.

At the October election in that year Hon. Samuel E. Sinclair was elected and held the position until the court was abolished and its business transferred to the circuit court in March, 1873. He was a native of Fort Wayne and without having lived to demonstrate greatness in the practice of the law, he was esteemed by his associates at the bar for his many sterling qualities. He was representing this legislative district in the general assembly when he was stricken by the disease which ended his career in 1887.

David Studebaker, who later became judge of the court, was the first prosecuting attorney, serving two years, and was succeeded by Joseph Brackenridge in 1854, serving two years. He also became judge of the court later. In 1856 W. B. Spencer was elected and served one year.

At the election in 1867 William S. Smith was elected to the office to fill the vacancy and served one year. He was city attorney of Fort Wayne in 1861 and was appointed enrolling and draft commissioner for the war. He commenced life as a gunsmith and studied law while engaged in that work. He was a man of considerable ability and quite an eccentric character, a formidable opponent in the legal forum. John Colerick was elected in 1858 and served two years, resigning to accept a commission as prosecuting attorney for the circuit court, tendered him by Governor Willard. He died in 1872. Joseph S. France was appointed to fill the vacancy, and in 1860 D. T. Smith, of Bluffton, was elected and served for two years. In 1862 David Colerick, a brother of John Colerick, was elected prosecuting attorney, re-elected in 1864 and served until 1866. He died in 1872, a young man of great promise. In 1866

Joseph S. Dailey, of Bluffton, was elected, holding the office for two years. He has since been judge of the Wells circuit and of the supreme court of the state. Benjamin F. Ibach, of Huntington, was elected in 1868 and re-elected in 1870. He was later city attorney of Huntington, a member of the legislature and manager of the Knightstown Soldiers' Orphans' Home. Jacob R. Bittinger was elected in 1872 and served until the court was abolished in 1873.

As a court of limited civil jurisdiction it served its purpose in the times for which it was created, and was useful in relieving the circuit court from a burden of business for which its machinery was inadequate, but it failed to become popular and so takes its place in history as an experiment, among such other courts as may be provided by law.

The seal of the court was a sheaf of wheat, canal and canal boat, with the legend, "Common Pleas, Allen County."

#### THE ALLEN CRIMINAL CIRCUIT COURT.

The criminal court was established in 1867, with sole criminal jurisdiction, and Hon. James A. Fay became judge by appointment. One of the first orders by Judge Fay fixed a seal as follows: The legend, "The Allen Criminal Circuit Court," around the border, with the word "Sigillum" at the bottom. Underneath the border above the design the motto, "Lex Suprema Est." Device, the near front view represented the judge's desk with an open book, signifying the equal right of all in the law; a naked sword leaning against the desk, emblematic of the penalty that goes with the law to enforce its commands. In the rear is seen on the left a field of grain and men harvesting; on the right, rising grounds, and beyond open country, indicating the security of industry, and its rewards under the maintenance of the law. We can find no order changing this seal, but one was used in 1884, smaller than the old, and with the device changed to a man sitting at the judge's desk, with all else omitted.

As stated, Hon. James W. Borden, who had been judge of the circuit and of the common pleas courts, was elected in 1867, and resigned from the common pleas to accept it. In 1870 Hon. Joseph Brackenridge, mentioned as judge of the common pleas, was elected to the office and held it until 1875. Judge Borden had been elected



in 1874 and was re-elected in 1878, dying in office April 26, 1882. Hon. Warren H. Withers, a prominent member of the bar, was appointed judge by Governor Albert G. Porter to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Borden, and served until the fall election of 1882. Samuel M. Hench was then elected judge and served until the court was abolished by act of the legislature passed February 27, 1883, to take effect October 31, 1884. Judge Hench was formerly prosecutor and later held a position as auditor of the treasury under President Cleveland.

When the criminal court was organized Robert S. Taylor was appointed prosecuting attorney. At the October election in 1867, Edward O'Rourke was elected, and held until 1870, when he was re-elected and served until 1872, when Joseph S. France was elected his successor. He died in July, 1874, and Samuel M. Hench was appointed to the vacancy, was elected in the fall, and re-elected in 1876 and 1878, serving until January, 1881. At the October election, 1880, William S. O'Rourke was elected to the office, and served until the court ended under the act referred to.

The business of the criminal circuit court was transferred to the circuit court, which still holds exclusive criminal jurisdiction.

#### THE ALLEN SUPERIOR COURT.

The superior court was established in 1877, with nearly equal civil jurisdiction with the circuit court, but without criminal or probate powers. Hon. Allen Zollars became judge by appointment from Governor Williams and held the first term, but resigned and Hon. Robert Lowry was appointed in the same year, elected at the next election in 1878, and served till his election to congress in 1882. Hon. James L. Worden, judge of the supreme court, resigned and became judge in 1882, serving till his death, June 2, 1884, when Hon. Lindley M. Ninde was appointed. Hon. Samuel M. Hench was elected in that year and served until 1886, when Hon. Augustus A. Chapin succeeded him, serving four years. Hon. Charles M. Dawson was elected in 1890. He died October 4, 1899, and William J. Vesey was appointed by the governor to fill the vacancy, serving nearly three years. At the November election, 1902. Owen N. Heaton was elected judge and is still (1905) serving his

term. The seal has in the border "Superior Court of Allen County, Indiana." The centre has an eagle, holding the arrows and olive branch, with thirteen stars above.

#### BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

The first board of commissioners consisted of William Rockhill, James Wyman and Francis Comparet. They met at the house of Alexander Ewing May 26, 1824.

Allen county was made a township called Wayne. It might be interesting to trace the foundation of the twenty townships this one original township was divided into, but space forbids. There was a Riley township in 1830, changed to Orange in 1831, and now disappeared. There was also a Clinton township formed in 1834, which also disappeared. There was a Murray township in 1831, but it was the attached territory lying west of Allen county. Mongoquining township was formed the same year, but was all the attached territory lying north of Allen county. Wells and DeKalb townships, formed in 1836, were attached territory lying south and north, created townships for election purposes. It was all done without authority of law, so far as the writer has discovered.

The first board appointed John Tipton county agent and ordered him to sell part of the lots donated by Barr and McCorkle. The thirty-six lots sold brought six hundred ninety dollars and fifty cents, an average of a little less than twenty dollars per lot. The jail was in process of erection in 1826, probably the one which stood at the southwest corner of the square.

In that year the board of commissioners was superseded by a board of three justices of the peace, called "the board of county justices," but in 1829 the law providing for them was repealed and the board of commissioners, much as now existing, was again organized.

Although the board of commissioners was a court of record, as well as the business agent of the people, it seems not to have had a seal until 1841, and, curiously enough, on September 9th of that year the board ordered that the seal should be the device, "Brittania seated on a shield and grasping the Trident of Neptune," with the



words, "Brittania Rex. Fid. Def.," to be used until such time as another seal could be procured. At the same session one was ordered to be procured. Device, "A sheaf of wheat in an upright position, with a sickle sticking therein, and in the background a field of corn with a reaper at work, and in a circle surrounding said device the following words, 'Commissioners of Allen County, Ia. seal.' The word seal to be in 'M. and the sheaf of wheat.' " We can but wonder whether a seal left from the British occupation had been found, and thus utilized for temporary purposes, for such a lapse towards royalty in the backwoods of the American republic is a noticeable and anomalous affair.

Notwithstanding the law required it to commence the erection of public buildings within twelve months, we find no steps recorded as being taken to that end until 1831. At the May session, on the 7th, it was decided to build a court house, and plans were agreed upon. It was to be of brick, with stone foundations twenty inches in thickness, and the walls eighteen inches above ground forty feet square, and advertisement for bids was ordered. On August 9th of that year the county agent was ordered to let a contract to the lowest bidder, "to cut the brush and stumps off the public square," but at the same time the board leased to James Wilcox for four years, if desired, thirty by fifty feet at the corner of Main and Calhoun streets for ten dollars per annum, a similar piece at the corner of Main and Court for eight dollars and the corner of Court and Berry for six dollars. In 1834 David H. Colerick got a lease for eight years of twenty-five by forty feet at the northwest corner, fronting on Main street, for ten dollars per annum. At the fall session the contract was let for \$3,321.75. Citizens subscribed \$499 in work and materials, and \$149 cash. The remainder was paid out of the treasury. Court met in the unfinished building May 7, 1832. A visitor here in 1838 wrote in 1858 of it, "Coming from the south, we beheld the steeple of the old brick court house, which stood on the spot where now is dug the foundation of a new and spacious one on the public square."

This building evidently failed to meet the necessities of the times, for in January, 1840, the commissioners appointed a committee of citizens to inspect the court house and report whether the building was worth repairing; the cost of repairs as per a proposal

of Colonel Spencer, and whether the proposed repairs were suitable to repair the building. The report could not be found, but plans were advertised for, and September 9, 1841, an allowance was made to A. Miller for the best draft of a plan for a court house to cost not more than fifteen thousand dollars, and the county agent was authorized to sell the old one and have it removed. At the December session the board gave Colonel Spencer three hundred dollars and the building "for his buildings on the public square." At the same time a building was ordered erected on the northeast corner for the auditor's and treasurer's office. The clerk's office was on the northwest corner, and the recorder's office on the southwest corner, where the log jail once stood.

The new court house was not completed and occupied until 1847, and was a two-story brick, with a steeple. Samuel Edsall was the contractor. In the meantime, the old Presbyterian church, east of Barr, on Berry, was used for a time, and the county gave the church a lot as rent for the old structure. Then a temporary court house was built on the southeast corner of the square. It was a frame, with a court room and two small rooms for jury rooms. In 1853 a new clerk's office was built on the northwest corner. This court-house also proved inadequate, and June 11, 1858, a levy was ordered of fifteen cents on the one hundred dollars for a fund to build a new court house, one, in the language of the newspapers of the day, which "should last for a century, at least." The following year this levy was increased to twenty cents, and plans were called for. June 21, 1859, the board examined those submitted, but accepted none, and advertised for further plans. On the 12th of August, in special session, the plan of Edwin May, an Indianapolis architect, was approved, and January 12, 1860, the contract was let to Samuel Edsall & Company, consisting of Edsall, Virgil M. Kimball, Ochmig Bird and Louis Wolke, for sixty-three thousand six hundred and thirteen dollars. For extras, additions were made till they received seventy-four thousand two hundred and seventy-one dollars, and the total cost was seventy-eight thousand dollars. It was accepted by the board of commissioners July 23, 1862. The corner-stone had been laid with Masonic ceremonies May 1, 1861, Sol. D. Bayless, past grand master, officiating.

The century intended for its duration was just one-third gone,



when it was declared "insufficient," and the board of commissioners advertised for plans for the present structure. This was in 1895. But it was two years before satisfactory plans were presented and adopted. The contract was let May 15, 1897, and the work of demolition of the old, and building of the new, was at once begun. Meantime, the courts were held in the Sangerbund building, corner of Main street and Maiden Lane, until September, 1900, when the circuit court was held in the unfinished structure. Its cost was eight hundred and seventeen thousand five hundred and fifty-three dollars and fifty-nine cents. For that sum we have perhaps the finest architectural, and certainly the most beautifully artistic court house in all the land. It is worthy of note that this majestic temple of justice is the product of the brain of an architect reared and educated among us; that every detail of use and ornament, every decoration inside and out, except the mural paintings, were conceived, modeled, cast or sculptured, and carried to a finish, within the limits of the court house square, and most of it within the court house walls, while building.

Is there anywhere a doubt whether it pays for its cost? Let the questioner stand in the beautiful rotunda, and watch the daily procession of our people passing through it—listen to their questioning, admiring and approving—to their praise and their criticism. It comes from rich and poor, old age and childhood, the educated and the ignorant. Their answer is composite and complete. It says that in the upbuilding of the masses, the uplifting of all of us to higher thoughts and ideals, it does pay. Already the education in better things is marvelous, and all caviling and criticism as to cost has vanished from all minds. We owe more than we can at present realize to the wisdom, sagacity and daring of the board of commissioners which decided to erect it, and carried it to completion against a storm of suspicion and denunciation. We owe as much to the architect who planned it with such consummate skill, taste and judgment. The names of all are upon the commemorative tablet which passes them on to posterity, and it might seem invidious to single out one name from the others, but the people will class Brentwood J. Tolan as a "master architect" and Matthew A. Ferguson as a "master builder."

It reads strangely today to see in the records of 1832 an order to have the brush and stumps cleared off the public square, and in 1843 an order to have the buildings and stable used by the sheriff removed, but in that period there had been a comparatively rapid growth. By the census of 1800 the vast county of Knox had only 2,517 inhabitants. In 1810 it had increased to 7,945. Randolph, our new county, in 1820, had a population of only 1,808. Allen, in 1830, had 996; in 1840, 5,942; in 1850, 16,919; in 1860, the era of our demolished court house, 29,328. The population in thirty years had increased thirty-fold.

The state began early to encourage internal improvements, and the general government was not backward in promoting such enterprises, and by act of March 2, 1827, granted to the state every alternative section for five miles on either side, to construct a canal from the head of navigation on the Maumee to the head of navigation on the Wabash. The commissioners appointed for the purpose designated the route to be "from the foot of Maumee rapids to the mouth of Tippecanoe river," and a board of canal commissioners was created, which met at Indianapolis July 14, 1828, and in 1832 the canal land office was opened at Fort Wayne. Ground was broken with imposing ceremonies one and one-half miles west of the town, on the 22d of February, 1832. This was very appropriate, for Washington was one of the first, if not the first, to suggest a canal to connect these two water systems. The procession formed at John's hotel at 1 o'clock and marched to the point designated, where the gifted orator, Charles W. Ewing, "delivered an appropriate address."

The canal was opened to Huntington July 4, 1835, Logansport in 1837, Lafayette in 1841, and Toledo in 1843. The event was celebrated in Fort Wayne with a great procession, a barbecue, and an address by United States Senator Lewis Cass. Thus was this great water highway opened to the inflowing tide of immigration and internal commerce, and it was a potent factor in the progress of Allen county and Fort Wayne, which became an incorporated town on the 22d of February, 1840.

The fort reservation had only been abandoned ten years. It was in 1830 that an act of congress authorized our county judges to enter twenty acres off the west side of the reserve at one dollar and



twenty-five cents per acre. They platted it as the "County Addition," November 3, 1830. The remainder of the reserve was purchased by Cyrus Taber, and in 1835 was laid off as "Taber's Addition."

There was no newspaper here until 1833. The first issue of the Fort Wayne Sentinel appeared July 6th of that year. Noel and Tigar were the proprietors. It appeared irregularly until 1837, when George W. Wood purchased it and made it a Whig paper. He sold it in 1840 to Isaac DeGroff Nelson, who made it a Democratic paper, and Wood started the Times. It was not till July 16, 1854, that a daily appeared, Wood's Daily Times.

That year was the beginning of the railroad era, as well as of plank roads. In 1854 the Ohio & Indiana Railroad was opened from Crestline to Fort Wayne, and soon after the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad gave us a market in Chicago. Soon after came the Toledo, Wabash & Western, and in 1869 the Fort Wayne, Muncie & Cincinnati and the Grand Rapids & Indiana. The Fort Wayne, Jackson & Saginaw came in 1870, and was soon followed by the Cincinnati, Richmond & Fort Wayne.

The pioneer period was past. The period of civilization in its brightest and best form—American civilization—was dawning. The writer came to the bar of this county when the old court house the present building replaces was new. Of the thirty and more names preceding his on the roll, but one is living now, if we except those admitted at the same term of court. That bar roll was a roll of honor. One could well feel proud in being enrolled among the men who at that time composed the Allen county bar, a bar which has been graced by such names as that of the Colericks, father and six sons, one of whom has been one of the supreme court commissioners; Allen Hamilton, father of the bank which bears his name; Hugh McCulloch, father of the banking interests of Fort Wayne; Robert Brackenridge, and Joseph Brackenridge, the latter judge of two of the courts; William H. Coombs, renowned as a special pleader under the old regime, and by appointment, for a short time, judge of the supreme court; Lindley M. Ninde, judge of the superior court, and three sons following in his footsteps; John Morris, judge of common pleas and commissioner of the supreme court, and two sons following in his footsteps; Robert

S. Taylor, known nationally as an expert in electric legal affairs; William H. H. Miller, attorney-general of the United States under President Harrison; James L. Worden, judge of all our local courts, and for many years adorning the supreme court bench; Allen Zollars and Walter Olds, both of whom were elevated to the supreme court bench; Robert C. Bell, not a judge, but a brilliant, forceful lawyer, who died in early manhood, and many others, who, while not so widely known, or perhaps not so much favored by the fickle winds of fortune, but with ability and strength of character, could not help being a powerful force in the body politic, and its roll was surely one of honor.

There were giants in those days, mentally, and by a course of legal training, under a system which compelled men to think for themselves, to think and act quickly upon their own ideas, based upon a knowledge of the basic principles of law and equity, without the aid of the multifarious "tools" of the profession of the present day. There were no large law libraries then, such as are found at every county seat today, where for almost every question we may now find, "Thus saith the law." At that day the bench and bar were strong in pleading, strong in argument, and among them there was a spirit of courtesy, and of all that goes to make what always should go together—the lawyer and the gentleman. This spirit built up a code of ethics for our bar which has rarely been violated, and then only by the pariahs of the profession.

When that old court house was new, Allen county was just emerging from the log-cabin period—just seeing the light beyond the forests which covered it as with a mantle. The roads were so named by courtesy. Where they were, they were bad. Where they were not, one could travel with greater ease were it not for the fences. There were few bridges. An iron bridge was unknown. But it had a people, a composite population drawn from nearly every civilized portion of the earth, by whose welding together hearts of steel were formed—a people resolute, sturdy, honest, self-respecting and demanding respect from others—God-fearing, toiling and hopeful, the brave pioneer stock and descendants of pioneers, who have made this wilderness of 1860 "blossom as the rose."



## CHAPTER II

---

### PIONEER DAYS AND WAYS.

---

BY MRS. LAURA G. DETZER.

---

Even the Indian traditions tell of Kekionga as a social center. The wandering tribes would meet at this ancient village for the green corn dance and for the fish and hunting dances. Men and women still live who have watched these savage frolics. Sometimes the Indian would be clad in his "naked nothingness," but often he wore "robes of fur and belts of wampum" and had white scalps to fringe his hunting shirt.

Yet the Indian is not a more picturesque figure than the early fur trader. Under the name of wood ranger, *coureur du bois*, or *voyageur*, he has become a bit of stage property for the novelist and playwright. To give local color, and as a foil to the devoted early Jesuit, this conventional swash-buckler swaggers through many an Indian tale. Only traditional accounts remain of his mode of life around the old post, but very likely it was that of a wood ranger anywhere. As he was frequently an outlaw from the older settlements he realized more fully than his Indian companions all it meant to be free of law and taxes. Choosing a likely young squaw, he would settle down to a life alternating between hardship and dissolute ease. Here was a natural vantage point for the hunter and trapper. Forest and stream furnished all the needs of Indian or wood ranger. A national road, pike or corduroy, would

have meant less to him than his three rivers as a passage-way. And the portage, which might have seemed a hindrance to his prosperity, was made a toll road for his profit.

Volney, during his travels in America in 1796, was very curious as to Indian manners and customs. When he asked about those French Canadians who had settled by the waterways, he was told they were a kind, hospitable, sociable sort of fellows. "But in ignorance and idleness they beat the Indians. They knew nothing of civil or domestic affairs; their women neither sew nor spin, or make butter, but pass their time in gossiping and tattle. The men hunt, fish, roam in the woods, bask in the sun. They do not lay up as we do for winter or provide for a rainy day. They can't cure pork or venison, make sauer kraut or spruce beer."

But this Arcadian existence was interrupted by the arrival of the new settlers, who as a matter of natural selection were energetic, restless, courageous men and women. There must have been great beauty of river and forest surrounding this wilderness fort. The letter written by Lieutenant Curtis to Mr. Cullen, October 4, 1812, says, "I was on my arrival, and still continue to be, highly delighted with the place and my situation." Other descriptions tell of the wonderful verdure, thick blue grass, the luxuriance of the wooded shores, and the magnificence of the forests. These abundant woods and full streams, with no exacting game laws, were a paradise for fisherman and hunter. Even at a much later date hunting was a royal sport in this vicinity. Men are living who have seen deer bounding where the Pennsylvania Company's shops now are.

#### THE OLD FORT.

From written letters and from oral tradition we know of the famous hospitality of old Fort Wayne. The officers of the fort and their wives were the first entertainers. Coming from an older and more formal society, they carried into their rude barracks the manners and customs of cultivated folk. A certain punctilio was the natural consequence of their military life. Captain Hamtramck, the first commander of the new fort, had led the life of a soldier from his boyhood. As one line on his tombstone reads,

**He was a soldier even before he was a man.**



Some facts have to be seen in retrospect to realize their significance. In 1800, while Captain Whistler was one of the officers of the fort, his son, George Washington Whistler, was born here. And the son of this George Washington Whistler—the famous engineer—was James McNeil Whistler, an artistic genius of the nineteenth century. And so through one of his fifteen children the name of this brave old soldier, Capt. John Whistler, is kept in the memory of a forgetful generation. Whistler and Haden etchings are among the choicest possessions in houses standing on the site of the old block houses and palisades. We find more than one reference to the generous hospitality of the Whistler quarters. "Major Whistler entertained the guests," and again, "Major Whistler's house was the inn for all comers." In 1869 Mrs. Laura Sittenfield wrote a short sketch giving a glimpse of the lonely life of the little garrison in 1814, when Major Whistler was in command. She says: "The fort at that time contained sixty men of the regular army, all patriotic and anxious to celebrate one day in the year. They made three green bowers, one hundred feet from the pickets of the fort, where Main street now is, one bower for the dinner table, one for the cooks and one for the music. Major Whistler had two German cooks and they prepared the dinner. There were but eleven persons at the table, but three are now living to tell of that day. Our dinner consisted of one fine turkey, a side of venison, roast beef, boiled ham, vegetables in abundance, cranberries and green currants. As for dessert we had none. Eggs were not known here for three years from that time. There were three bottles of wine sent here from Cincinnati, but one was made use of. Then there were a few toasts and after three guns and music they went into the fort and the ladies changed their dresses. Then Major Whistler called for the music, which consisted of one bass drum, two small ones, one fife, violin and flute. There was a long gallery in the fort, the musicians took their seats there. But three of the gentlemen would dance. There were but three ladies present. A French four passed off very well for an hour. Then the gates of the fort were closed at sundown, which gave it a gloomy appearance. No children, no younger persons for amusement, all retired to their rooms. All was still and quiet. The sen-

tinel on his lonely round would give us the hour of the night. In the morning we were aroused by the beating of the reveille."

These quiet days were disturbed in 1815, when Major Whistler began to rebuild the fort. To aid the soldiers, twenty new workmen were sent for, and there was much bustle in and around the whole place. Pulling down the old fort, putting up the new one, burning bricks, and felling trees for the oxen to haul, gave everything a lively appearance.

A letter from Serg. W. K. Jordan to his wife "Betsey" is another delightful scrap that has floated down to us from the old fort. The writer was one of the survivors of the Fort Dearborn massacre and the letter is dated October 12, 1812. After relating the treachery of the Indians, Sergeant Jordan continues, "Every man, woman and child killed but fifteen,—and thanks be to God I was one of them! The first shot took the feather out of my cap, the next shot the epaulettes off my shoulder and the third broke the handle of my sword. I had to surrender myself to four damned yellow Indians." His life was saved by White Raccoon, who held him by the hand as he stood with fourteen other survivors. He continues, "They stripped all of us to our shirts and trousers and every family took one as long as we lasted and then started for their towns. Every man to his tent, O Israel! But I will just inform you when I got to my strange lodging I looked about like a cat in a strange garret." Jordan was warned against any attempt to escape. He was told if he would remain he should be a chief, but attempt to escape and he should be burned alive. We are sorry when he says he has no time to write the particulars of his daring escape. So we only know that he stole a horse from his captors and got to Fort Wayne after seven days in the wilderness. He adds, "After all my fun I weigh one hundred ninety." Then he tells her that as he writes he is wearing some of the soft hair of her head and he beseeches her to see that Mountford (his little son) is sent to school.

It is easy to see from these old letters and recollections, that life in the old fort was of much the same stuff that life is today. Styles have changed and so there is a different pattern, but the material is the same. A letter written by Major Joseph Jenkinson, another commander, gives us one hasty look beyond those high and far-away palisades:



FORT WAYNE, March 14, 1814.

DEAR SARAH:

I have nothing of importance to inform you of, but I shall suffer no opportunity to escape unembraced. I hope, my love, that you and my children are well. I do not know what to think of your coming here, but I wish you were here, and had come with me when I first came. I am bringing Ephraim completely under. I have had [him] once in the guard house handcuffed. I have given him two whippings, the last of which was a very hard one. I shall cool the fellow, he bounces at the word. I am, my love, your devoted husband,

JOSEPH JENKINSON.

SARAH JENKINSON.

Give my love to father, mother and family.

The unruly "Ephraim" was the commander's negro servant and the punishment was not unusual for the time. Captain Hamtramck, most humane of officers, complained to General Wayne that the "economic allowance" of one hundred lashes as a punishment for theft seemed inadequate to make an honest man of a rascal. The soldiers would steal beef and other rations and he was "tired flogging them." But in 1819 the slender garrison was ordered farther west and military rule in the fort was a thing of the past. It seemed for a time a very sad and lonely little village without the pleasant company and protection of the soldiers.

The military influence had dominated the society of the day. Admiration for the glory and the dignity of a life at arms was a natural feeling of the time and place. The discipline was a much-needed object lesson to the frontiersmen. The United States government has always been a model housekeeper and we can imagine the plaza in the enclosure of the old fort, which "was well kept, smooth and gravelly." Then there, close at hand, was Fort Wayne's first fire apparatus, for "under the double gallery, or veranda, hung leather fire buckets, painted blue."

## A FORGOTTEN HERO.

For a time we have but slight account of the deserted barracks. The Rev. Isaac McCoy's "History of Baptist Missions," published in 1840, tells much of the Indians, but little of the French and English population. His minute account of a spiritual crusade has given us an accurate picture of certain phases of life in and around the old block houses. His experiences continually remind one of

those early Jesuit Relations, which have been such a source of information to American historians. As he travels through the forest he is grateful for a handful of parched corn and a piece of dry bark to sleep on. As LeJeune wrote, "Though my bed had not been made up since the creation of the world, it was not hard enough to prevent me sleeping." After many adventures by flood and field, on the 29th of May, 1820, Mr. McCoy opened his mission school in the fort buildings, "with ten English scholars, six French, eight Indians and one negro." These eight little Indian boys were to be clothed, fed and lodged by the mission. Mrs. McCoy had the care of them and of her own seven young children and all the house work for her portion.

Then comes the "help" problem. "We hired an Indian woman to assist in domestic labors, but she afforded little help." The sad case of Mrs. McCoy is like the one James Russell Lowell writes of as he tries to strengthen the hearts of the discouraged mistress of the modern domestic. He asks her to imagine a household with one wild Indian woman for "help," communicated with by signs. "Those were serious times indeed, when your cook might give warning by taking your scalp or chignon, as the case might be, and make off with it into the woods."

In less than a month after his arrival Mr. McCoy was compelled to make a journey to the state of Ohio to purchase needed supplies. Among other things, he brought back two luxuries, a spinning wheel and a two-horse wagon. And then Mrs. McCoy began her efforts to change the simple life of these primitive people to the strenuousness that belongs to a higher civilization. The "gossiping and tattle" were to be exchanged for spinning and spelling, and no doubt they even learned "to cure pork or venison, and to make sauer kraut and spruce beer." Flour and meal had to be hauled in wagons about one hundred miles and most of the way through a wilderness and over bad roads. "Corn, which in the white settlements seldom sold for more than twenty-five cents a bushel, here cost a dollar and a half or two dollars." Soon the Indian youths numbered twenty-six, then thirty. But the Board of Missions seemed to forget the brave missionaries and they became so destitute as to be ashamed of their poverty even before the poor Indians. Mrs. McCoy taught the girls to sew and to use the spin-



ning wheel and in 1821 the mission boasted forty-two Indian youths, "as Mr. McCoy always calls the pupils of this pioneer manual training school." Then it is decided to be best for Mrs. McCoy to go "back to the settlements" for a time. The cheapest, and so the most available method of travel for her seemed to be to descend the Wabash in an open canoe. "The distance by water was between three and four hundred miles and more than half of this was through a wilderness inhabited only by uncivilized Indians. It was the 25th of June that, with our three younger children, she took her leave, not expecting to return in less time than three months." The weather was hot and the poor mother could scarcely sleep as she tried to keep the mosquitoes away from her little children. They camped on shore every night, were nine days on the river and it rained almost every day! Their provisions were damaged, their clothing mildewed, but the brave heroine lived to return overland with a young babe the following September.

In February, 1822, when Mr. Coy was returning from a trip to Philadelphia and Washington, he found his sorest trial awaiting him. During his horseback journey of more than seventeen hundred miles, in cold weather, over wretched roads, he had become so ill as to be almost unable to travel. When within five miles of home he learned of the attempted murder, by a Pottowattamie Indian, of his nine-year-old daughter. As Mr. McCoy writes of his mental and spiritual struggles in this bitter hour, he records his grateful obligations to Mr. B. B. Kercheval, United States Indian agent at that time.

Mr. Kercheval and Mr. McCoy worked hand in hand endeavoring to encourage the Indians to cultivate the soil. On March 8, 1822, the loom began to make cloth from yarn spun by the Indian girls of the mission. Later in the same year three Catholic priests, who came to administer the sacrament and to say mass, visited the Baptist mission school and drank tea with the missionaries. But at last a farewell sermon is preached and the Indians, the oxen, horses, hogs, milch cows and family are on their way to a new station, farther from white settlements. December 9, 1822, again the little village felt deserted. The whole story of the hardihood and sacrifices of the Rev. Isaac McCoy and his wife, Christiana McCoy, is one of pathetic heroism. They seem to illustrate a quaint bit

from an old New England sermon, "God sifted a whole nation that he might send choice grain over into this wilderness."

#### THE VILLAGE.

The war department gives us one bit of a description of early life in the "village that had grown under the shelter of the fort." In 1823 Major S. H. Long, as a topographical engineer, was here three days and he says, "To a person visiting the Indian country for the first time this place offers many characteristic and singular features. The village is small; it has grown under the shelter of the fort and contains a mixed and apparently very worthless population. The inhabitants are chiefly of Canadian origin, all more or less imbued with Indian blood. The confusion of languages owing to the diversity of Indian tribes which generally collect near a fort makes the traveler imagine himself in a real Babel." He goes on to tell of his disgust at seeing the Frenchmen dressed like Indians, in "breech cloth and blanket." The ways of living were chiefly matters of adjustment or adaptability. The New England colonist had used the smoky pine knot because it was cheap and near at hand. But the northern Indiana pioneer found no pine forests stretching from his doorway, no fat cod-fish to be had for the catching. His Betty lamp was filled with lard oil or bear's grease and the tallow dips were early replaced by mould candles.

The prosperous fur traders easily exchanged their peltries for the spermaceti candles of the eastern whaler. The French families loved dinners and dances, gayety and song, and the visit of tourist or trader would be made the occasion for whatever festivities were possible. The log house of John P. Hedges (southwest corner of Calhoun and Berry streets) had the whole up-stairs in one room and there was many a dance given on that puncheon floor. Several other houses were able to give dances in up-stairs rooms built especially with that intention. A dinner at the tavern was another way of entertaining an honored guest. On these occasions finery from Quebec, Cincinnati, New York, or even Paris, would deck the black-eyed beauties who sat around the table. After a time the ladies would be escorted home with lanterns, all the men returning to drink a few more rounds. Great was the hard-headed



hero who could mix his drinks and stay sober as other unsteady guests slid to the floor or reeled home! The old French lady who recounted these tales acknowledged that now and then there were a few chicken-livered youths who refused to get drunk. "But not a many!"

The little village seemed to thrive by the first intention and fine hewn-log houses became common. Those first fur traders who had been bold enough or greedy enough to risk the uncertain temper of the Indians were accumulating gold. From 1820, when the American Fur Company established an agency here, the fur trader and dealer in Indian goods were the business men of the village. To be sure, any one who could get a keg of whiskey and a box of tobacco could set up a store. Customers, chiefly Indian, were plenty and gullible. The villages at the meeting of the rivers were prosperous. Canoes lined the banks and after the hunting season the Indians would bring in great loads of peltries. Blankets, known commercially as "Mackinac blankets," were manufactured in Europe especially for the Indian trader. These blankets were all wool, about one-half inch thick, with two black stripes at each end. The sizes were designated as "points" and were woven in the corner of each blanket. An ordinary overcoat could be made from a "3 1-2 point" blanket. But if a hood was required, or the blanket was to be used for hunting or war expeditions, a "4 point" was needed. They cost from eight dollars to fifteen dollars and could be dyed to suit the taste of the purchaser. All profitable trade was Indian trade. On Columbia street was a famous jewelry manufactory, supported almost wholly by Indian traders. This was in charge of Jean Batiste Becquette, known as "Father Becquette," or the "Indian jeweler." He employed thirty or forty French workmen "to make earbobs for the Miami belles." He bought old silver and melted silver dollars to make beads, brooches, crosses, bracelets and other essentials of Indian toilet. The American Fur Company was his principal customer.

When canoes and pirogues were plying our rivers, when wild game was cheap and bear and wolf-skin rugs common, while pine and matches were scarce and expensive, both labor and land were commodities of greatly varying value. One man boasts that he bought the lot he is still living upon from an Indian for a keg of

whisky. Later a house and lot was known to be given a lawyer as a fee for getting a divorce. Agriculture was slow and tedious and naturally dragged in the face of such easy returns.

The sale of lots in 1823, the organization of the county, and the "canal talk," all helped to move immigration to this point and to favor permanent homes. Descriptions of handsome double hewn-log houses have passed into local tradition as unusual even for the time. The house of Major Lewis (about the site of the Lewis homestead on Montgomery street) was one of the sights of the village. It was covered with roses, climbing over its doors and windows, and the yard had hedges and great clumps of wild roses. It was to this picturesque home Gen. Lew Wallace came when a mere lad to visit his aunt, Mrs. Lewis. No sight-seer was allowed in the village without being taken to see this beautiful rose-covered log house.

Even in the old garrison days there was always a forge or blacksmith shop and the store-house. Then came a butcher shop—but "a sharp knife and a drove and drover," would be a better description of the first meat markets. At last Peter Kiser settled down as village butcher. He had individuality enough to make him a marked character, remembered today for brusque speech and a famous scrap book. Later his "general store" was kept in the most erratic manner, but he somehow managed to have a little more cash each year when he went to Cincinnati to buy goods, and that was his only invoice.

We soon hear of Wilcox, Peltier, Tower, Miller, Fink and Griebel making beds, chairs, tables, desks and all furniture needed in the village households. Not that the first settlers had always waited for home manufactures. When Chief Richardville finished his house near Huntington he sent to Paris for the furniture. Though dressers were more common than sideboards, yet the beautiful sideboard of Mrs. Zenas Henderson is remarkable even today for beauty and elegance. When Judge Cooper finished his house on East Berry street in 1836 he sent to New York for the furnishings. The bills for the old pier glass and for carpets, curtains, paper, etc., show elegance was sought as well as comfort. In the Hanna homestead are exquisite mahogany pieces that once were in the log house built as the first home of Judge Hanna. Then



these early craftsmen veneered long mahogany couches and covered them with horse hair. They copied the "pattern pieces" brought by far waterways and soon "Loo tables," candlestick stands, sideboards, console tables, began to take the place of the makeshift furniture.

Enterprising pioneers had brick yards, tanneries, breweries, two distilleries, a pottery and in 1840 a great project for the manufacture of silk. Copies of the American Silk Journal in old attics attest the scientific interest taken in the silk-worm business. Mulberry trees were planted and silk worms imported, but the trees did not thrive and worms and project died together.

Side by side with a social life of marked cordiality and simplicity was a French society, alien in its tastes and ideas. When the Hon. Hugh McCulloch came here in 1833 he found the little village very fortunate in the character of its inhabitants. Settlers from over seas, colonists from Maryland, Virginia or the eastern states gave character to the town.

When home catering was a necessity and unexpected visitors a certainty something could always be managed. One famous house-keeper explained: "In the meat house hung plenty of hams; in the cellar were tubs of eggs; potatoes and flour we always had, and so something could be done." Here, as everywhere, the quick wit and the willing hands made the most of opportunities. It takes more than "food and fire" to produce a meal, and so the clever cooks deserve the honors. At the time of the canal celebration certain families entertained several hundred guests. In those early days there was always a profusion of eatables on the tables of well-bred people. A modern dinner table, with its peppers and salts, butter, nuts, flowers and bonbons, would have struck dismay to the hearty trenchermen of 1830 and 1840. A fine cake was sure to be a pyramid and after a grand affair the question would be, "How did the pyramid look?"

The record is a scant one of balls and parties before 1840. But among the old treasures of one attic was found a printed invitation to a ball on Christmas eve, 1833. All that the local printing office could produce of a screaming American eagle, stereotype tavern cuts, rosettes, scrolls and borders is used to add to the dignity of the occasion. And the text reads:

Christmas Temperance Ball for 1833. Tuesday, December 24. The Managers of the Christian Temperance Ball tender their respects to and solicit the company of [script] Mr. Henry Cooper & Lady at a Ball to be given at the house of Z. Henderson, in the town of Fort Wayne, on the evening of the 24th instant.

Respectfully,

ISAAC SPENCER,  
JOSEPH SWINNEY,  
W. RANKIN,  
THOMAS JOHNSON,  
R. J. DAWSON.

December 29, 1833.

And here is another invitation, just two years later:

NEW YEAR'S BALL.

The company of [script] Mr. Samuel Sowers and Lady is solicited at the Washington Hall on Thursday evening, the 31st instant, at 5 o'clock.

W. G. EWING,  
HUGH McCULLOCH,  
O. W. JEFFERDS,  
FRANCIS AVALINE,  
JOHN SPENCER,  
JOSEPH SINCLEAR,  
R. J. DAWSON.  
R. BRACKENRIDGE, JR

December 25, 1835.

If we could look into these frontier ball-rooms we would see fashions and styles of this year of grace, for this was the picturesque era when they were "crystalizing the fashions of 1830." It was also the time that they were using much formal and conventional conversation. The delightful letters of Judge Cooper are so serious as to seem almost stilted to light-minded folk. When this clever lawyer, "famous for his wit and repartee," writes tender, loving letters to his young wife there is no touch of flippancy, none of the modern familiarity that seems the pleasant privilege of man and wife. Whether he bemoans his absence from her, begs her to get plenty of household help, advises her to "buy mould and not dipped candles," reminds her to keep Edward off the street so he won't play so much with the Indians, or begs her to go to comfort a be-reaved neighbor—it is all in stately, old-fashioned phrases.

Nothing was ever quite so wonderful as the great canal celebration, July 4, 1843. Invitations were sent to General Cass, John



Quincy Adams, Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, Col. R. M. Johnson, President VanBuren, General Scott and many others. There were boats of every description, horseback riders, wagon loads of people, half the population of northern Indiana jostling each other in Fort Wayne, the great canal town. The canal boats extended in double tier from the upper to the lower basin. These boats, decorated with flags and every variety of bunting, gave to the wharf a very gay appearance. Then came the grand procession in the following order: Martial music; Revolutionary soldiers and soldiers of the late war; orator, Gen. Lewis Cass; reader, Hugh McCulloch; chaplain, Rev. Boyd; president, Ethan A. Brown; then the twenty-nine vice-presidents, followed by ladies, the Defiance Band, invited guests, committees, Marion band, engineering corps, German band, citizens of Ohio and other states, Miami warriors, Kekionga Band and citizens of Indiana. The local newspaper tells us that the oration of General Cass "was a masterly production, somewhat lengthy." He traced the growth and development of this new country and described an imaginary voyage in an aboriginal skiff up the Maumee, over the tableland and down Little river on the opposite side to the great water beyond. All the houses in the town were given over to the entertainment of guests. Judge Hanna's house had a candle in every window and the illumination could be seen for miles.

At the opening of the Hedekin House, in 1846, there was a grand military ball. The Silver Grays, of Detroit, came to give foreign tone to the affair. Their martial manners and military trappings must have made sad havoc among the belles of the day. For there is yet an echo of the glory of their uniforms, trimmed with black velvet. Later the hops at the Rockhill House were famous for the display of wealth and beautiful gowns.

In the Charcoal Sketches of John W. Dawson he says that the first marriage in Fort Wayne was that of Dr. Edwards to Miss Hunt. The bride, who was related to General Lewis Cass, was a daughter of Colonel Thomas Hunt, who served under General Wayne at the storming of Stony Point. This Colonel Hunt brought his family to Fort Wayne from Boston in 1797. Later he was stationed at Detroit and in 1803 Colonel Hunt was ordered west with his regiment. Captain Whipple, the commanding officer,

and Dr. Edwards, the surgeon's mate, stood at the landing at Fort Wayne watching the regiment coming up the Maumee. There were fifty Montreal bateaux, and it must have been an imposing sight. But the surgeon's mate overlooked the parade and remarked to his companion on the beauty of Miss Hunt. And Miss Hunt had observed and noted the fine-looking young officer. The result was a fort wedding in two weeks and a bridal trip to Bellefontaine, Missouri. Marriages were often difficult to arrange for. The county seat was distant and sometimes uncertain. But romance and affection laughed at difficulties and far-distant marriage licenses. There were fierce rivalries, not a little artificial gallantry, and more than one duel. This "seeking satisfaction" was one of the legacies from fort days. For such "affairs of honor" Colonel William Sutenfield was usually the master of ceremonies. His daring ride during garrison days, his continual interest in military affairs, made him a sort of hero to all the small boys of the place. They would hang around his tavern listening to his never-failing fund of adventures. Even when the stories stopped the boys would sit still or lean over the bannisters as though fascinated. Finally Colonel Sutenfield would go to the fireplace, where his sword always hung, buckle it on and, with martial stride, begin moving around and growling: "I just feel like eating a boy for dinner," or, perhaps, "I want a boy boiled today; I'm pretty hungry." No further hint was necessary and every boy went, and stopped not on the order of his going. His wife, Mrs. Laura Sutenfield, was one day delighted to welcome her sister, Miss Taylor, of Dayton, Ohio. She came for this visit in a sleigh and, the snow disappearing unexpectedly, was compelled to make a long stay awaiting a convenient opportunity to return. But propinquity or fate interfered and in 1820 Miss Taylor was married to young Samuel Hanna by Rev. Isaac McCoy. In spite of the "magnificent distances," wedding finery was gotten together. Besides the white silk wedding gown, usage prescribed a "second day gown." Mrs. Hanna's was a blue Canton crepe, trimmed in blue ribbons. Her white satin wedding slippers were afterwards lent for more than one village wedding. For this was the reign of the Neighbor. All the characteristic gatherings of the early settlers favored that "neighborliness" which is



surely the most conspicuous feature of pioneer days; hospitality and neighborliness were warp and woof of the daily life.

It would be a curious sight if we could see such a wedding as Miss Tilley had. She was a sister of Mrs. Marshall Wines and was married in the old First Presbyterian church (near Lafayette street). In front of the church and away around the corner the saddled horses of the wedding party and of the wedding guests were hitched. One horse had two small trunks adjusted to his back, and that was the "pack horse" that carried the baggage. Then the bridal couple came out, saddles were adjusted, girths tightened and, with pack horse and luggage, they started on a wedding trip to Logansport. Such a wedding journey was not unusual. Mr. and Mrs. Robert Fleming were married at Buffalo, and after following by boat the devious waterways of lake and canal to Defiance, they rode on horseback to Fort Wayne. Mrs. Fleming's riding skirt was mud to her waist when she dismounted. Once a gay party went to Vermilyea's with Mr. and Mrs. Royal Taylor, and after being served with a banquet, returned, leaving the bride and groom there. William B. Walter has left an account of a wedding he attended in 1845 at the house of Francis Comparet. Father Benoit united in marriage Mr. Reno (probably Renaud), a young fur trader, and Miss Lacroix. For the wedding feast there was wild turkey and venison and a large stone jug of wine. It would have been considered almost sacreligious, and certainly niggardly, to have a wedding without wine. Among the guests were Miss Cynthia Bearss, Miss Edsall, Miss Forsythe, Miss Rockhill, all friends of the pretty French bride, Angeline Lacroix.

The friendly teas of a group of neighbors or friends come close to us as we read the old, time-stained invitations. "Mr. and Mrs. McCulloch present their compliments to Mr. and Mrs. Cooper and request the pleasure of their company at their house on Tuesday evening at 6 1-2 o'clock." Or again, "Mr. and Mrs. Rockhill request the honor of your company this evening to tea at half-past five o'clock." The same names recur again and again. Mr. and Mrs. Jesse L. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Allen Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Colerick, Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Wines, Mr. and Mrs. William Ewing, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Hanna, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh McCulloch, were all names found on old invitations. Some of

these read, "Come to tea at half-past five," or it may be "half-past six," or now and then there is a little party to meet "by early candle-light."

When Mr. Henry Rudisill imported a Leipsic piano it was destined to give pleasure to many outside his own household. Farmers for miles looked forward to the stop at Rudisill's to hear the two older daughters play the piano, while Mr. Rudisill and his son Henry played the flute. It is amusing to know that Mr. Rudisill sent a rocking chair to Leipsic which created fully as much of a sensation there as the new piano did in the little frontier village. The chair was looked at and tried and known far and near as a New World curiosity, an "American rocking chair."

At the two great crises of life—birth and death—the neighbors in this frontier locality were very largely dependent upon each other. As trained nurses were unknown, the kindly heart and skilled hand brought grateful relief to tired watchers where there was long protracted illness. Some people seemed to have the touch and the knowledge and to be always in demand. Such service was, of course, gratuitous and many years have not served to blot out the memory of old kindnesses done. Again and again was the story told of the goodness and the unselfishness of Mrs. Lewis G. Thompson (Dr. Thompson's wife), of Mrs. Marshall Wines, Miss Eliza Hamilton and of many other old friends and neighbors.

The boon most appreciated was the grist mill that would turn out good flour. A saw mill, with a corn cracker attachment, was a wonderful improvement over the hand-mill grinding of corn. Wooden mortars—sometimes indoors, or made by hewing out a stump in the dooryard—were a necessity of every family. As all cooking was done at open fires, the Dutch oven and large kettle or pot were in constant use. The Dutch oven was not unlike a gas, or gasoline, oven with short legs. It had one side open next the fire and could stand among the coals. Many pioneer men and women bear grateful testimony to the delicious flavor of corn pone baked in a kettle among the coals. It stood all one night and the next day, often turned and slowly baking. A johnny-cake paddle hung in view in every tavern—and it was in constant use. Among the inconveniences of early days was the short-lived splint broom. There was never a corn broom in the old fort. There were expensive



brushes and then for every-day use the "Indian broom," made from a hickory sapling. The wire screening, now so commonly used as to seem a necessity, was unknown in early days. As the family ate, some younger member or a servant would stand patiently waving a "fly brush" over the heads of the eaters. This "fly brush" might be a stick, with a common newspaper slit and tacked on one end, or it might be a peacock's tail made into a round brush. The handle, interwoven with narrow ribbons, would be hard as ivory. The steady swishing back and forth could not stop for a moment or a horde of persistent flies would descend on dinner and diners.

All we read or hear of the absence of stoves does not bring the facts so sharply to our attention as the editorial notice of a stove advertisement in a local newspaper of 1845. "If," the editor says to the subscriber, "you have never tried one, you have no idea of its convenience and utility." A fireplace was the necessity of the poorest, a stove the luxury of the well-to-do householder. So it is with candles and sealing wax, hand-sewing, small panes of glass, horseback riding and bare rafters. Our grandparents would have been grateful for a dinner table lighted with electric lights, for gummed envelopes, for the time-saving sewing machine, the convenience of the large plate glass and for the wonderful motor car. Now we think these old-time necessities a sort of index of refined tastes. The warming pans and nightcaps of our great grandparents were not for fashion, but for comfort. The valance or curtain of the high four-posted bed was to keep out the stiff breeze that some stray chink might let blow in too freshly. The beds were ample, high, wide and corded. And if they were comfortable they were sure to have that fairly oriental luxury—a feather bed!

With new immigration the agricultural population came and plowing with oxen and planting of orchards began. The old orchards of Johnny Appleseed were greatly appreciated by the early settlers. Both from gratitude and pity he was allowed to lie on the kitchen floor by the fireplace. Even in this fertile soil the necessary labor was pitiless in its exactions. Agricultural implements were so imperfect that planting and harvesting meant patient and severe toil. When their textiles were ready for wear, if the first settlers had sheared, carded and spun, or hackled, fullled and dyed and woven, they realized the value of their material. It was a lesson in prac-

tical economics and it made each one ready and anxious to cut his garment according to his cloth.

Among the dissipations of the women were such co-operative industries as quilting bees, apple butter parings and candle dipping. Add to this the busy spring days of soap making and the fall carnage of hog killing, and there must have been many strenuous seasons and tired muscles. Through it all, for the pioneer mother was the regular business of cradle rocking, one task that with its work and worry carried its own balm and blessing.

Young ladies were sent east to finishing schools and had such studies as were thought suited to the "female mind," and such mild athletics as battledoor and shuttlecock afforded. They studied music and learned to play on a piano resembling the "spinet with its thin metallic trills." Of this same "tinkling trill" Mrs. Earle writes: "There is no sound born in the nineteenth century that at all resembles it. Like 'loggerheads' in the coals and 'lugpoles' in the chimney, like church lotteries and tithing men, the spinet—even its very voice—is extinct."

New elegancies began to invade the social life of the place. Not long after Mrs. P. P. Bailey left the first calling cards for the ladies on her visiting list, another delightful shock came; a party was to be given and "P. P. C." was in one corner of the invitations.

#### OLD PORTRAITS.

"Up in the attic I found them, locked in the cedar chest,  
Where the flowered gowns lie folded, which once were brave as the best;  
And, like the queer old jackets and the waistcoats gay with stripes,  
They tell of a worn-out fashion—these old daguerreotypes.

'Quaint little folding cases fastened with tiny hook,  
Seemingly made to tempt one to lift up the latch and look,  
Linings of purple velvet, odd little frames of gold,  
Circling the faded faces brought from the days of old.'

Queer oil paintings, miniatures, water colors and other examples of the art of the day hang on the walls of old homesteads. Sometimes, alas! these searched-for pictures lie in dusty attics, sometimes they have gone through a "rummage sale" to a more appreciative owner, and not infrequently they are ashes—by accident or



design. Sometimes an eastern or southern "limner" left a canvas of real beauty, with more of art than sentiment to secure its place among the family treasures. But, whether it is a crudely done "family group" or a silhouette, or a Rembrandt Peale, nothing can give so much at a glance of old customs and fashions as an old picture. Sometimes the name of the artist is forgotten by a careless generation, but of a certainty there painted here before 1850 Mr. Rockwell, Mr. Freeman, B. G. Cosgrove, J. Hegler and R. B. Crafft. February 3, 1844, we find the following advertisement:

The subscriber informs the public that he is now ready to take in a superior style the likeness of all who will favor him with their custom. All likenesses are warranted correct and satisfactory or no charge made. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully asked to call and examine specimens. R. B. CRAFTT.

Then, in 1845, J. Hegler announces himself as a "portrait painter," but he will also paint "landscape window shades, fire screens, etc." Daguerre's process of using the sun for an artist was beginning to make its way even to this growing and thriving town. In 1840 Dr. Draper had succeeded in making daguerreotype portraits in New York. At first the "sun process" was supposed to be only suitable for still life. But very lovely and flattering were the portraits made by these "Daguerrean artists," as the advertisements call them. Early in the '50s exquisite pictures and fine cases came from the gallery of Mr. McDonald. Ten years later we find Mr. Benham at his Premium Gallery, corner Calhoun and Columbia streets, ready to make photographs or ambrotypes "in the highest degree of perfection known to the art." And then came the charming ambrotypes, with both detail and softness to recommend them. The very cases have an old-time charm. Some were inlaid with gold or silver lines or mother-of-pearl. Sometimes whole cases were of mother-of-pearl or of the precious metals. The larger ones were made in imitation of books, and with their gilt titles "Token" or "Souvenir," could have stood among a row of prayer or gift books. One exquisite case is covered with green velvet outside and inside, with gold corners. Another has a beautiful ivory cameo set in the mother-of-pearl. But all these were soon superseded by the commercially profitable ferrotype, tintype and photograph.

## OLD ADVERTISEMENTS.

Although the editorial and the news columns of the early papers are reticent as to the daily life of their subscribers, the advertisements are frankly confidential. There almost every line marks the difference between yesterday and today. For example, in 1845, A. B. Miller makes special note of the fact that he has for sale potash kettles and grindstones and that he will pay the highest price for one hundred tons of black salts and ten thousand bushels of ashes. Today potash kettles have fallen into "inocuous desuetude" and black salts is given in neither dictionary nor chemistry. About the same time Dr. Beecher, who, like most early physicians, had a "doctor shop," desired to exchange drugs, medicines, paints or dye stuffs for bees-wax, ginseng and Seneca snake root. Then Robinson & Paige advertise "Men's heavy wax boots, heavy fisherman's or hunter's long boots, also woman's and girl's brogans, fine for the country." We can not but wonder if those "brogans" did service in picking cranberries in the great cranberry marsh west of town. When an advertisement lays special stress on "city-made slippers and gaiters" we know the day has gone by when young Francis Aveline can make moccasins or shoe packs for the whole village. Again the meaning of the advertisement is absolutely unintelligible without local and intimate knowledge of the affairs of the day. For example, Hamilton & Williams offer for sale a mysterious commodity, "White Dog and scrip." This is merely a line from the sad financial tale of the Wabash and Erie Canal. Blue Dog and its fractional currency, Blue Pup, belonged to the same litter as the Wildcat money of Michigan. In an early paper Peter P. Bailey, at the Sign of the Padlock, calls attention to his large and well-selected stock of hardware and miscellaneous goods. Very attractive it is to read of his "spectacles and snuff-box gay," of his tobacco boxes, cigar cases, hearth brushes, lard and oil lamps, Britannia candlesticks, brass and iron fire dogs, powder horns and Juniata nails. A little later at the Sign of the Padlock there are a hundred stoves for sale! Besides the Arcola Company's new and splendid hot-air parlor stoves, there are Premium cooking stoves, and then a jewel of a stove called "Atwood's Hot Air Empire Cooking Stove." The alluring advertisement says: "For this stove



two sticks of wood will last all day." With a fine vagueness as to quantities, Sinclair & Chittenden announce, "We want a right smart chance of butter and a pretty considerable lot of eggs, for which we will pay either cash or goods." The names of the materials kept at the Mammoth Cave (S. Hanna & Sons) have an old-time sound. There are Carolina plaids, organdies, delaines, lustres, flush-spot gingham, alpacas, brocaded silks and satinets.

Mrs. Paul, milliner, on Berry street, opposite the Presbyterian church, with pardonable pride boasts of her "Patent Bonnet Press, the only one west of the mountains." She can at any time turn, clean and alter straw and Leghorn hats. She also has "bonnet sprigs and slave girdles." Mrs. Paul's competitors were the Misses Wells, whose fine needlework is yet well remembered. Bits of their handiwork may still be seen in delicate old lace caps and Quaker bonnets. They did much sewing for the gentry of the day. One famous order was for a long broadcloth coat for "Queen Godfrey." As wealth increased the dandies had an opportunity to try to outshine each other. At the "Fashionable Emporium" of James M. Blossom could be found "figured satin, silk and merino stocks, cravats and scarfs," silk and linen purses, half hose, silk and common suspenders, super-ivory dressing combs and combs of buffalo horn. At the old rifle shop on Main street (owned by Moses Yerling) there was a fine supply of guns, rifles and pistols. His earliest advertisements do not mention revolvers, so probably at that time Colonel Colt's invention was not commonly used here.

Soon a taste for imported goods crept in. Royal W. Taylor advertises children's "French coats and Egyptian dresses," also Honeycomb shawls. Anyone who had furs, coon skins, deer or bear skins, beeswax, flaxseed, or, better than all else, "black salts," could buy many wonderful things. The cabinetmakers were busy, for a new and rapidly growing population needed new furniture. Joseph Johnson announces that he has "on Barr street, north of the market house, an assortment of those new and fashionable articles, Venetian window blinds." Special advertisements are made of buffalo robes, sperm and mould candles, candle wicking, fine riding whips, bed cords, sugar kettles and one curious offer of "a smut mill cheap." All this is before 1850 and the advertisements shift with

customs and fashions, for later the purchaser is begged to call and see "Balmoral skirts, hair nets, nubias and new styles in hoop skirts."

"AUNTIE VANCE."

She was "Auntie Vance" to the whole village, but she is written among the charter members of the First Presbyterian church Sallie C. Vance. Her age was a mystery, about which she allowed no levity and no discussion, for she was a maiden lady of the old school. She was also the self-appointed censor of the Presbyterian Sewing Society. This society met every other week at the homes of members to sew for home missionaries. Before the sewing day a large clothes basket holding the work would be taken to the house of the entertaining member. The cutting, basting and sewing would continue all afternoon. Just before "time for refreshments" all completed articles had to pass muster beneath Auntie Vance's sharp black eyes. And woe betide the hapless needlewoman who did careless work or put long stitches in the pantalettes or pea jacket for the missionary child. She would take a garment, look it over, searching "each minute and unseen part," and if satisfactory it had passed muster. But if unaccustomed or indifferent hands had held the needle she would cry out scornfully, "Look at that!" and the culprit so held up for all the (sewing society) world to see had no appeal from the decision, "Rip it out and do it over." She used the Christian name of every friend and acquaintance. When a gracious and lovely hostess said to her, "Auntie Vance, isn't your tea right? I remembered you liked it strong, and I put in an extra quantity," she looked severely down the table and said, "Susan, when one puts extra tea in the pot, one is bound to taste it in the cup." Her minister asked how she liked his last Sunday's discourse. She answered, "Jonathan, I like that sermon every time you preach it." She was a church regulator of undoubted influence. When some one suggested an increase in the number of church elders, Auntie Vance asked, with cutting sarcasm, "Yes, the church needs elders! But where do we see proper timber for elders?" The timberless congregation had no reply ready.



## CHAPTER III

---

### ROSTER OF COUNTY OFFICIALS.

---

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

#### CIRCUIT JUDGES.

Bethuel F. Morris, 1824-1825; Miles C. Eggleston, 1826-1829; Charles H. Test, 1830-1832; Gustavus H. Evarts, 1833-1835; Samuel C. Sample, 1836; Charles W. Ewing, 1837-1838; Henry Chase, 1839; John W. Wright, 1840-1841; James W. Borden, 1842-1850; Elza A. McMahon, 1851-1854; James L. Worden, 1855-1857; Reuben J. Dawson and Edward R. Wilson, 1858-1863; Robert Lowry, 1864-1874; W. W. Carson, 1875; Edward O'Rourke, 1876 to the present time.

#### ASSOCIATE JUDGES, CIRCUIT COURT.

Samuel Hanna, 1824-1827; Benjamin Cushman, 1824-1826; William N. Hood, 1827; Benjamin Cushman, 1828-1833; L. G. Thompson, 1831-1834; William G. Ewing, 1834-1835; David Rankin, 1835-1836; Peter Huling, 1836-1837; Michael Shiras, 1837; N. Coleman, 1838-1844; M. S. Wines, 1838-1840; J. H. McMahon, 1841-1846; R. Starkweather, 1845-1850; Andrew Metzger, 1847-1851; N. Coleman, 1851, in which year the office was discontinued.

## PROBATE AND COMMON PLEAS JUDGES.

W. G. Ewing, 1830-1832; Hugh McCulloch, 1833-1835; Thomas Johnson, 1836; Lucian P. Ferry, 1837-1839; Reuben J. Dawson, 1840; Samuel Stophlet, 1841-1844; George Johnson, 1845-1846; Nelson McLain, 1847-1852; James W. Borden, 1853-1857; Joseph Brackenridge, 1858-1863; James W. Borden, 1864-1867; Robert S. Taylor, 1867-1868; David Studebaker, 1868-1870; William W. Carson, 1871-1872; Samuel E. Sinclair, 1872.

## CRIMINAL JUDGES.

Office created 1867, abolished 1884; James A. Fay, James W. Borden, Joseph Brackenridge, James W. Borden, Warren Withers, Samuel M. Hench.

## SUPERIOR JUDGES.

Office created 1872; Allen Zollars, Robert Lowry, James L. Worden, Lindley M. Ninde, Samuel M. Hench, Augustus A. Chapin, C. M. Dawson, William J. Vesey, John Aiken and O. N. Heaton, the present incumbent.

## PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS, CIRCUIT COURT.

Calvin Fletcher, Amos Lane, Oliver H. Smith, David Wallace, Martin M. Ray, James Perry, William J. Brown, John B. Chapman, Samuel C. Sample, Joseph L. Jernegan, Thomas Johnson, J. W. Wright, W. Wright, Lucian P. Ferry, William H. Coombs, L. C. Jacoby, R. L. Douglass, Elza A. McMahon, Joseph Brackenridge, James L. Worden, Edward R. Wilson, S. J. Stoughton, James L. Defreese, John Colerick, Aug. A. Chapin, James H. Schell, Thomas M. Wilson, Joseph S. Dailey, J. R. Bittinger, James F. Morrison, Charles M. Dawson, James M. Robinson, Philemon B. Colerick, Newton B. Doughman, E. V. Emrick, Ronald Dawson.

## PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS, COMMON PLEAS COURT.

This office was created in the year 1856, the first one elected being David Studebaker, after whom it was filled by the following



gentlemen, in the order indicated, namely: Joseph Brackenridge, William R. Smith, John Colerick, Joseph A. France, D. T. Smith, David Colerick, Joseph S. Dailey, Benjamin F. Ibach, J. R. Bittinger, the court being abolished in 1873.

#### PROSECUTING ATTORNEYS, CRIMINAL COURT.

This office was created in 1867, during a part of which year Robert S. Taylor discharged the duties of the office, his successor being Edward O'Rourke, following whom, in the order named, were Joseph S. France, Samuel M. Hensch, William S. O'Rourke.

#### CLERKS OF THE CIRCUIT COURT.

Anthony L. Davis, 1824-1829; Robert N. Hood, 1830; Allen Hamilton, 1831-1838; Philip G. Jones, 1839-1843; Robert E. Fleming, 1844-1852; Joseph Sinclair, 1853 and a part of 1854, I. D. G. Nelson succeeding to the office in the latter year, and serving until 1862, inclusive; William Fleming, 1863-1870; William S. Edsall, 1871-1874; Frank H. Wolke, 1875-1878; M. V. B. Spencer, 1879-1881; Willis D. Maier, 1882-1885; George W. Loag, 1886, died in office, and was succeeded by J. J. Kern, who filled out the unexpired term; D. W. Souder served from 1890 until 1894, inclusive, being succeeded by H. M. Metzgar, whose term expired in 1898; Frank J. Belot held the office from the latter year until 1902, when he was succeeded by W. A. Johnson, the present incumbent.

#### AUDITORS.

Anthony L. Davis, 1824-1829; Robert N. Hood, 1830; Allen Hamilton, 1831-1838; Philip G. Jones, 1839-1840; Samuel S. Morss, 1841-1844; Henry W. Jones, 1845-1849; R. Starkweather, 1850-1856; John B. Blue, elected in 1857, served only a part of the year, being succeeded by Francis L. Furste, who held the office from 1857 to 1860, inclusive; G. F. Stinchcomb, 1861-1864; Henry J. Rudisill, 1865-1872; William T. Abbott, 1873-1876; Martin E. Argo, 1877-1881; A. L. Griebel, 1882-1885; John B. Niezer, 1886,

since the expiration of whose term the position has been held successively by the following individuals: A. F. Glutting, Clarence Edsall, who died in office, L. J. Bobilya being appointed to fill the vacancy; William Meyers, resigned before expiration of his term; G. C. A. Ortlieb, appointed his successor, serving until 1904, when Dr. J. L. Smith, the present incumbent, was elected.

## TREASURERS.

1824, Joseph Holman; 1825, William G. Ewing; 1826, Thomas Forsythe; 1827, Thomas Thorpe; 1829, L. G. Thompson; 1832, Benjamin Cushman; 1833, Joseph Holman; 1834, Thomas W. Swinney; 1839, Samuel Hanna; 1840, George F. Wright; 1841, Theodore K. Brackenridge; 1847, S. M. Black; 1850, Thomas D. Dekay; 1852, Ochmig Bird; 1856, Alexander Wiley; 1860, Oliver R. Jefferds; 1862, Alexander Wiley; 1866, Henry Monning; 1870, John Ring; 1874, Michael Schmetzer; 1879, John M. Taylor; 1883, John Dalman; 1887, Isaac Mowrer; 1890, Edward Beckman; 1894, L. C. Hunter; 1898, John H. Rohan; 1902, Jacob Funk.

## SHERIFFS.

1824, Allen Hamilton; 1826, Cyrus Taber; 1827, Abner Gerrard; 1831, David Pickering; 1834, Joseph L. Swinney; 1837, John P. Hedges; 1838, Joseph Berkley; 1842, Brad B. Stevens; 1846, Samuel S. Morss; 1850, William H. McDonald; 1854, William McMullin; 1855, William Fleming; 1860, Joseph A. Strout; 1862, William T. Pratt; 1866, John McCartney; 1870, Charles A. Zollinger; 1873, Joseph D. Hance; 1876, Platt J. Wise; 1878, Charles A. Munson; 1880, Franklin D. Cosgrove; 1882, William D. Schiefer; 1884, DeGroff Nelson, died May 27, 1887, succeeded by George H. Viberg; 1891, Edward Clausmeier; 1895, Albert Melching; 1899, George W. Stout; 1900, Jesse Grice, elected 1904.

## RECORDERS.

Anthony L. Davis, Robert N. Hood, Allen Hamilton, Robert Fleming, Edward Colerick, Platt J. Wise, Clement A. Rekers, John



M. Koch, Joseph Mommer, Jr., Thomas S. Heller, Milton V. Thompson, William Reichelderfer, Charles M. Gillett.

#### SURVEYORS.

The first surveyor of Allen county was Reuben J. Dawson, who took the office in 1835, and served two years. His successors in the order indicated have been as follows: S. M. Black, Henry J. Rudisill, J. M. Wilt, William A. Jackson, William McLaughlin, J. W. McArthur, Nathan Butler, J. S. Goshorn, William H. Goshorn, D. M. Allen, C. B. Wiley, Henry E. Fisher, O. B. Wiley, C. W. Branstrator, John A. Bushman and David Spindler.

#### CORONERS.

The first man elected to this office in Allen county was C. E. Goodrich, who entered upon his duties in 1852, since which time the position has been filled by the following gentlemen: John Johnson, W. H. McDonald, John P. Waters, Augustus M. Webb, William Gaffney, K. K. Wheelock, H. F. C. Stellhorn, A. K. Kessler, Morse Harrod, J. H. Cappel, W. W. Barnett and J. E. Stults.

#### COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

This office was created in 1861, and the first superintendent was R. D. Robinson, who held the position from that year until 1867, when he was succeeded by Professor James H. Smart, afterward superintendent of the schools of Fort Wayne, and still later state superintendent of public instruction and president of Purdue University at Lafayette. He filled the office till 1873, and was followed by J. Hillegass, who held the position by successive re-elections from the latter year to 1885, when he was succeeded by Flavius J. Young, who served until the election of Professor Henry G. Felger, the present incumbent, in 1904.

#### COUNTY BOARD OF TRUSTEES FOR 1905.

F. C. W. Klaehn, Charles Moehler, G. W. Tonkel, D. W. Baird, R. J. Mourey, D. B. Nail, J. A. Aiken, H. A. Rockhill, H. F. W.

Berning, Ernest Witte, Charles Kees, J. M. Nuttle, H. S. Jones, E. E. Dunten, William W. Wilkie, C. G. Vanderau, A. E. Allen, J. H. Zimmerman, J. C. Pfeiffer, Cornelius Garvin.

## COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

First district—William Rockhill, Nathan Coleman, Francis Alexander, David Archer, Christian Parker, David McQuiston, Robert Briggs, Nelson McLain, Rufus McDonald, William M. Parker, Noah Clem, Simeon Biggs, Henry Dickerson, John Shaffer, William Long, John Begue, Frank Gladio, Henry Hartman, Jasper W. Jones, S. F. Baker, A. R. Schnitker.

Second district—James Wyman, William Caswell, Abner Gerard, Joseph Burkey, L. S. Bayless, R. Starkweather, F. D. Lasselle, James S. Hamilton, William Robinson, F. D. Lasselle (a second time), Michael Crow, Byron D. Miner, John A. Robinson, Jacob Hillegass, Jacob Goeglein, Jerome D. Gloyd, H. F. Bullerman, M. A. Ferguson, M. Mondy.

Third district—Francis Comparet, James Holman, Nathan Coleman, John Rogers, Joseph Townsend, Horace B. Taylor, Joseph Hall, Zerue Pattee, Henry Rudisill, Peter Parker, William T. Daly, T. M. Andrews, Isaac Hall, David H. Lipes, John C. Davis, Henry K. Turner, Timothy Hogan, William Briant, John H. Brannan, H. F. Stellhorn, C. E. Orff.

The board of commissioners for the year 1905 consists of Charles Grebel, Joseph Tonkel and William Hockemeyer.

## MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The senatorial district of which Allen county first formed a part was composed of the counties of Allen, Wayne and Randolph, and was represented in 1824-5 by James Raridan, a resident of Wayne county. Amaziah Morgan, also of Wayne county, represented, from 1825 to 1829, the district composed of the counties of Allen, Rush, Henry and Randolph, Delaware being added in the latter part of his term. In 1829 Daniel Worth, of Randolph, was elected for the counties of Allen, Randolph, Delaware and Cass, and served



until 1832, during which time the district was changed, first, by the addition of St. Joseph and Elkhart in 1831, and then by the substitution of these two counties for the county of Cass.

For the last described district Samuel Hanna was elected in 1832, serving until 1834, and also represented for one term the counties of Allen, Wabash, Huntington, Elkhart, Lagrange, St. Joseph and Laporte, the same district being represented in 1835-6 by David H. Colerick, of Fort Wayne, during whose second term, from 1836 to 1838, the district was reduced to Allen, Wayne and Adams.

William G. Ewing, of Allen, succeeded Mr. Colerick in 1838, and served until 1841, from which time until 1844 the district, which had been increased by the addition of Huntington county, was represented by Joseph Sinclair, who was also a resident of Allen. William Rockhill, of Fort Wayne, represented the last described district from 1844 to 1847, and the district of Allen, Adams and Wayne being renewed, Franklin P. Randall was elected in 1847, and continued to represent it until the year 1850, when he was succeeded by Samuel S. Mickle, who served till 1853. From 1853 to 1855 the same district was represented by Samuel Edsall, of Allen, and from the latter year until 1857 by Samuel L. Rugg, of Adams county.

At the next election Allen was created a senatorial district by itself, and Allen Hamilton, of Fort Wayne, elected in 1858 its representative, serving until 1863, when he was succeeded by Pliny Hoagland, who served from the latter year until 1865. W. W. Carson, the next representative, was elected in 1864, entered upon his duties the year following, and served until 1871, his associate the latter year being Ochmig Bird, whose district consisted of the counties of Allen and Adams. Subsequent representatives were James R. Bobo, joint, Allen and Adams; 1872, Ochmig Bird, John D. Sarnighausen, joint, Allen and Adams; 1874, Robert C. Bell, John D. Sarnighausen, joint, Allen, Adams and Wells, the same parties being re-elected in 1876; in 1878 Thomas J. Foster was elected from Allen, and Sarnighausen re-elected from the district above described; 1880, Thomas J. Foster, Robert C. Bell, joint, Allen and Whitley; 1882, Lycurgus S. Null, Foster being re-elected

for the joint district of Allen and Whitley counties; 1884, Null re-elected, Eli W. Brown, joint, Allen and Whitley; 1886, James M. Barrett, joint, Isaiah B. McDonald; 1888, Barrett re-elected, joint, Fred J. Hayden; 1890, Joseph D. Morgan, Hayden re-elected from joint district; 1892, Joseph D. Morgan, joint, Ochmig Bird; 1894, Thomas Emmet Ellison, Bird re-elected; 1896, Emmet re-elected, joint, Louis J. Bobilya; 1898, George V. Kell, joint, William Ryan for the district composed of Allen and Adams; 1900, Kell re-elected, joint, Stephen J. Fleming; 1902, Lew V. Ulery, Fleming re-elected for joint district; 1902, Ulery re-elected, joint, John W. Tyndall.

## REPRESENTATIVES.

From 1824 to 1828 the counties of Randolph and Allen, which at that time embraced a large part of Indiana, were united in a representative district and were first represented in the legislature by Hon. Daniel Worth, a resident of the last named county, who served during the session of 1824, being succeeded the following year by Samuel Hanna, of Fort Wayne. Mr. Hanna, who proved an able and judicious lawmaker and one of the leaders of his party in the house, represented the district during the year 1826, and was then followed by Mr. Worth, whose second term began in the latter year and continued until 1828. Anthony L. Davis was elected in 1827, to represent the district composed of the counties of Allen and Cass, and after serving one year was succeeded by Joseph Holman, who held the office from 1829 to 1830. In 1830 Allen was joined to the counties of Elkhart and St. Joseph and Samuel Hanna chosen representative, and in 1831 the district was further enlarged by the addition of Laporte and Lagrange counties, George Crawford, of Allen, being elected the latter year, his term expiring in 1832. David H. Colerick represented the same district from 1832 to 1838, at which time the district comprising Allen and Huntington counties was created, William Rockhill being elected to represent them and serving until 1834, when he was succeeded by Lewis G. Thompson, since the expiration of whose term in 1835 the county has had one or more representatives independently, as follows: 1835, William Rockhill; 1836-1839, Lewis



G. Thompson; 1839-1840, Samuel Hanna; 1840-1841, Marshall S. Wines; 1841-1842, Lewis G. Thompson; 1842-1843, Lucian P. Ferry; 1843-1844, Samuel Stophlet; 1844-1846, Christian Parker; 1846-1848, Peter Kiser; 1848-1850, Ochmig Bird; 1850-1853, I. D. G. Nelson; 1853-1855, Francis D. Lasselie; 1855-1857, Charles E. Sturgis; 1857-1858, Pliny Hoagland; 1858-1861, Nelson McLain and Schuyler Wheeler; 1861-1863, Moses Jenkinson and Conrad Trier; 1863-1867, Ochmig Bird and John P. Shoaff; 1867-1868, John P. Shoaff and Peter Kiser; 1868-1871, Allen Zollars and B. B. Miner; 1871-1872, Robert Taylor and Jacob S. Shutt; 1872-1875, Jefferson Bowser and Mahlon Heller; 1875-1877, Mahlon Heller and Patrick Horn; 1877-1879, Thomas J. Foster and Charles B. Austin; 1879-1881, Elihu Reichelderfer and Oliver E. Fleming; 1881, Lycurgus S. Null, Hiram C. McDonald, Samuel E. Sinclair; 1883, Albert W. Brooks, Joseph D. McHenry, Erastus L. Chittenden; 1885, Albert W. Brooks, Joseph D. McHenry, Fred J. Hayden; 1887, William H. Shambaugh, Austin M. Darrach, joint, Benjamin F. Ibach; 1889, William H. Shambaugh, Francis Gladio, joint, William A. Oppenheim; 1890, Samuel M. Hench, William S. Oppenheim, joint, Allen and Huntington; 1892, Charles Dalman, Samuel M. Hench, J. F. Rodabaugh; 1894, Louis J. Bobilya, Charles Dalman, George V. Kell; 1896, George V. Kell, H. I. Smith, William C. Ryan, joint, Allen and Huntington; 1898, George B. Lawrence, Robert B. Shirley; 1900, Charles L. Drummond, George B. Lawrence, George W. Louttit; 1902, Michael Sheridan, Herbert L. Somers, William S. Wells; 1904, Thomas Martin Geake, Joseph P. Pichon, Walter Hood.

MISCELLANEOUS OFFICIALS, RESIDENTS OF ALLEN COUNTY.

General John Tipton, an early resident and distinguished citizen of Fort Wayne, was appointed in 1824 one of the commissioners to locate the site of the state capital, Indianapolis being selected. Prior to that year he was a member of the commission appointed by the state of Indiana to act in concert with a like commission on the part of Illinois in the surveying and locating of the boundary line between the two states.

Receivers of the Land Office—Joseph Holman, 1823-1829; John Spencer, date not recorded; Daniel Reed, 1838-1841; Major Samuel Lewis, 1841; I. D. G. Nelson, 1841.

Registers of Land Office—Mr. Vance, 1823-1829; Robert Brackenridge, Sr., 1829; James W. Borden, 1838-1841; William Polke, 1841; W. S. Edsall, some time in the '40s.

Hon. James W. Borden, of Fort Wayne, served as senatorial delegate to the state constitutional convention in 1851, and from 1857 to 1861 represented the United States as minister resident to Honolulu, Sandwich islands.

Hon. Allen Hamilton was representative delegate to the constitutional convention in 1851, from Allen county.

Hon. Hugh McCulloch, one of the leading citizens of Fort Wayne and for many years one of the nation's distinguished financiers, served as secretary of the United States treasury from 1865 to 1869.

Isaac Jenkinson served as presidential elector in 1860, and was United States consul at Glasgow, Scotland, from 1869 to 1874.

Neil McLachlan served in a similar capacity at Leith, Scotland, from 1861 to 1866.

Hon. James L. Worden was appointed judge of the supreme court of Indiana, in January, 1858, elected in October of the same year, and served until 1865; again elected in 1870, and a third time in 1876, each term for seven years.

Solomon D. Bayless served as pension agent from 1862 to 1868.

Warren H. Withers was collector of internal revenue from 1862 to 1868, being succeeded in the latter year by George Moore, also a resident of Fort Wayne.

William T. Pratt, from 1875 to 1877, was director of the northern penitentiary at Michigan City.

Isaac D. G. Nelson was a member of the board of state house commissioners from 1877 to 1880, and served as president of the State Horticultural Society and vice-president of the United States Pomological Society.

F. P. Randall served as presidential elector in 1856, and from 1856 to 1859 was director of the southern prison at Jeffersonville, besides holding other high official positions.



Hon. Jesse L. Williams, one of the most distinguished civil engineers in the United States, was chief engineer of the Wabash and Erie canal, and for a number of years government director of the Union Pacific Railroad.

In addition to the foregoing, Allen county has furnished other men of distinguished ability for positions of honor and trust, notable among whom were the following: Hon. A. P. Edgerton, member of the civil service commission during the first term of President Cleveland; Hon. R. S. Taylor was for a number of years a member of the Mississippi river commission; Colonel Robert S. Robertson served on the national Utah commission, and was also lieutenant-governor of Indiana; Samuel E. Morss was United States consul to Paris; Hon. John Morris served on the supreme bench of Indiana; Professor W. H. Diederich was United States consul to Leipzig, Germany, and is now serving in a similar capacity in another city of that country; Hon. S. M. Hench, of Fort Wayne, served as auditor of the war department during the first administration of President Cleveland, and Benjamin F. Harper, also an honored resident of the city, has but recently been appointed an auditor in the same branch of the government.

The following residents of Allen county have at different times represented this district in the congress of the United States: Hons. Walpole G. Colerick, Robert Lowry, James B. White, A. H. Hamilton, Charles Chase, Joseph K. Edgerton, Charles Brenton, James M. Robinson and Newton Gilbert; the last named was also lieutenant-governor of Indiana prior to his election to the national house of representatives.

## CHAPTER IV

---

### MUNICIPAL MATTERS.

---

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

#### ORIGINAL PLATS.

The prominence of Fort Wayne as a military post early attracted attention to northeastern Indiana, and a number of years before the land was opened for settlement pioneers began to arrive singly and in families, and it was not long until the place became the nucleus of a thriving village, around which improvements were also made by those who looked forward to becoming possessors of the soil.

In the summer of 1822 a land office was located at the fort, and the first business transacted by the agent was the selling of the land immediately surrounding the enclosure to John T. Barr and John McCorkle, who, in August of the same year, laid out the original plat of Fort Wayne, the lines being run by Robert Young, of Piqua, Ohio, of which place Mr. McCorkle was also a resident.

This plat, which was first recorded in the office of the recorder of Randolph county, at Winchester, on August 16, 1833, and subsequently at Fort Wayne in recorder's book "A" of the records of Allen county, shows one hundred and eighteen lots, with three streets running north and south on a variation of thirty degrees



thirty minutes west of magnetic north, namely: Calhoun, Clinton and Barr, and five at right angles to the same variation, designated as Wayne, Berry, Main, Columbia and Water streets, a public square being also laid off in the plat, with Court street as its eastern boundary. With the exception of Water street, which has since been changed to Superior, the above streets retain the names given them in the original plat.

The first addition to the town was the county addition, consisting of seventy lots, which was laid out by the commissioners and recorded on August 16, 1833, in Record "A;" its position is immediately east of and adjoining the original plat, the lots lying on either side of Lafayette street, between Berry street and the St. Mary's river, and continuing Water, Columbia, Main and Berry streets from the original site. A third addition of forty lots was made a little later by Cyrus Taber, which included all of the military tract lying between the south boundary of said tract and the canal, Main and Berry streets being continued through from the county addition. The remainder of the fort reservation, which with other lands had been set apart by an act of congress for the benefit of the Wabash and Erie canal, was subsequently sold at public auction in the town of Logansport.

Ewing's addition, laid off by G. W. and W. G. Ewing, contains thirty-four blocks or fractional blocks of two hundred and seventy-eight lots, with Cass, Ewing and Fulton streets running north on a magnetic bearing of fifteen degrees thirty minutes west, Jefferson, Washington, Wayne, Berry, Main and Pearl streets being continued west from the original survey. Lewis street, which is shown in this addition, lies south of Jefferson, and was the first street to be established running due east and west.

Hanna's first addition, made by Judge Samuel Hanna, contains two hundred and twenty-nine lots, and streets as follows: Clinton, Barr, Clay, Monroe and Hanna, which were laid out on a magnetic bearing of north fifteen degrees thirty minutes west; Wayne, Washington and Jefferson were continued west, while Madison street was laid out north of and parallel with Jefferson, and running east from Barr. Rockhill's addition, which includes a large section of the city west of Broadway, was the next addition of importance,

containing one hundred and eighty-two lots and fractional lots and extending north to the canal on both sides of Market street (now Broadway), between Main and Berry streets, a space being left for a public market.

## MUNICIPAL INCORPORATION.

In 1829, when Fort Wayne had made considerable progress in improvements and the accumulation incident to a new place so eligibly situated gave it many of the elements of prosperous growth, the citizens began to agitate the matter of incorporating the town and establishing a municipal government that should afford them the privileges and protection which they demanded. To obtain an expression of the public relative to the matter, a meeting of the citizens was held on September 7th of the above year, in which the proposition was thoroughly considered and discussed, with the result that the majority present were decidedly in favor of incorporating, as the following certificate attests:

I do hereby certify that at a meeting of the citizens of the town of Fort Wayne, on Monday, September 7th, Anno Domino one thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine, there was a majority of two-thirds of the persons present in favor of incorporating the town of Fort Wayne in the county of Allen, and state of Indiana

Attest:

JOHN P. HEDGES,  
Clerk of said meeting.

WILLIAM N. HOOD, [Seal]  
President of said meeting.

In furtherance of the object contemplated, an election for town officers was held on the 14th day of the same month, which resulted in the choice of the following, as set forth in the accompanying certificate:

At an election held in the town of Fort Wayne, Allen county, Indiana, at the house of Abner Gerard, Esq., in said town, on Monday, the 14th day of September, Anno Domino eighteen hundred and twenty-nine, we, the president and clerk of said election, do hereby certify that Hugh Hanna, John S. Archer, William G. Ewing, Lewis G. Thompson and John P. Hedges were duly elected trustees for one year ensuing, and until their successors shall be elected and qualified.

Given under our hands this 26th day of November, 1829.

Attest:

JOHN P. HEDGES,  
Clerk of P. election.

BENJAMIN ARCHER,  
President of said election.



These officials at once qualified and set the municipal machinery in motion, pursuant to the law governing such incorporation, and in due time the wisdom of the action of the people was justified in a much better and more satisfactory condition of affairs in the town than had before obtained. Of the early town government, however, little need be said, as it was similar in most respects to nearly all new municipalities, and required too great effort on the part of the board of trustees to manage and satisfactorily adjust such matters as came before them. For some years the town funds were scarce, and as a consequence public improvements of all kinds received but scant encouragement. Population continued to increase, however, and with the rapid growth of the town and the publicity of its advantages as a business center for a large area of country, new conditions were created which the municipal government was not able to meet; accordingly, the subject of a city charter with appropriate corporate powers began to be matters of frequent and earnest discussion. As a legitimate result of this agitation, it was finally decided to adopt a more stable and satisfactory form of government, the charter for which was written by Hon. Franklin P. Randall, and submitted to the general assembly of the state at its session of 1839-40, being passed on February 22d of the latter year. It provided for the incorporation of the city of Fort Wayne and for the election by the people of a president, or mayor, six members to constitute a board of trustees, or common council, and for the election of general officers by the board, or council.

#### EARLY OFFICIALS.

The first election under the new government, held in the year 1840, resulted in the choice of the following gentlemen to fill the various offices: Mayor, George W. Wood; recorder, F. P. Randall, who also discharged the duties of city attorney; treasurer, George F. Wright; high constable, Samuel S. Morss, who was also appointed collector for the municipality (resigned January 15, 1840, and was succeeded the same day by Joseph Berkley, who filled the unexpired term); assessor, Robert E. Fleming; marketmaster, James Post; street commissioner, Joseph H. McCracken; chief en-

gineer, Samuel Edsall; lumber measurer, John B. Cocanour. The first common council consisted of William Rockhill, Thomas Hamilton (resigned May 6, 1840, succeeded by Joseph Hill), Madison Sweetser (resigned May 6, 1840, Joseph Morgan being appointed to the vacancy), Samuel Edsall, William S. Edsall and William D. Moon.

During the year 1841 George W. Wood was continued as mayor and F. P. Randall as recorder, the council being composed of the following gentlemen: H. T. Dewey, Henry Sharp, Charles G. French, Philo Rumsey, A. S. Johns and William M. Moon. The office of flour inspector was created by the council in the latter year, and Daniel McGinnis chosen to discharge the duties of the same.

In 1842 Joseph Morgan was elected mayor, and served as such one term; William Lytle was elected recorder, and the council for that year consisted of H. T. Dewey, Henry Cooper, Joseph Scott, Philo Rumsey, Henry Sharp and William L. Moon. The records of 1842 show that a board of health was appointed, the following physicians composing its personnel, namely: H. P. Ayers, Charles Schmitz and Lewis Beecher.

During the year 1843 Henry Lotz served as the city's chief executive, Mr. Lytle succeeded himself as recorder and the offices of flour inspector, lumber measurer and marketmaster were vacated. The following year Mr. Lotz became his own successor, but for some reason, which the record does not state, failed to give satisfaction, as he was discharged from the office of mayor on July 1, 1844, the vacancy being filled by John M. Wallace. William Lytle, who was re-elected recorder, resigned the position on the 5th of May, at which time Robert Lowry was appointed to fill out the unexpired term.

The council of 1844 consisted of Morgan Lewis, Samuel H. Shoaff, Henry Williams, Cleves D. Silver, John Cochrane, John B. Dubois and S. M. Black, the last named filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Morgan Lewis, who retired from the body on August 26th.

John M. Wallace was duly elected mayor in the spring of 1845, but resigned on May 8th of the year following, being succeeded by M. W. Huxford, who discharged the duties of the office until



the next regular election. S. M. Black, Philo Rumsey, H. W. Jones, James Humphrey, Charles Paige and John Dubois were councilmen for the year 1845, the other offices being filled as follows: Treasurer, O. W. Jefferds; high constable, W. B. Wilkinson; attorney, John W. Dawson; collector, W. B. Wilkinson; assessor, William H. Prince.

In the year 1850, which marks the first decade of Fort Wayne under a city government, William Stewart was elected mayor; O. P. Morgan, recorder; William W. Carson, attorney; Henry R. Colerick, assessor, and the following gentlemen as councilmen: A. M. McJunkin, C. Anderson, Henry Sharp, James Humphrey, W. H. Briant and B. W. Oakley.

By an act of the general assembly, approved February 8, 1851, the city charter was amended so as to abolish the offices of treasurer, assessor, collector and recorder, making it the duty of the mayor to perform the functions of recorder, and transferring the duties of treasurer, assessor and collector to the proper officials of the county. Section 7 of said amendment also provided for the annual election of mayor and high constable, which positions that year were held by William Stewart and Morris Cody, the other officials being T. D. DeKay, treasurer; W. W. Carson, attorney; Morris Cody and Benjamin Tower, street commissioners.

The office of wood measurer was created in 1843, and the first to fill the same was Washington DeKay. In that year also appears the names of the first board of school trustees, as follows: Hugh McCulloch, Charles Case and William Stewart. The year following the office of city treasurer was resumed and the office of sealer of weights and measures created, the first to fill the latter being D. W. Burroughs, who is said to have proven a most faithful and capable public servant.

An act of the general assembly of 1854, amending the charter of the city, provided for the election, on the second Tuesday of March of each year, of a mayor, who should be presiding officer of the council, a clerk, treasurer, assessor, street commissioner, marshal and two councilmen from each ward, who shall severally hold their offices for a period of one year. Among the first officers elected under the charter as amended were Charles Whitmore, mayor; W. E.

Ellis, clerk, and Charles Muhler, treasurer, the second named gentleman appearing to have been unfaithful to his trust, as he misappropriated the funds in his possession to a considerable amount, and, to escape arrest and prosecution, absconded, leaving his bondsmen to make good the deficit. By reason of his sudden and unceremonious departure, the council, on July 29, 1844, declared his office vacant, but on the 23d of the following month A. J. Emerick was elected to fill out the unexpired term, which he did with credit to himself and the satisfaction of the public.

By a subsequent act, which went into effect in 1861, it was provided that all the city officers should thereafter be elected for two years instead of one, and that the two councilmen from each ward should determine by lot as to which should hold the long and short terms. Under the act there was elected for the years 1861 and 1862 the following list of officers: F. P. Randall, mayor; L. T. Bourie, clerk; Patrick McGee, marshal; H. N. Putnam, treasurer; William S. Smith, attorney; Henry Tons, street commissioner; O. D. Hurd, chief engineer; O. Bird, civil engineer; J. S. Leach, marketmaster; Joseph Price, sealer of weights and measures. The council, which is said to have been an exceptionally able body, was composed of the following members: John Burt, Daniel Nestle, Benjamin Tower, B. H. Kimball, James Humphrey, Morris Cody, Edward Slocum, C. D. Piepenbrink, B. D. Miner and John Harrington.

#### CORPORATION SEAL.

The seal of Fort Wayne was designed about the year 1858 by Hon. Franklin P. Randall. It bears upon its face a pair of scales, beneath which are a sword and Mercury's wand inverted, crossing at their points. Above the scales, in a semi-circle, is the word *Kekionga*, the Indian name of Fort Wayne, and around the outside edge are the words "City of Fort Wayne." The design is beautiful and in good taste, and its appropriateness as a seal has seldom, if ever, been the subject of criticism.

It is not the purpose of this review to present in detail the progress of Fort Wayne's municipal affairs, nor to attempt any but a very brief outline of the leading facts under this head during the



early history of the city, as anything further would not only be uninteresting to the reader, but would far transcend the limits of space usually accorded subjects of this character. Suffice it to state, however, that with very few exceptions the management of the city from the beginning has been intrusted to broad-minded, practical and eminently capable men—men selected for their public spirit and efficiency, and who, appreciating their obligations to the people, have endeavored by every means at their command to discharge their duty, losing sight of self and self-interests in the desire to prove worthy of the honors conferred upon them and the important trusts reposed in them by their fellow-citizens.

#### MAYORS.

Hon. George W. Wood was twice elected mayor, but resigned the office July 5, 1841, with a record above the shadow of suspicion. Joseph Morgan served from 1842 to 1843, and was succeeded by Henry Lotz, who held the office two terms. John M. Wallace served one term, M. W. Huxford, three terms, after whom came William Stewart, who filled the position, to the satisfaction of all concerned, for a period of five terms. Subsequently the following well-known gentlemen were selected to the office from time to time, namely: P. G. Jones, Charles Whitmore (two terms), Samuel S. Morss (two terms), Franklin P. Randall, one of the ablest and most public-spirited of the city's executives (five terms), James L. Worden, Henry Sharp, C. A. Zollinger, than whom a more popular and efficient public servant never held the office (five consecutive terms), Charles F. Muhler (two terms), Daniel Harding, the last named being succeeded by C. A. Zollinger, whom the people continued in the office from 1891 to 1894. Chauncey B. Oakley served from 1894 to 1896, when he was succeeded by Henry P. Scherer, whose period of service was from the year last named until May, 1901, when Henry Berghoff, the present incumbent, was elected.

#### TREASURERS.

The following is a complete list of the gentlemen to whom have been entrusted the management of the city's finances since the year

1840: George F. Wright, Oliver W. Jefferds, Oliver P. Morgan, N. P. Stockbridge, T. DeKay, who was elected county treasurer in 1851, and, in addition to his duties as such, had charge of the city's monetary affairs from that time until 1854, when Charles Muhler was elected city treasurer. Following the last named were C. A. Rekers, Conrad Nill, W. H. Link, William Stewart, H. N. Putnam, John Conger, C. Piepenbrink, John A. Droegemeyer, Charles M. Barton, Henry C. Berghoff, Charles J. Sosenheimer, James H. Simonson, during whose administration the name of the office was changed from treasurer to that of comptroller, by which it has since been designated. Henry C. Berghoff was elected to succeed the last named gentleman, and served until the present incumbent, James V. Fox, took the office.

## CITY ATTORNEYS.

The first lawyer elected to look after Fort Wayne's interests was Hon. Franklin P. Randall, for many years a leading member of the local bar and one of the city's most energetic and public-spirited men of affairs. He discharged the duties of the position with the object of benefiting the city, and not for his own financial or professional advancement, and left the impress of his strong personality upon the community by the effective manner in which he disposed of all matters submitted to him for consideration. Untiring in his efforts to promote the welfare of the municipality, he left nothing undone in the way of directing it along proper legal lines, and in this respect his labors were taken up and ably carried on by his several successors, among whom were a number of men who gained reputations far beyond the limits of the field to which the greater part of their practice was confined. The immediate successor of Mr. Randall was Henry Cooper, who, like the former, achieved an honorable record, not only as city attorney, but in the wider sphere of practice to which his subsequent life was devoted.

The next in order was Lucian P. Ferry, after whom came Samuel Bigger, a gentleman of much more than local reputation in legal and political circles, as is attested by his prominence in public affairs in later years, especially as governor of Indiana.



John W. Dawson, whose name is second to that of few of Allen county's attorneys, was the next to fill the office, his successor being William W. Carson, who took an active and influential part in starting Fort Wayne upon the upward course which characterized its subsequent growth and progress.

The confidence reposed in F. P. Randall induced the people of the city again to elect him attorney, and as such he served with his characteristic ability and success until succeeded by Charles Case, in whose hands the interests of the public were faithfully and capably managed. His term expiring, William W. Carson was induced to accept the position a second time, but longer than this he did not see his way clear to serve; accordingly, at the expiration of the term for which elected he was succeeded by John J. Glenn, after whom, in the order designated, the office was held by William S. Smith, Joseph S. France, F. P. Randall and Robert S. Robertson, all distinguished members of the Fort Wayne bar and whose records are very closely interwoven with the rise and progress of the city. The above brings the list of city attorneys down to the year 1870, since which date the office has been filled by the following lawyers: Allen Zollars, Henry Colerick, W. H. Shambaugh, B. F. Ninde, all of whom stand high among the leading representatives of the bar where they have long practiced. The present incumbent, W. H. Shambaugh, has held the office for a number of years, and is regarded as an able and conscientious attorney, in whose hands the interests of the municipality have been ably and wisely subserved.

#### CITY CLERKS.

As stated in a preceding paragraph, this office was created in 1854, W. E. Ellis, the first man elected thereto, proving an unfaithful servant. A. J. Emerick succeeded Mr. Ellis by appointment, the next regularly elected clerk being R. N. Godfrey, who took the office in the spring of 1855, and served one term. A. C. Probasco was elected in 1856; Christian Tresselt, in 1857; J. C. Davis, in 1858; and Moses Drake, for the years 1859-60, since which time the following gentlemen have held the position: L. T. Bourie, E. L. Chittenden, Samuel P. Freeman, John M. Godown, John H.

Trentman, W. W. Rockhill, Rudy C. Reinwald, William T. Jeffries, Henry B. Monning and August M. Schmidt, the last named, who is the present incumbent, being elected in May, 1901.

#### STREET COMMISSIONERS.

The following are the names of the men who have had supervision of the streets of Fort Wayne since the incorporation of the city in 1840: Joseph H. McMaken, Henry Lotz, William Stewart, S. M. Black, S. C. Freeman, Morris Cody, Edward Smith, William Lannin, Bernard Hutker, John Greer, John Hardendorf, Christian Cook, Charles Baker, Henry Tons, C. W. Lindlay, P. Falahee, W. H. Briant, B. L. P. Willard, H. Trier, Conrad Baker, Dennis O'Brien, John J. Mungen, Henry Francke and Nelson Thompson. In 1894 the office was changed to that of street superintendent, since which year it has been held by Frank Weber and Henry C. Francke, the latter being in office at the present time.

#### FOREMAN OF STREET REPAIRS.

This office was created in 1894, the first person appointed thereto being James Price, since the expiration of whose term, in 1896, Peter Hohnhaus has discharged the duties of the position.

#### CIVIL ENGINEERS.

This office was created in 1842, and the first one appointed to fill it was Ochmig Bird, who served from that time until 1846, being succeeded in the latter year by S. M. Black, whose period of service continued until 1855. Since then the position has been held by E. McElfatrick, Charles Forbes, Samuel McElfatrick, Ochmig Bird (a second time), John S. Mower, W. S. Gilkinson, C. S. Brackenridge, John W. Ryall, C. S. Brackenridge (a second time), Henry Hilbrecht, W. S. Goshorn, Jesse R. Straughn, J. S. Goshorn, C. S. Brackenridge (third term), and Frank M. Randall, the present incumbent.



## ASSESSORS.

From the year 1840 the following gentlemen served as assessor: Robert B. Fleming, S. M. Black, William Rockhill, William H. Price, Joseph Morgan, Samuel Stophlet, Charles G. French, Henry R. Colerick, S. S. Morss, Henry Christ, James Howe, James Price, H. H. Bossler, S. C. Freeman, John B. Rekers, A. C. Probasco, George Fisher, E. C. Pens, John G. Maier, Louis Jocquel and Charles Reese.

## MARSHALS.

Samuel S. Morss, Richard McMullen, B. D. Stevens, James Crumsley, William Stewart, W. B. Wilkinson, C. S. Silver, T. J. Price, Samuel C. Freeman, Morris Cody, Samuel C. Freeman, F. J. Frank, P. McGee, Joseph Price, P. McGee, William Lindeman, P. McGee, Charles Uplegger, Christopher Kelley, H. M. Diehl, Frank Falker, Diedrich Meyer and Henry C. Francke, the office being discontinued in 1895.

## ALDERMEN.

1840, William Rockhill, Thomas Hamilton, Madison Sweetser, Samuel Edsall, W. S. Edsall, William M. Moon.

1841, H. T. Dewey, Henry Sharp, C. G. French, Philo Rumsey, A. S. Jones, William M. Moon.

1842, H. T. Dewey, Henry Sharp, Henry Cooper, Joseph Scott, Philo Rumsey, William M. Moon.

1843, F. P. Randall, Hugh McCulloch, J. L. Williams, J. B. Cocanour, P. H. Taylor, M. W. Hubbell.

1844, Morgan Lewis, Samuel H. Shoaff, H. Williams, C. S. Silver, John Cochrane, J. B. Dubois.

1845, S. M. Black, P. Rumsey, H. W. Jones, James Humphrey, Charles Page, J. B. Dubois.

1846, J. B. Hanna, Henry Sharp, Richard McMullen, James Humphrey, Samuel S. Morss, Charles Fink.

1847, Jacob Lewis, Henry Sharp, John Cochrane, James P. Munson, John Cocanour, Charles Fink.

1848, Charles Muhler, John Conger, John Cocanour, Henry Sharp, John Cocanour, A. McJunkin.

1849, Charles Muhler, P. P. Bailey, James Humphrey, M. Hedekin, B. W. Oakley, A. McJunkin.

1850, Henry Sharp, W. H. Bryant, James Humphrey, C. Anderson, B. W. Oakley, A. McJunkin.

1851, O. W. Jefferds, James Howe, D. P. Hartman, Ochmig Bird, Peter Kiser, Robert Armstrong.

1852, Robert McMullen, H. R. Colerick, James Humphrey, Ochmig Bird, Jonas W. Townley, Robert Anderson.

1853, John J. Trentman, Milton Henry, John Drake, James Vandegriff, F. Nirdlinger, Henry Drover.

In 1854 the city was divided into five wards, from which time until the year 1867 they were represented in the council by the following aldermen, two from each ward:

First Ward—John J. Trentman, W. Borger, E. Boslie, F. P. Randall, J. Ormiston, H. N. Putnam, W. Borger (elected a second time), J. Burt, J. Trentman, E. Slocum, H. Monning, W. Waddington.

Second Ward—F. Aveline, J. M. Miller, H. Baker, M. Hedekin, C. D. Bond, J. Orff, J. M. Miller (elected a second time), M. Cody and B. H. Tower, the last two serving continuously from 1859 to 1866, inclusive.

Third Ward—M. Drake, I. Lauferty, P. Hoagland, C. Fink, H. Nierman, J. M. Worden, C. Orff, E. Vordermark, J. Foellinger, H. Nierman (second time), B. D. Miller, C. D. Piepenbrink, H. Nierman (third time), P. Hoagland (second time), and F. Nirdlinger.

Fourth Ward—John Arnold, W. H. Link, C. W. Allen, W. T. Pratt, W. McKinley, O. D. Hurd, J. Humphrey, J. S. Harrington, D. Downey, A. P. Edgerton.

Fifth Ward—A. M. Webb, J. P. Wise, A. Gamble, C. Becker, J. S. Irwin, D. Nestle, A. C. Beaver, B. H. Kimball, A. E. Schele, P. S. Underhill.

In 1867 the city was redistricted into eight wards, the representatives from that year until 1880 being as follows:

First Ward—W. T. McKean, W. Waddington, A. H. Carter, W. T. McKean (second time), H. N. Putnam, C. Reese.

Second Ward—M. Cody, J. C. Bowser, M. Hedekin, B. H.



Tower, J. Bull, M. Hamilton, O. P. Morgan, C. Hettler, J. B. White, M. Cody, M. Hamilton (second time).

Third Ward—B. W. Oakley, J. R. Prentiss, G. W. Brackenridge, L. Dessaur, W. Tagtmeyer, W. Meyer, E. L. Chittenden, M. Baltes, J. Breen, J. Ryan.

Fourth Ward—John Arnold, A. P. Edgerton, H. Trier, W. McPhail, J. Morgan, Samuel Hanna, Charles McCulloch, W. McPhail (second time), H. Graffe, Charles Munson, E. Zarbaugh, C. Muhler.

Fifth Ward—J. Cochrane, B. H. Kimball, P. S. Underhill, G. H. Wilson, C. Becker, P. Hohnhaus, G. H. Wilson (second time), D. Harding, W. H. Withers, S. Bash, J. M. Reedmiller.

Sixth Ward—J. Merz, M. Hogan, T. Hogan, N. C. Miller, J. Schepf, N. DeWald, D. B. Strobe, L. Fox, J. Welch.

Seventh Ward—G. Jacoby, G. DeWald, C. Tremmel, J. S. Goshorn, G. Jacoby (second time), J. Iten, C. Tremmel (second term), C. Tam, J. Holmes, J. E. Graham, J. Mohr.

Eighth Ward—George Link, J. Taylor, O. E. Bradway, W. B. Fisher, H. Schone, H. Schnelker, W. Wittenberg, A. T. Dryer, J. W. Vordermark.

Ninth Ward—This ward was created in 1870, the following being the names of the councilmen from that time to the year 1880: Henry Stoll, S. Shryock, James Lillie, C. Schaefer, J. Wilkinson, Christian Pfeiffer, C. H. Linker, J. Wilkinson, J. Lillie, Jr.

Since the year 1880 the several wards have been represented at different times by the following aldermen: S. D. Bash, L. Braems, Louis Fox, M. Hamilton, C. Hettler, John Lillie, Jr., F. H. McCulloch, John Mohr, Jr., C. F. Muhler, John Noll, Charles Reese, J. M. Reidemiller, James Ryan, J. W. Vordermark, John Welch, John Wessel, Sr., A. Wolf, John Wilkinson, Charles Pape, Fred C. Boltz, William Doehrman, P. J. Wise, Herman Michael, J. Sion Smith, William Yergens, Christian Kramer, S. C. Lumbard, Terrence Martin, James Woulfe, George Ely, Anthony Kelker, John C. Kensill, Edmund Lincoln, J. R. Prentiss, Peter Scheid, Amie Racine, J. A. M. Storms, F. D. Swartz, Christian Tresselt, C. H. Buttenbender, Levi Griffith, C. F. Haiber, Dennis Monahan, H. A. Read, Louis Hazzard, Daniel Lahmeyer, William D. Meyer, J. J. Williams, W. N. Weber, F. W. Bandt, L. P. Huser, Henry Hil-

brecht, Fred Schmuckle, D. Sordon, John Smith, H. F. Hilgeman, V. Ofenloch, William Bruns, M. Cody, Robert Crane, J. L. Gruber, George P. Gordon, Fred Dalman, Frank Delagrange, Charles H. Buck, Peter Eggeman, Philip Keintz, F. C. Meyer, William Meyer, Jr., John Schaffer, H. P. Scherer, Thomas Devilbiss, R. B. Hanna, William McClelland, C. B. Oakley, William Pettit, B. W. Skelton, Paul E. Wolf, James Conroy, W. H. Tigar, H. G. Sommers, G. H. Loesch, H. Hild, William Glenn, John T. Young, B. Barkenstein, R. J. Fisher, Charles Griebel, C. H. Waltemath, E. H. McDonald, W. E. Purcell, G. H. Loesch, H. G. Nierman, C. W. Weller, C. Haag, C. H. Buhr, F. X. Schuhler, George R. Hench, Edward J. Ehrman, William J. Hosey, Peter F. Poirson, David E. Eckert, John J. Bauer, James J. Hayes, Joseph F. Zurbuch, Sylvester McMahon, Henry Schwartz, William J. Lennart, K. K. Wheelock, Alanson W. Clark, William E. Gerding, Alexander B. White, John J. O'Ryan, E. C. Miller, Frank J. Baker, Edward J. Lennon, John J. Bauer, Henry C. Baade, Adolph Foellinger, William Griebel, Peter J. Schied, F. Meier, Henry W. Kohrman, Charles P. Sordelet, John C. Figel, Fred Gombert, Charles D. Crouse, J. N. Pfeiffer, C. K. Rieman, Henry Wiebke, J. Willis Pearse, Daniel F. Hauss, Thomas N. Hall, George B. Stemen, Charles B. Woodworth, P. E. Bursley, Byron A. Strawn, Michael Kinder, Fred W. Schieman, John J. Grund, Henry W. Meyer, Jesse Brosius, Arwid Polster, George A. Sthair and Philip H. Wyss.

Since 1898 the city has been divided into ten wards, the following being the representatives from each in the council for the year 1905:

First Ward—John N. Pfeiffer, Calvin K. Riemen.

Second Ward—Frank J. Baker, Henry A. Wiebke.

Third Ward—Frank E. Purcell, J. Willis Pearse.

Fourth Ward—Daniel F. Hauss, Henry Hill.

Fifth Ward—George B. Stemen, Charles B. Woodworth.

Sixth Ward—Philip E. Bursley, Gustav A. Selle.

Seventh Ward—Michael Kinder, Frederick W. Schiemen.

Eighth Ward—John H. Grund, Henry Hilgemann.

Ninth Ward—Jesse Brosius, Arwid Polster.

Tenth Ward—George A. Sthair, Philip H. Wyss.



## BOARD OF HEALTH.

The first city board of health was appointed in 1842, and consisted of three well-known physicians, namely: Drs. J. Evans, W. H. Brooks and B. Seveneck. From that time on the public health of the city has been looked after by the following gentlemen: J. Evans, Lewis Beecher, H. P. Ayers, Lewis Thompson, Henry Wehmer, C. E. Sturgis, I. D. G. Nelson, John Cochrane, D. W. Burroughs, P. M. Leonard, James Ormiston, Dr. Bricker, J. D. Worden, F. D. Frank, Thomas H. Tigar, O. W. Jefferds, S. B. Woodworth, L. Meinderman, J. H. Robinson, E. Sturgis, M. Hedekin, W. H. Bryant, Charles Schmitz, W. H. Myers, I. N. Rosenthal, T. McCullough, A. J. Erwin, J. M. Josse, T. J. Dills, Th. Heuchling, W. A. Brooks.

In 1882 the office of health officer was created, the position being held at different times by Drs. W. H. Myers, Theodore Heuchling and S. C. Metcalf, in the order indicated.

In 1894 the council established a board of health and charities, and appointed as members of the same Drs. G. B. Stemen, Jacob Hetrick and Aaron Van Buskirk, who served as a body until 1896, when the physician last named was succeeded by Dr. A. J. Kessler, Dr. L. P. Drayer being appointed official bacteriologist the same year. From 1899 to 1901 the board was composed of Drs. James Miller, A. J. Kessler and Henry Ranke, with Dr. Drayer as bacteriologist, but in the latter year the department was placed in charge of a commissioner of health, assisted by a sanitary inspector, a special sanitary inspector and two sanitary policemen, under which management it has since continued. Dr. Albert H. McBeth was appointed health commissioner under the new order of service and still holds the position, Dr. J. C. Wallace being sanitary inspector, Dr. M. F. Schick, special sanitary inspector, and A. J. Aubrey and Charles Broeking, sanitary policemen, all of whom received their appointments in the year 1901.

## DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS.

This branch of the municipal service, which was established in the year 1894, consists of a board of three members and has juris-

diction over buildings, streets, all public improvements, parks and garbage, the chairman of the board presiding at the regular bi-weekly meetings at three P. M. every Monday, and every Thursday at seven-thirty o'clock.

The first board consisted of Thomas D. Devilbiss, Levi Griffith and Willis Hattersley, since the expiration of whose terms the following men have served on the board, namely: Peter Eggeman, P. H. Kane, William McClelland, Henry A. Read and J. K. McCracken.

The following is the personnel of the department for the year 1905: Peter Eggeman, chairman, with William Doehrman and Henry C. Zollinger, constitute the board; Henry W. Beck, treasurer; Bessie Mannix, stenographer; Frank M. Randall, civil engineer; Henry C. Franke, superintendent of streets; Peter G. Hohnhaus, foreman of street repairs; August Goers, superintendent of parks; August A. Gocke, superintendent of garbage crematory.

#### DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC SAFETY.

This department was established in 1894, under the direction of a board consisting of the following members, Charles S. Bash, D. N. Foster, R. B. Rossington, whose unexpired term was completed by Frank Steger. Since its organization, Charles McCulloch, A. I. Friend, Charles H. Buck, Lewis C. Kasten and George H. Wilson have served on the board, the last three constituting the department for the year 1905.

#### WATER WORKS BOARD.

Since the organization of a board of trustees to look after the interests of the water works, the following citizens have served as members of the same: Christian Boseker, Charles McCulloch, Henry Monning, James Breen, John F. W. Meyer, T. B. Hedekin, E. B. Kunkle, Christian Boseker (a second time), William Bittler, H. C. Graffe, T. H. Haberkorn, Emmet H. McDonald, Murray Hartnett, Philip J. Singleton, William Taghtmeyer, William Kaough, F. T. McDonald, M. J. Zollars, Joseph A. Biermer, Warren Carpenter, Thomas Baxter, J. H. Turner and P. J. McDonald.



The board for the year 1905 consists of Edward White, Hugh T. Hogan and Julius Tonne. F. William Urbahns is clerk of the board, Josepha Biemer, assistant clerk, and F. S. Datonville, engineer of the department.

#### TRUSTEES OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The first board of school trustees, appointed in the year 1853, consisted of Hugh McCulloch, Charles Case and William Stewart. The members of the board from time to time since that date have been as follows: James Humphrey, Henry Sharp, Charles G. French, William Smith, F. P. Randall, John M. Miller, Charles E. Sturgis, Pliny Hoagland, William Rockhill, William H. Link, Thomas Tigar, William Edsall, Samuel Edsall, O. P. Morgan, Robert E. Fleming, James H. Robinson, John C. Davis, Orin D. Hurd, A. Martin, Emanuel Bostick, Virgil M. Kimball, Ochmig Bird, Christian Orff, John S. Irwin, Edward Slocum, A. P. Edgerton, Max Nirdlinger, John Moritz, A. E. Huffman, S. M. Foster, William P. Cooper, A. J. Boswell, George H. Felts, Allen Hamilton, W. W. Rockhill and Eugene B. Smith.

The board for the year 1905, Dr. O. W. Gross, Charles S. Bash and E. W. Cook. Superintendent of schools, Prof. J. N. Study.

#### SUPERINTENDENTS OF PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The public school system of Fort Wayne was inaugurated in 1852, and four years later the office of superintendent was created, the first person chosen for the position being Rev. George A. Irwin, who served from 1856 until 1863, when he resigned to become a chaplain in the army. The successor of Mr. Irwin was S. S. Green, who held the office two years, being followed by Prof. James H. Smart, since the expiration of whose term of service the position has been filled successively by J. S. Irwin, and J. N. Study, the present incumbent.

#### CITY BUILDING.

Until a comparatively recent date the common council of Fort Wayne held its sessions in rented rooms in different parts of the

city, the various offices and the municipal body being seldom housed under the same roof. The rapid growth of the city, with the consequent increase in its complex machinery, made apparent a number of years ago the necessity of a building for the more convenient transaction of municipal business, but it was not until considerably later that definite action to this end was taken by the council and the requisite means provided for the erection of a structure in keeping with the requirements of the city and in harmony with its character and reputation as a metropolitan center.

A number of years ago the late Samuel Hanna donated to the city, for public purposes, a lot on the southeast corner of Barr and Berry streets, but this being deemed hardly sufficient, the council in 1893, after the contract for the building had been let, purchased for twenty-two hundred and fifty dollars, an additional eighteen feet adjoining on the east, making the lot in its entirety one of the most suitable for the purpose within the bounds of the municipality.

Without entering into the details of the provisions for creating a building fund, suffice it to state that in 1892 municipal bonds for that purpose were sold, and the same year C. A. Zollinger, Herman Michael, George Ely, Fred Boltz and Peter Eggemann were appointed a building committee to look after the construction of the proposed edifice. In due time plans prepared by Messrs. Wing and Mahurin, well known architects of Fort Wayne, were adopted, and after considering the several bids for the work, the contract was finally awarded Christian Boseker, of this city, following which, ground was broken and the enterprise prosecuted as rapidly as existing conditions would admit. To the credit of the committee and all in any way concerned with the building, it may be added that the labor proceeded without serious let or hindrance until the year 1893, when the structure was completed as per contract and formally handed over to the city whose interests it was designed to subserve, the cost being \$59,835.58, which, with \$10,420.88 expended on the furnishing, makes a total of \$69,256.46, a very reasonable sum for such a handsome and convenient edifice.

The building has a frontage of one hundred and fifty feet and a depth of sixty feet on Barr and Berry streets respectively; is three stories high, constructed of beautiful yellow-tinted stone, and was



designed after the Romanesque style of architecture, being a model of artistic taste and beauty. The basement is occupied by the police department, with accommodations consisting of the general police quarters, private offices, store rooms, cell room, tramp room, together with ample space for horses and wagons of the patrol. In addition there is also a boiler room for the heating apparatus, two large vaults for the preservation of public records, also the work shop and storage room of the city water works. The first floor contains offices for various city officials, namely: Comptroller, department of public works and superintendent of police, besides a commodious room in which the police court holds its sessions, the second story being occupied by a spacious council chamber and offices for the mayor, city attorney, city clerk, civil engineer, board of health, board of public safety, and board of associated charities, while the entire third floor is devoted to a public hall in which assemblages of various kinds are held, there being sufficient space to accommodate without discomfort an audience of several hundred people. The interior throughout is handsomely finished and furnished, no pains having been spared to enhance its beauty and attractiveness, while in its thorough adaption to the uses for which designed, there is little, if anything, to be desired.

## CHAPTER V

---

### BANKING INSTITUTIONS OF FORT WAYNE AND ALLEN COUNTY.

---

BY ROBERT S. ROBERTSON.

---

In the early history of Allen county there is no record of organized banks until about 1835. Prior to that, mercantile business was conducted on a small scale, and largely on a trading basis. The trader or the merchant was probably a lender of his surplus funds, and the necessities of the early settler were so few that the absence of banking facilities caused little inconvenience, and the banks came only when needed and would be profitable.

The first bank in Fort Wayne was the branch of the State Bank of Indiana, for Fort Wayne, established in 1835. On the 28th day of January, 1834, the act was approved which established the State Bank. It enacted "That there shall be, and is hereby created and established, a State Bank, with ten branches, which, or so many as shall be organized under this charter, to be known and styled the 'State Bank of Indiana,' and shall continue as such until the 1st day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty-nine." It is noticeable that this section is seriously defective in grammatical and legal construction, but it is not known that any question was ever raised in regard to it in the legal controversies which arose during the life of its charter. The act provided for the establishment, by the directors first appointed, of one branch of said bank at such place



within each of ten districts enumerated, as they might deem expedient. Allen county was not in either of the ten districts, but the third section read: "It shall be the duty of the directors of the State Bank, after the expiration of one year, to locate an additional branch in the district to be numbered eleven, composed of the counties of Adams, Grant, Huntington, Wabash, Miami, Allen, Lagrange, Elkhart and the unorganized territory attached to said several counties for judicial purposes." A twelfth district was to be organized after three years from three or more counties north of the Wabash.

The State Bank was to keep an office at Indianapolis, and the directors were to meet once in three months. The powers of the bank were defined as follows: "It shall be a body corporate and politic, with power to sue and be sued, plead and be impleaded in any court of law or equity having jurisdiction, and to transact all other lawful business herein permitted them to do; and shall have power by and through her branches, and not otherwise, to loan money, buy, sell, and negotiate bills of exchange, checks, promissory notes, and other negotiable paper or obligations for the payment of money; to receive deposits, to buy and sell gold, silver, bullion and foreign coins; to draw, issue and put in circulation bills, notes, postnotes, bills of exchange, and other evidences of debt, payable to order or bearer, and not otherwise; and all such notes and bills put in circulation as money, except postnotes and bills of exchange, shall be made payable on demand; and to exercise such other incidental powers as may be necessary to carry out such business."

It might purchase, hold and sell such real estate as required for its accommodation in the transaction of its business, or mortgaged to it in good faith for the security of loans previously made; or purchased at judgment sales, but what was not needed in its business was to be "set up" at public sale at least once in each year until sold.

It might not suspend payment in gold or silver at any time on demand. If it did, the party refused could collect twelve per cent. interest after demand, and the branch failing to pay was to be closed as insolvent.

The State Bank and its branches were made mutually responsible for all the liabilities of each other. All suits were to be brought in Marion county, and against the "State Bank," and not against the branch complained of, and when judgment was obtained there was no stay of execution.

Six per cent, and not more, was the loaning rate, but might be taken in advance. Profits, after paying expenses, and reserving a contingent fund, were divided among the stockholders of the branch making the profit, in proportion to the stock they held. There was to be deducted from the dividends twelve and one-half cents per year on each share of stock for the school fund.

The state officers, judges of the courts and officers of the general government were ineligible to any office in the bank or any branch, and no officer of the branches could be an officer in the State Bank nor a member of the legislature. No note of less denomination than five dollars could be issued, and after ten years the legislature might prohibit the issuing of notes for less than ten. No other branch than those designated could be established.

The president of the State Bank was to be elected by the general assembly, by ballot of each house separately, and he must receive a majority of each house, and was to hold the office for five years, "unless sooner removed by joint resolution, and another appointed in his place." His salary was to be not less than one thousand dollars nor more than fifteen hundred dollars. In the same manner the general assembly was to elect four directors to serve one, two, three and four years, one going out at the end of each year, the terms to be decided by lot. Each branch was to elect annually a member of the board of directors of the State Bank, and the directors of each branch were elected by the stockholders of the branch.

The State Bank had control and supervision of the branches, but it will be seen it could not do a banking business except through its branches, and thus seems to have been more of the character of a clearing house than a bank.

Its capital stock was fixed at one million six hundred thousand dollars, which was to be equally divided among the branches authorized, "making the sum of one hundred and sixty thousand dol-



lars to each branch." If, after due notice, eighty thousand dollars bona fide subscriptions were made by any branch, the directors of the State Bank were to fix and give notice for the time of payment, and for electing directors of the branch. The subscribers for the eighty thousand dollars of stock were to pay thirty thousand dollars in specie to the commissioners in charge, and the residue in two equal annual installments, but the stockholder had the right to have the annual installments paid by the state, upon his securing the amount by mortgage on unincumbered real estate worth double the amount, exclusive of improvements, to be repaid on or before nineteen years from 1834, with interest at 6 per cent. When eighty thousand dollars was thus subscribed, and paid for, it was the duty of the directors of the State Bank to subscribe on behalf of the state eighty thousand dollars to the stock of the branch, and give an order on the commissioners to the branch for the thirty thousand dollars paid on the stock of the branch. The residue of the state stock was to be paid in two annual installments. Penalties were provided for defaults in payment of the installments, first a fine and then a forfeiture, and when dividends were declared, the dividends of those whose stock was secured to the state were to be paid to the commissioners of the sinking fund. To make good the undertaking on the part of the state, a loan of one million three hundred thousand dollars was authorized to be negotiated. No other banks were to be chartered by the state during the term of its charter, which was fixed to expire January 1, 1857, when all banking powers were to cease, and only two years were granted to close up the business of the bank and its branches. The general assembly expressly retained the right to establish a new bank and branches at any time after January 1, 1857.

So much of the provisions of the law have been given because it was an experiment which many condemned, and many doubted the propriety of undertaking, on the part of the state, and because it was not only the beginning of the banking system for Indiana, but was the law upon whose provisions was based the first banking facilities of Fort Wayne. There seems no reason to doubt that Hon. Samuel Hanna, then representative for Fort Wayne and a large district surrounding it, as chairman of the committee on

banking, had much to do in securing a favorable consideration for and the passage of the law.

THE FORT WAYNE BRANCH OF THE STATE BANK OF INDIANA.

As heretofore noted, the branch at Fort Wayne was not to be established until 1835. Plans for its organization were undertaken and the necessary amount of stock subscribed by midsummer of that year, and on the 25th of August, 1835, the directors of the State Bank notified the subscribers to the stock of the Fort Wayne branch to pay in specie the first installment, it being three-eighths of the subscription, to Samuel Lewis, William Rockhill and Hugh McCulloch, by Saturday, the 31st day of October, next, and to meet for the election of officers the Monday following, being the 2d day of November. The commissioners named were to be the judges of the election. At the same time the State Bank notified Allen Hamilton, Hugh Hanna and William Rockhill of their appointment as directors on the part of the state. At the meeting of November 2d ten directors were elected by the stockholders, to-wit, Samuel Lewis, William G. Ewing, Francis Comparet, Joseph Morgan, Joseph Sinclair, Isaac Spencer, Asa Fairfield, Jesse Vermilyea, David Burr and Samuel Edsall. The number thirteen seemed to have no terrors for these old-time financiers.

The directors ordered a meeting to be held at the house of Francis Comparet at 6 P. M. the next day to elect officers. This was a small brick building on the south side of Columbia street, west of Clinton. At that meeting, November 3, 1835, Allen Hamilton was elected president of the Fort Wayne branch of the State Bank, and made director of the State Bank to represent the branch. Hugh McCulloch, who was appointed comptroller of the currency by President Lincoln, and later served as secretary of the United States treasury under three administrations, was made its cashier and manager, and gave bond for fifty thousand dollars, while receiving the munificent salary of eight hundred dollars per annum. The cashier was instructed to receipt to Stephen B. Hunt "for four kegs of specie, supposed to contain twenty thousand dollars," received from the branch at Richmond as part of the first installment of the state's subscription to the stock.



The expense committee was authorized to contract with Francis Comparet for the use of his house for banking purposes, at the rent of two hundred dollars per annum, and Smallwood Noel, a justice of the peace, was to have the use of the back rooms and garden for five dollars per month. The cashier was ordered to demand and receive from the State Bank "the paper for this branch to the amount of eighty thousand dollars." This was probably meant to be the notes it was entitled to issue as currency.

The board, on the 24th of November, 1835, ordered that the opening day for discounts should be "Wednesday of this week," and December 2d it passed on twenty-five applications, rejecting five.

March 16, 1836, M. W. Hubbell was elected clerk of the branch, and gave bond for twenty thousand dollars. His salary was four hundred dollars per annum, and the rents received from Noel's rooms and garden.

The branch soon cast about for a home more suitable for its growing business, for its records show a good beginning and a constant increase in the volume of business, and September 27, 1836, a deed from Samuel Hanna for lot 83 in the town plat was approved at the price of fifteen hundred dollars. In 1839 it purchased the adjoining lot, No. 84, for six hundred dollars. In the spring of 1837 a contract was let to L. G. Tower for a banking house and dwelling house attached upon this property at the southwest corner of Main and Clinton streets, to be erected by him for four thousand dollars, the bank to furnish the materials. It was not completed and occupied until some time in 1838. The cashier had the use of the "dwelling house attached." On the 21st of August the standing expense committee reported the total cost of the banking house to be twelve thousand four hundred and fifty dollars and sixty-five cents, and that delays and extra work had compelled them to pay to laborers on behalf of Tower some twelve hundred dollars over his agreed price, and recommended its allowance to him, as he had lost on the work. It was finally agreed to allow him one thousand dollars in full for the extras. This reads very much like the story of similar contracts in this age of the world, and to an unprejudiced observer it would seem that the bank

paid a good round price for its new home, which we remember as the old building torn down a few years since to build the home for the Home Telephone Exchange.

In the meantime the great financial crash of 1837 had come. Banks all over the country were failing, or suspending specie payments. The State Bank sent letters of advice to all the branches, including that at Fort Wayne, advising them to suspend specie payments, "in order to keep in the state the large amount of specie now on hand," and at the meeting of the directors held May 23, 1837, special payments were ordered suspended. The business of the branch went on, and the suspension produced no disaster, nor did the branch waver or show signs of weakness. Hugh McCulloch, in "Men and Measures of Half a Century," says: "None of the directors or officers of the bank or of its branches had made banking a study, or had any practical knowledge of the business, and yet no serious mistakes were made by them. Cautious, prudent, upright, they obtained, step by step, the practical knowledge which enabled them to bring the transactions of the branches into close accord with the public interests, and to secure for the bank a credit coextensive with the country west of the Alleghanies, and which was never shaken. Its notes were current, and of the best repute throughout the Mississippi valley, from the lakes to the Gulf."

In those days money—specie largely—was carried a three days' journey from Fort Wayne to Indianapolis, or the reverse, in saddlebags, without the loss of a dollar by robbery, or an attempt at violence toward the persons carrying the treasure.

Of this branch Mr. McCulloch has said: "It was not the best, but one of the best managed branches. The profits of this branch so much exceeded six per cent. that the loan was paid seven years before the expiration of the charter. \* \* \* At the winding up of the business of the branch he received not only the par value of his stock, but an equal amount from the accumulated surplus." Again he says, "In this bank there was no betrayal of trust, and only one single instance of official dishonesty."

July 27, 1841, Allen Hamilton resigned as president, and Samuel Hanna was elected to the place, serving until November 2, 1847, when Mr. Hamilton was again elected, and served until its affairs



were closed on the expiration of its charter in 1857. On the 14th of December, 1858, the assets of the branch were assigned to Stephen B. Bond as trustee, and on the 23d of December they were assigned to the banking firm of Allen Hamilton & Company in consideration of sixteen thousand four hundred and thirty-five dollars.

Practically the same stockholders had been for nearly three years engaged in the organization of the Fort Wayne branch of the bank of the state, and were their own successors. The State Bank was a monopoly, and had bitter opponents. The constitutional convention of 1851 had refused to provide for an extension of the charter, and opened the way for free banking. The branches of the State Bank then began to prepare for dissolution in advance of the time set for expiration of the charter, and various plans were discussed during this transition period. The free banks which sprang up did not prove entirely satisfactory, and failed to inspire confidence. The friends of the State Bank and its officers and the officers of the various branches set themselves to work in earnest, and soon a combination, or syndicate, was formed, which secured from the legislature of 1854-5 the passing of an act to establish "The Bank of the State of Indiana." It was vetoed by the Governor, but passed both houses March 3, 1855, over the veto. It was mainly on the lines of the act of 1833-4, but the state was not to be a stockholder, the branches were to number twenty, instead of thirteen, and its capital was to be six million dollars. No branch was to be organized until one hundred thousand dollars had been subscribed, to be paid in installments.

The promoters of the scheme never intended to use the franchise, but to sell it, and at once opened negotiations with the officers of the State Bank, which resulted in the control passing principally to the same men who had controlled the State Bank and its branches. One of the conditions of the bargain was that the directors should elect Mr. McCulloch president of the Bank of the State, which was done in May, 1857.

It was under this law and this arrangement that the stockholders of the "Fort Wayne Branch of the State Bank" became the stockholders of the "Fort Wayne Branch of the Bank of the State,"

and organized October 25, 1855, with Hugh McCulloch president, and Charles D. Bond cashier. The directors were Hugh McCulloch, Ochmig Bird, William Mitchell, Pliny Hoagland, Melancthon W. Hubbell, Hugh B. Reed and Benjamin W. Oakley.

It continued the business at the same place its predecessor occupied, and took over the business of the old bank, and was one of the best known banking institutions in this section, always occupying a high position in the confidence of all. It had a fixed rule never to permit its coin reserve to fall below thirty per cent. of its outstanding notes, and on the suspension of specie payments in 1861 made a large profit by the sale of its surplus coin at a premium.

Pliny Hoagland became its president December 9, 1863, and served until its business was merged in the Fort Wayne National Bank and the branch of the Bank of the State passed into history. The tax upon circulating notes imposed by congress on the establishment of national banks caused this determination to close out, and in September, 1865, the board began to take action. On the 6th of December the sale of its assets to the new national bank was ordered, and in March, 1866, the officers reported that Pliny Hoagland and Charles D. Bond had contracted to redeem all its outstanding notes. One-half of the stock had already been redeemed, and now the other half was, and the surplus funds divided. The bank had returned to its stockholders \$100,000 capital stock and \$150,250 surplus. For \$125,000 paid in, \$290,747.52 had been returned, after paying all the regular dividends. And thus the Branch Bank passed out of existence, like its predecessor, full of honor, and full in pocket.

#### THE FORT WAYNE NATIONAL BANK.

This bank was organized under the banking laws of the United States January 25, 1865. It could claim the right of seniority by succession over any bank in Fort Wayne, but the First National had been organized before its application for a charter, and it was compelled to choose a name other than "First," and as it was the "Fort Wayne" branch of the Bank of the State, it chose the name



of "Fort Wayne National." It retained the bank building of its predecessors on the corner of Main and Clinton. Jesse L. Williams was elected president, Pliny Hoagland vice-president and Jared D. Bond cashier. The directors were Jesse L. Williams, Pliny Hoagland, Oliver P. Morgan, Montgomery Hamilton and Stephen B. Bond. The capital stock was fixed at three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

In August, 1865, Mr. Williams resigned, and Charles D. Bond, who had been cashier of the Branch Bank, was elected to the presidency of the bank, and continued in the office until his death, in December, 1873, and in January, 1874, his brother, Stephen B. Bond, was elected to fill the vacancy, and remained its president through its existence, and after its reorganization as the Old National, until December, 1904, when he resigned.

The history of this bank would not be complete without some notice of the Bond brothers and their connection with the bank. As has been stated, Charles D. Bond had been cashier of the second branch of the state institution. He was a man of the strictest probity, and his name is among those without stain in the community in which he lived a useful life and to which he was an ornament. His brother, Stephen B. Bond, was connected with the first branch bank of the state as early as 1848. He commenced at the bottom of the ladder, as "porter and assistant clerk," and climbed to the top round as president, retiring with honor and the rewards of duty well performed. During his banking experience he was for a time cashier of the banking house of Allen Hamilton & Company, and later a partner in it. His future business is as president of the Packard Organ Company. Jared D. Bond, the third brother, served thirty-nine years as cashier, but was at first a clerk in the Branch Bank in 1857, later becoming its teller, becoming cashier of the Fort Wayne National in January, 1865. The family came here from Lockport, New York, at an early period, and has been not only first among banking families, but also among the first in social and business circles.

The charter expired by limitation in 1885, and when it was to be renewed, the managers concluded to drop the name of "Fort Wayne," and reorganize under one which would more explicitly

define its position among the banking institutions of Fort Wayne. Its lineage was the oldest. It could not use the word "First," but it could declare itself "old," and did so.

#### THE OLD NATIONAL BANK OF FORT WAYNE.

This bank commenced business under the new charter January 26, 1885, at the old banking house, corner of Main and Clinton, with a capital of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars. It remained there until it erected its present handsome banking house on the southwest corner of Calhoun and Berry streets, in 1891.

Its first officers were: Stephen B. Bond, president; Oliver P. Morgan, vice-president; Jared D. Bond, cashier, and James C. Woodworth, assistant cashier. During the twenty years of its charter life there were few changes in its directory, and most of them were caused by death. Mr. Morgan died in October, 1900, and Henry C. Paul became vice-president in his place. Early in that year Mr. Woodworth died, and Charles E. Bond, son of its former president, C. D. Bond, became assistant cashier in his place. The management remained the same, and the bank was conducted on the same prudent, safe and conservative basis as that which gave stability to the institution through all its mutations of three score and ten years, the biblical period of the lifetime of man.

On the 20th of December, 1904, the bank, having renewed its charter, commenced anew, with important changes in its corps of managers. Those veterans, Stephen B. Bond and Jared D. Bond, voluntarily retired from long service and faithful work, and were succeeded by new officials. Henry C. Paul, long identified with most of the financial institutions, and many of the business interests, such as manager of the gas company, the traction company and president of the Fort Wayne Trust Company and of the electric works, was elected president. Charles E. Bond, son of Charles D. Bond, and nephew of Stephen B. and Jared Bond, who had all of his mature life been connected with the bank, became cashier, and Gustav A. Schwegman assistant cashier. Its last financial report is as follows:



## THE MAUMEE RIVER BASIN.

## RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$1,151,861.01	
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	5,032.68	
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	350,000.00	
U. S. bonds on hand.....	550.00	
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	13,500.00	
Bond, securities, etc.....	261,064.72	
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	65,884.83	
Other real estate owned.....	9,000.00	
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	1,017.49	
Due from approved reserve agents.....	568,739.10	
Checks and other cash items.....	2,562.91	
Exchanges for clearing house.....	22,271.63	
Notes of other National Banks.....	28,760.00	
Fractional paper, currency, nickels and cents.	493.23	
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:		
Specie .....	\$147,003.03	
Legal tender notes.....	35,000.00	182,003.30
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation).....		17,500.00
Due from U. S. Treasurer other than 5 per cent. redemption fund.....		4,155.00
Total .....	\$2,684,395.90	

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 350,000.00	
Surplus fund.....	140,000.00	
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid .....	15,283.21	
Due to other National Banks.....	21,499.25	
Due to State Banks and bankers.....	70,268.06	
Due to Trust Companies and Savings banks..	80,198.84	
Dividends unpaid.....	280.00	
Individual deposits subject to check.....	646,557.73	
Demand certificates of deposit.....	1,008,042.74	
Certified checks.....	1,658.50	
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	589.57	
Total .....	\$2,684,395.90	

Under such management, the bank gives promise of the same success, the same keeping pace with the growth of the business of Fort Wayne, as marked the history of its predecessors. It is a landmark in the history of the city, and an institution that merits the respect and pride of its citizens.

## THE BANKING HOUSE OF ALLEN HAMILTON &amp; COMPANY.

In 1853 Allen Hamilton, the president of the Branch Bank of the State, Hugh McCulloch, its cashier, who has also been mentioned fully, and Jesse L. Williams, one of its directors, later a government director of the Union Pacific Railroad, formed a partnership and organized a company to conduct a bank of discount and deposit. It was a private bank, a partnership merely, and was not organized under any banking law. Its business was carried on in a building on the west side of Clinton street, south of Columbia, on lot 57, original plat, until 1862. Stephen B. Bond, mentioned in connection with the Branch Bank of the State as clerk, and who ended his active banking career as president of the "Old National," was its manager, and in 1855 was admitted as a partner. In 1860 Charles McCulloch, son of Hugh McCulloch, was also admitted as a partner.

In 1862 the bank removed to a building on Calhoun street, opposite the court house, just north of where the Rurode dry goods store is now located, and increased its banking facilities, retaining the same name.

On the 1st of June, 1874, the firm was dissolved for the purpose of organizing a bank under the laws of Indiana, which was immediately done, under the name of

## THE HAMILTON BANK.

This bank, the immediate successor of the banking house of Allen Hamilton & Company, was incorporated in June, 1874, under the banking laws of the state, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. Charles McCulloch was elected first president, John Mohr, Jr., cashier, and Joseph D. Mohr, assistant cashier. Its directors were Charles McCulloch, Jesse L. Williams, Montgomery Hamilton, William Fleming, Frederick Eckart, August Trentman and Edward P. Williams.

This bank continued business without changes of great importance, transacting a large and conservative business. With a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, it had a daily average deposit



account of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and carried a surplus of thirty-six thousand dollars. In November, 1879, it merged into

THE HAMILTON NATIONAL BANK OF FORT WAYNE.

It was organized with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars and had a surplus of thirty thousand dollars. The same officers who had successfully conducted the affairs of the Hamilton Bank were elected to the same positions in the Hamilton National Bank. The directory was also the same, except that E. L. Chittenden took the place of William Fleming.

The charter expired in November, 1899, but the bank was re-chartered, and with its new organization has continued its business. On the reorganization being perfected, the following officers and directors were elected: Charles McCulloch, president; John Mohr, Jr., cashier; John Ross McCulloch and Frank H. Poole, assistant cashiers; directors, Charles S. Bash, Benjamin Rothschild, John Mohr, Jr., Charles McCulloch, Louis Fox, John B. Reuss and John Ross McCulloch. Its last financial statement is as follows:

RESOURCES.	
Loans and discounts.....	\$1,436,635.23
Overdrafts, secured and unsecured.....	16,474.16
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	200,000.00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits.....	67,000.00
U. S. bonds on hand.....	218,340.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	11,387.34
Bonds, securities, etc.....	300,057.13
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	68,653.08
Other real estate owned.....	2,168.61
Due from National Banks (not reserve agents)	47,500.10
Due to State Banks and bankers.....	1,476.13
Due from approved reserve agents.....	354,429.23
Checks and other cash items.....	17,098.32
Exchanges for clearing house.....	7,445.86
Notes of other National Banks.....	125,876.00
Fractional paper currency, nickels and cents.	891.26
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie .....	\$111,475.10
Legal tender notes.....	48,785.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation).....	10,000.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$3,045,692.55</b>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 200,000.00
Surplus fund.....	275,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid .....	43,095.76
National Bank notes outstanding.....	200,000.00
Due to other National Banks.....	20,934.08
Due to State Banks and bankers.....	38,407.29
Dividends unpaid.....	364.00
Individual deposits subject to check.....	629,408.52
Demand certificates of deposit.....	1,543,758.01
Certified checks.....	27,724.89
United States deposits.....	67,000.00
Total .....	<u>\$3,045,692.55</u>

In 1898 the bank moved into its present home on the northwest corner of Main and Calhoun streets, which has been its home ever since. The bank has been conducted on such safe and conservative banking principles that it has a surplus of three hundred thousand dollars over and above its capital stock, and it ranks today among the soundest and best of the moneyed institutions of the state.

## THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF FORT WAYNE.

The beginnings of this important banking house were early in 1861, when Joseph D. Nuttman, who had for some years conducted an extensive mercantile business in Decatur, the county seat of Adams county, came to Fort Wayne, where, as a young man, he had been in the employ of Townley DeWald & Company, and engaged in the banking business as a private banker, with William B. Fisher, a nephew of Mrs. Nuttman, as his assistant. The name was the Citizens' Bank.

Immediately after the passage of the national banking act in 1863 he became associated with Hon. Samuel Hanna, who suggested to him not only the propriety, but the necessity, of organizing as a national bank, if he desired to continue in business. Together they set about the organization of the bank, and so speedily that the application for a charter was the first from the state of Indiana, and the sixth in the nation to be filed with the comptroller of the currency. Owing to some informality, a delay occurred in



the department at Washington, and when the charter was issued it was the eleventh, instead of the sixth, but was the first national bank to be chartered and organized in Indiana. This was in May, 1863, that the bank opened with an authorized capital of five hundred thousand dollars.

Joseph D. Nuttman was the first president elected, Samuel Hanna, vice-president, and William B. Fisher, cashier. The directors were Joseph D. Nuttman, Joseph Brackenridge, John Brown, John Orff, John M. Miller, Amos S. Evans, Warren H. Withers, Frederick Nirdlinger and Alfred D. Brandriff. The bank started on a paid-up capital of one hundred thousand dollars, which was increased in the following June by fifty thousand dollars; in July, 1865, fifty thousand dollars; in December, 1871, one hundred thousand dollars; April, 1874, fifty thousand dollars, and November 10, 1875, another fifty thousand dollars, making a total paid-up capital of four hundred thousand dollars. This was afterward reduced in December, 1878, to three hundred thousand dollars, upon which the bank continued to do business for many years. In July, 1866, Judge Hanna died, and John Orff succeeded him as vice-president. The bank went into liquidation May 22, 1882, the number of years of its charter having expired, and the bank was reorganized. During his presidency of this bank Mr. Nuttman, together with Jesse Niblick and David Studebaker, organized the County Bank of Decatur, and in 1883, after the bank reorganized on the expiration of its charter, he retired from the presidency of the First National, and sold out his stock, in order to give his attention to a private bank which he had established as Nuttman & Company, under the management of Oliver S. Hanna, his son-in-law. On Mr. Nuttman's retirement Oscar A. Simons was elected president of the First National, and upon his death, in 1887, John H. Bass was elected president, with Lem R. Hartman as cashier and William L. Pettit assistant cashier. Mr. Bass has been president ever since.

At the expiration of its second chartered term the bank reorganized, late in 1891, with John H. Bass as president, Charles H. Worden, vice-president; Henry R. Freeman, cashier, and J. H. Orr, assistant cashier. From the organization of the bank its place of business was the southeast corner of Main and Court streets, but it

moved from there, in October, 1894, to its present commodious home on Calhoun street, just south of the Aveline House.

In the summer of 1905 negotiations were quietly carried on with the White National Bank for a merger of the two, which was accomplished so that the announcement was made to the public on the 7th of August, when the agreements had been signed, and all completed that could be done without the approval of the treasury department of the United States government and the formal ratification of the stockholders. The reasons given for the merger of the White into the First National were that Fort Wayne needed an institution of large resources in order to finance legitimate enterprises of large caliber; that the combination of the two, with a capital and surplus of \$750,000, with discount line of \$2,619,030, and total resources of \$4,364,364, would enable the bank to do that work; that the combination would afford economy in management and conduct of the business; and that in every way the new bank would be better equipped for the necessities of a growing city. On the 18th of August the stockholders of the First National Bank held a meeting and added John W. White, Edward White, Max B. Fisher, S. S. Fisher, Robert L. Romy and Henry J. Miller to the directorate. This increased the number of directors of the First National Bank to twenty-one, leaving four vacancies, under the resolution passed by the directors at their previous meeting. The resolution left it optional with the stockholders to elect from fifteen to twenty-five directors. There were formerly fifteen members of the board, and this election increased the number to twenty-one.

The articles of association were changed to provide for a sliding scale of from fifteen to twenty-five directors, and it is expected the directorate will be completed in January next, when the full amount of stock will have been subscribed, either by the White Bank stockholders or new subscribers.

Under the original terms of consolidation the White Bank people agreed to take up fifty thousand dollars of the additional one hundred and fifty thousand stock, with an option on the entire issue.

On Saturday, the 25th day of August, 1905, the formal consolidation of the White and First National banks was effected, when the effects, cash and accounts of the White Bank were transferred



to the First National Bank. The formal action of the directors and stockholders of the White Bank was taken at a meeting the day before, when the assignment of the bonds to the First National was authorized. John W. White, president of the White Bank, was named as liquidating agent. Immediately at the close of business at noon the transferring of the effects to the First Bank was commenced. The entire clerical force of the White Bank, with the exception of Assistant Cashier W. H. Rohan, who goes to the Old National, was retained by the First National, and the new institution, if such it might be called, now has a force of twenty-one employes. The official roster of the First National Bank is as follows: President, John H. Bass; first vice-president and chief executive officer, Charles H. Worden; second vice-president and assistant executive officer, Harry A. Keplinger; cashier, Henry R. Freeman; assistant cashier, J. H. Orr; receiving teller, A-K, Ed N. Detzer; receiving teller, L-Z, Charles Auman; discount teller, Edward F. Sheumann; collection teller, Ralph Willson; assistant tellers, Frank Rouzer, Otto Heiny; general bookkeeper, E. L. Hobrock; assistant general bookkeeper, Carl Sihler; individual bookkeepers, Edwin H. Orr, George N. Gilliom, J. L. Tucker; cash item clerk, Urban Eckles; collection clerks, Henry W. Meyer and Fred Potthoff; stenographer, Mrs. Ada H. Bulger. The board of directors of the First Bank is composed of Messrs. John H. Bass, F. J. Hayden, E. F. Yarnelle, C. A. Wilding, Fred S. Hunting, Herman Freiburger, Will A. Fleming, William Geake, F. E. Hoffman, J. H. Jacobs, J. B. McKim, B. Paul Mossman, A. B. Trentman, Judge W. J. Vesey and C. H. Worden, elected at the last annual meeting of the First Bank, and Messrs. John W. White, Edward White, Max B. Fisher, Samuel S. Fisher, R. L. Romy and H. J. Miller, of the White Bank, who have recently been elected. Its official financial statement is as follows:

## RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$2,437,851.77
Overdrafts .....	11,486.77
United States bonds for circulation. ....	527,676.87
Banking house furniture and fixtures.....	64,470.00
Other real estate.....	23,001.28

## CASH MEANS.

Due from Banks.....	\$585,479.88
Due from United States Treasurer..	33,000.00
United States bonds.....	7,440.00
Other stocks and bonds.....	168,305.27
Cash on hand.....	338,717.31
	1,132,942.46
Total .....	<u>\$4,197,429.15</u>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$ 500,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits.....	260,217.45
Circulation .....	500,000.00
Deposits .....	2,937,211.70
Total ....	<u>\$4,197,429.15</u>

Of the thirty-six original stockholders of the bank when organized in 1863, only three are living in 1905—Solomon Bash, Abraham Oppenheimer and J. F. W. Meyer. The record of the bank has been an excellent one, and it will doubtless have yet a long life of continued honor and usefulness.

## THE MERCHANTS' NATIONAL BANK OF FORT WAYNE.

This bank was organized March 15, 1865. That is, its stock was fully subscribed, officers and directors chosen, and charter applied for at that time, but its charter was dated May 1, 1865. It commenced business at the northwest corner of Berry and Calhoun streets, on part of lot No. 106, original plat, but later removed to the northwest corner of Main and Calhoun, on part of lot No. 77, original plat, the present site of the Hamilton National Bank, where it remained until its liquidation in 1874-5. Its first officers were: Peter P. Bailey, president; Dwight Klinck, cashier; directors, Peter P. Bailey, Sol D. Bayless, David F. Comparet, George L. Little and John Studebaker.

The president had been a captain and connected with the quartermaster's department during the Civil war, resigned, and became interested in the purchase of contraband and confiscated cotton, amassing a considerable fortune. Dwight Klinck was from Bluffton, where, as a grain speculator, he had acquired wealth. He started on a trip to Europe, after severing his connection with the



bank, intending to interest English and continental capitalists in a scheme he was promoting, but the steamer on which he sailed went to the bottom off the southern coast of England, with all on board.

In July, 1866, Samuel Cary Evans was elected president, and Dr. John S. Irwin cashier. This was to fill a vacancy caused by the resignation of Dwight Klinck on the 13th of December, 1865, and which had been temporarily filled until the election in July following. Dr. Irwin resigned as cashier in February, 1873, and Charles M. Dawson, who had been for some time assistant cashier, was appointed ad interim, and in January, 1874, was regularly elected to fill the vacancy. After the dissolution of the bank, he entered the profession of the law, became prosecuting attorney, and later judge of the superior court of Allen county, and died while the incumbent of that office. Mr. Evans had become the holder of a majority of the stock, and was the mainstay and manager of the bank, which became one of the safe and profitable banking institutions of the city, but his health became precarious, he had purchased a half interest in the lands of San Bernardino county, California, which were subject to irrigation, and its financial affairs demanded his personal attention. Convinced in his own mind that both reasons of finance and health demanded that he go to California, he cast about for means to sell out his stock holdings, or to reorganize the bank in such manner as to free his capital, for use in his Riverside property, but finally concluded to place the bank in liquidation by surrender of the charter, which was done in 1874-5.

At the time the bank closed for business its officers were: Samuel Cary Evans, president; Robert S. Robertson, vice-president; Charles M. Dawson, cashier; directors, Samuel C. Evans, Robert S. Robertson, Henry C. Hanna, Nathaniel P. Stockbridge and Charles M. Dawson. Its authorized capital was three hundred thousand dollars, but it was doing business on one hundred thousand dollars paid-up capital, with a surplus capital of eleven thousand dollars in 1874. It was considered a safe, conservative and well managed bank, and had a fair share of the deposits of the business enterprises in Fort Wayne.

Mr. Evans succeeded in his California venture, and died there, a few years since, with high rank and standing in the financial world.

THE WHITE NATIONAL BANK OF FORT WAYNE.

This bank was organized principally through the efforts of James B. White and his son, John W. White, who became its president. Hon. James B. White had long been one of the most active and progressive merchants of Fort Wayne, a man who anticipated and used the plan of the modern "department" store long before it was in use here or elsewhere. He had served in congress from the twelfth district of Indiana, and was a "man of affairs" generally.

The stock was subscribed, charter applied for and was issued April 15, 1892, and on the 25th of that month opened for business in a fine building erected for its use by Mr. White on the northwest corner of Wayne and Clinton streets.

John W. White, oldest son of the founder, was elected its first president; Thomas B. Hedekin, vice-president; Harry A. Keplinger, cashier, and Gustav G. Detzer, assistant cashier. The directors were James B. White, Ronald T. McDonald, Solomon Rothschild, Robert L. Romy, David C. Fisher, John W. White and Thomas B. Hedekin. Its capital was two hundred thousand dollars. None of the officers, except Cashier Keplinger, who came to the bank after long service as clerk and teller of the Hamilton National, had had any experience in banking, but the president, John W. White, with a business training from boyhood, and active participation in several manufacturing works, soon became known in banking circles as a banker of ability, and established a bank whose stock was quoted far above its face value.

During the summer of 1905 negotiations were quietly carried on, looking toward its consolidation with the First National. This proposition was considered by the White National solely for the reasons, first, that Mr. White, the president, had other large interests to which he desired to give personal attention, and which required more attention than he could give them while so closely engaged in the requirements of the business of the bank, and, second, that the union of two such banks as the First and the White would



make a bank so strong that it could successfully cope with the growing demands of a city such as Fort Wayne has grown to be. On the 18th of August, 1905, the articles of consolidation were perfected and forwarded to Washington for approval, and the union was practically completed. When the final contracts were made, John W. White was president, Samuel S. Fisher, vice-president, Harry A. Keplinger, cashier, and W. H. Rohan, assistant cashier. The directors were Sol Rothschild, Jacob Colter, Edward White, David C. Fisher, Samuel S. Fisher, Robert L. Romy and John W. White. Its capital was \$200,000, surplus and profits, \$129,508.83. Its last report makes this showing:

## RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$1,275,979.64
Overdrafts .....	3,597.01
United States bonds, to secure circulation....	200,000.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	56,970.00

## CASH MEANS.

U. S. bonds and premiums.....	\$ 19,789.37
Stocks, securities, etc.....	8,202.26
Due from Banks.....	316,815.35
Due from United States Treasurer..	10,000.00
Cash on hand.....	302,626.24
	657,433.22

Total .....	\$2,193,979.87
-------------	----------------

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$ 200,000.00
Surplus and profits.....	129,508.83
Circulation .....	200,000.00
Deposits .....	1,664,471.04

Total .....	\$2,193,979.87
-------------	----------------

There are many in Fort Wayne who will regret the closing of the White National Bank, but there are none to question its financial and banking record. Fuller statement as to the consolidation will be found in the preceding reference to the First National Bank. The White National finally closed its affairs and the doors of its bank at the close of banking hours, Saturday, August 26, 1905, when its books and assets were transferred to the First National.

## THE GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK.

This bank opened for business May 20, 1905, in its handsome and convenient banking house on Court street, opposite the court

house, with the following officers: Samuel M. Foster, president; Theo. Wentz, first vice-president; Charles F. Pfeiffer, second vice-president; Henry C. Berghoff, cashier. The directors were Henry Beadell, Gustave A. Berghoff, Christopher R. Colmey, Robert W. T. DeWald, David N. Foster, Charles Kramer, J. B. Niezer, Charles F. Pfeiffer, A. H. Perfect, Jesse F. Patterson, James M. Robinson, Maurice I. Rosenthal, Ernst C. Rurode, W. H. Shambaugh, Theodore F. Thieme, Samuel M. Foster, Theo. Wentz.

Steps toward the organization of the new bank began in 1904, though the belief that there was ample field for a new financial institution of this character in Fort Wayne had been held for some time prior to that date by many of the men who are now active spirits in the new organization. Active work began when Theodore Wentz, who had been for several years prominently connected with banking institutions at Fostoria and other Ohio points, came to Fort Wayne seeking a field for a new national bank. He quickly enlisted the interest of Samuel M. Foster and others and a little inquiry demonstrated that stock in the institution would be eagerly purchased. The stock was quickly subscribed, the capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars being divided among almost two hundred stockholders, no one person owning a larger block of stock than eight thousand dollars, and but very few so large a sum as this. It is said that the stock is so widely distributed that no forty stockholders can constitute a majority of the shares and thus control the policy of the institution. The bank's official number is 7,724.

Of the officers, Samuel M. Foster is well known as a manufacturer and a foremost citizen of Fort Wayne, with large property interests. He is president of the Fort Wayne Knitting Mills and vice-president of the Fort Wayne Trust Company. Mr. Pfeiffer is vice-president of the Citizens' Trust Company, and Mr. Berghoff is now completing a term of four years as mayor of Fort Wayne. During his early manhood Mr. Berghoff was connected with a banking house in Germany. The official family of the German-American is made up of substantial, clear-headed business men of extensive means, whose connection with any enterprise is a guarantee of its high standing. Mr. Wentz is not so well known as the



others, being a newcomer in Fort Wayne. He is a native of Ohio and was born at Canal Dover. Practically his entire business career has been as a banker, though he was also a successful manager of extensive traction interests, which he sold shortly before removing to Fort Wayne. In 1891 Mr. Wentz entered the Exchange National Bank at Canal Dover, Ohio, as assistant cashier, and two years later resigned to become cashier of the First National Bank of Canal Dover, a position which he retained until last January, continuing in the position even after having removed from Canal Dover. When electric lines began spreading their network over Ohio Mr. Wentz took a part in their development and was secretary, treasurer and general manager of the Toledo, Fostoria and Findlay Railway Company. To better look after his duties in this position Mr. Wentz removed to Fostoria, where he became a charter member and one of the directors of the Commercial Bank and Savings Company. He was also president of the Adams Car Company and of the Tuscarawas Electric Company at Canal Dover, disposing of his interests here when he determined to remove to Fort Wayne.

The German-American is a member of the Fort Wayne Clearing House Association, transacts all branches of banking and has inaugurated a savings department, which is a new feature with the national banks of this city. It is recognized as a most notable addition to the splendid organizations which make up Fort Wayne's great financial fabric.

The capital of the bank is \$200,000, and in little more than a week after opening its deposit account was \$149,230.53. Its latest financial report was as follows:

#### RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$323,978.98
U. S. bonds to secure circulation.....	50,000.00
Premiums on U. S. bonds.....	2,339.38
Bonds, securities, etc.....	9,925.00
Banking house, furniture and fixtures.....	28,555.29
Due from State Banks and bankers.....	1,043.45
Due from approved reserve agents.....	69,663.06
Checks and other cash items.....	77.81
Exchanges for clearing house.....	20,927.93
Notes of other National Banks.....	10,890.00

Fractional paper, currency, nickels and cents..\$	446.33
Lawful money reserve in bank, viz:	
Specie .....	\$40,000
Legal tender notes.....	8,000 48,000.00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation).....	2,500.00
Total .....	\$568,347.23

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$200,000.00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	4,259.03
National Bank notes outstanding.....	50,000.00
Due to other National Banks.....	12,468.04
Due to State Banks and bankers.....	14,452.27
Individual deposits subject to check.....	137,877.91
Demand certificates of deposit.....	144,809.98
Cashier's checks outstanding.....	4,480.00
Total .....	\$568,347.23

## THE NUTTMAN &amp; CO. BANK OF FORT WAYNE.

Joseph Dayton Nuttman, the founder of this bank, a private institution, was born in Elizabeth, New Jersey, in 1816 and came to Fort Wayne in 1839, becoming a clerk in the Townley store, northwest corner of Calhoun and Columbia streets. In 1841 he went to Decatur, Adams county, and entered into a mercantile business on his own account, but kept up an intimate connection with Fort Wayne, to which place he returned in 1861, after closing out a successful business at Decatur.

In that year he established a private bank on the corner of Berry and Calhoun streets, where the Old National Bank is now located, under the name of the Citizens' Bank. The exact date is not known, but draft No. 589 was dated March 3, 1861. William B. Fisher was his assistant. Fisher afterwards became cashier of the First National and on the reorganization of that bank went to New York and was there identified with several strong financial institutions.

On the passage by congress of the national banking law in 1863 Mr. Nuttman, uniting with Hon. Samuel Hanna and several prominent business men of the city, organized the First National Bank and became its president. In 1881 Mr. Nuttman decided practically



to retire from participation in active financial affairs, to sell out his large holdings in the First National and resign from its presidency, which he did in 1882, and immediately, in accordance with a plan long before made, established, in October, 1882, the banking house of Nuttman & Company. Its place of business was then, and is yet, on Main street, just west of the old banking site of the Branch Bank of the State.

Associated with him were his son, Joseph D. Nuttman, Jr., and son-in-law, Oliver S. Hanna. On Mr. Hanna devolved the active management of the business by reason of the determination of Mr. Nuttman, Sr., to retire, and the fact that Mr. Nuttman, Jr., was in feeble health. Mr. Hanna had entered the First National Bank when about twenty-one, remaining with it for some years, acquiring an education in the affairs and business of a bank, but left it to engage for himself in a wholesale mercantile business, becoming a director of the First National and remaining in that position until the reorganization of that bank and the formation of the Nuttman & Co. Bank.

J. D. Nuttman, Sr., died March 18, 1884, and J. D. Nuttman, Jr., September 6, 1890, leaving the sole management in the hands of Oliver S. Hanna, who, with his wife, Mrs. M. E. Hanna, are the sole owners of the bank. It has always been a profitable, safe and conservative unit in the banking houses of the city.

#### FORT WAYNE SAVINGS BANK.

This bank was organized by John Hough in 1869, and opened for business just north of the alley between Berry and Main, on Calhoun street. The first deposit noted in book No. 45 was dated July 12th of that year. It was managed by John Hough, who was largely engaged in real estate and insurance business, and his assistant, David C. Fisher. The officers were: Alexander C. Huestis, president; Warren H. Withers, vice-president; George Dewald, second vice-president; John Hough, treasurer; E. L. Sturgis, secretary. John H. Bass, William T. Pratt, Henry Baker, John Morris, George Dewald and Warren H. Withers composed the board of investment. It had quite a volume of business, but the laws of the

state so restricted the investments of savings banks that it did not long remain in existence, and upon Mr. Hough's death, January 30, 1875, its affairs were fully wound up.

Prior to its organization Mr. Hough had operated on a small scale a bank of deposit and discount, but little is known of it now. The savings bank was moved to the new building on East Berry street in 1872.

#### THE BANKING HOUSE OF ISAAC LAUFERTY.

This private bank was established early in the '70s in a room on Calhoun street opposite the court house, and later removed to the room of the Aveline House block, now occupied by the Commercial Bank of Straus Brothers & Company.

Mr. Lauferty had been a successful clothing merchant and closed out that business to become a private banker, continuing in that line with his son, Alexander Lauferty, as his assistant, until his death about 1891. It was simply a bank of loans and discounts.

#### THE CHENEY BANK.

About the same time James Cheney, late deceased, opened a private bank of loans and discounts only. It did not have a long career, and was closed by the proprietor voluntarily.

#### THE COMMERCIAL BANK—STRAUS BROTHERS & COMPANY.

This bank was established as a private bank in 1902 and is located in the Aveline House block on Calhoun street. It is managed in connection with a large real estate business, conducted by the firm of Straus Brothers & Company in several sections of the country, with their principal office in Ligonier. The original firm consisted of three brothers, who came in the '50s from the Rheinpfalz, in Germany. In 1870 they established the Citizens' Bank in Ligonier, which still exists. On the demise of the elders the business was assumed by Simon J. Straus, Isaac D. Straus and Abe Goldsmith, sons and son-in-law of Jacob Straus. In 1898 they organ-



ized, at Albion, the Farmers' Bank, with Abe Ackerman as manager, and in 1902 he came to Fort Wayne as manager of the Commercial Bank. In 1904 they established the Auburn State Bank under the management of Jacob Schloss, and the State Bank of Topeka, Indiana, managed by J. N. Babcock. Each of these banks has a real estate department, and all are managed from the principal office, or headquarters, at Ligonier.

Max C. Meyer is cashier of the Commercial Bank at Fort Wayne. In 1904 Straus Brothers & Company claim to have done a real estate business of thirty thousand acres, amounting to \$2,500,000.

#### BANK OF WAYNE.

This bank, situated at 127 East Berry street, was established in 1903 by the Sol Mier Company, bankers and extensive dealers in farm lands in the Central states. Although the latter is the chief feature of their business, they conduct a general banking business, and have every facility for modern banking, and are provided with burglar-proof safes, safety deposit vaults and all that banking business requires.

The Sol Mier Company, composed of Sol Mier, Abe Mier, Samuel Mier and Isaac Rose, is also proprietor of the Mier State Bank at Ligonier, Indiana, formerly the banking house of Sol Mier, established in 1855, and the Cromwell State Bank at Cromwell, Indiana, and has real estate offices at each of these places, and at LaGrange, Indiana, and Constantine, Michigan. Sol Mier, the organizer and head, is a man of enterprise, of advanced ideas and of careful consideration. He has qualities which have made him one of the most successful business men in the Central West.

Isaac Rose is the manager of the bank and real estate business at Fort Wayne, with Harry Soloman as cashier.

#### THE CITIZENS' STATE BANK OF MONROEVILLE.

This bank was organized as a private bank July 22, 1891, under the name of the Citizens' Bank. J. B. Niezer and C. P. Mitchell were proprietors, and Mitchell was cashier. It incorporated under

the laws of the state October 24, 1892, with a paid-up capital of thirty thousand dollars, under the name of Citizens' State Bank of Monroeville. Its first officers were: J. B. Niezer, president; Christian Youse, vice-president, and C. P. Mitchell, cashier. In 1902 Mr. Youse died and Henry Krick became vice-president. It owns its own banking house and reports a surplus of \$4,299; deposits, \$130,147; loans and discounts, \$103,638; bonds and real estate, \$9,740; cash and exchange, \$43,016. Certainly it has a flourishing business for a country village, and is a proof of the substantial prosperity of the county.

## THE WOODBURN BANKING COMPANY.

This banking house was organized at Woodburn, an active station on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, in 1902, under the banking laws of the state, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars. It reports as follows:

## RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts.....	\$51,321.88
Overdrafts .....	29.86
Due from Banks and bankers.....	6,332.46
Banking house.....	1,386.43
Furniture and fixtures.....	1,292.17
Current expenses.....	223.43
Interest paid.....	31.99
Cash on hand—	
Currency .....	\$2,351.00
Specie .....	1,896.73
Cash items.....	36.88
Total .....	\$64,902.83

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in.....	\$25,000.00
Surplus fund.....	750.00
Undivided profits.....	116.37
Discount, exchange and interest.....	246.19
Deposits subject to check.....	14,819.35
Certificates on deposit.....	23,970.92
Total .....	\$64,902.83



## THE ZANESVILLE STATE BANK.

This bank was first organized in 1902 at Zanesville, Allen county, under the name of Knight Brothers, as a private bank. The Knight brothers were merchants and took up banking as a side line, and when the state banking law of 1905 was enacted they determined to incorporate under the law, and did so, with a capital of ten thousand dollars, and with O. A. Knight as president and A. L. Knight, cashier. It exchanges through the Old National Bank of Fort Wayne, and is doing a flourishing business.

## THE FORT WAYNE TRUST COMPANY.

The trust companies formed here are perhaps not strictly banks, although they transact nearly every branch of banking business except that of issuing notes as a circulating medium, and loaning on personal property. They issue certificates of deposit, pay interest on deposits, pay interest on savings accounts and loan money on real estate security, and form a large part of the financial machinery of Fort Wayne.

The Fort Wayne Trust Company was formed by filing its articles of incorporation April 6, 1898, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, half of which was paid in. Its officers were: Henry C. Paul, president; Samuel M. Foster, vice-president; A. Ely Hoffman, second vice-president; William Paul, secretary, and William J. Probasco, assistant secretary. Its directors were: Henry C. Paul, George W. Pixley, Samuel M. Foster, Charles S. Bash, William E. Mossman, Charles A. Wilding, William J. Vesey, Andrew E. Hoffman, John C. Peters, Louis Fox, Gottlieb Haller and Ernest W. Cook. Upon the death of William Paul, Emmett H. McDonald became secretary. Its place of business is on the corner of Main and Court streets, where the First National Bank commenced and for many years carried on its business.

## THE CITIZENS' TRUST COMPANY.

This was organized as a corporation by the officers and stockholders of the Allen County Loan and Savings Association, Decem-

ber 14, 1899, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars. Its officers were: John Ferguson, president; F. L. Jones, first vice-president; Herman Michael, second vice-president; C. H. Newton, third vice-president, and Ernest W. Cook, secretary. The directors were: Ernest W. Cook, Owen N. Heaton, Charles W. Orr, Gottlieb Haller, F. L. Jones, H. A. Keplinger, Isador Lehman, Herman Michael, George W. Beers, John P. Evans, John Ferguson, Charles H. Newton. The officers remain the same, only that Vice-President Newton resigned the office because of removing his residence to Toledo, and Charles F. Pfeiffer was elected to fill the vacancy. The directory has also undergone but little change, Owen N. Heaton being elected to the position of judge of the superior court and resigning as a director. W. D. Henderson was elected and later W. E. Doud and Carl Yapple were elected in place of C. W. Orr and George W. Beers, resigned. Clinton R. Wilson has been added to the official staff as assistant secretary.

Its business is carried on in its own building at the southwest corner of Berry and Clinton streets, and consists of loans on mortgage security and deposits and loans. Its annual volume of business is about one million two hundred thousand dollars and its assets are seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. Its commodious and modern safety vaults for the accommodation of its patrons are among the best in the city, and its patronage is a large one.

#### THE TRI-STATE LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.

This company was organized June 26, 1903, with a capital stock of three hundred thousand dollars and the following officers: Charles A. Wilding, president; William E. Mossman, vice-president; Louis Fox, second vice-president; George W. Pixley, secretary; Frederick C. Heine, assistant secretary. The directors were: W. E. Mossman, Louis Fox, G. W. Pixley, C. A. Wilding, August Becker, D. N. Foster, F. L. Hunting, W. J. Vesey, Leo Freiburger, J. B. McKim, John Dreibelbiss and R. L. Romy. It was an outgrowth of the Tri-State Building, Loan and Savings Association, which was established in 1889. The changes in business methods during the time had made the building and loan system a secondary



instead of a leading part of the business, and the stockholders and officers of one became the stockholders and officers of the other without material change, and the business of both is conducted in the Tri-State building on the corner of Berry and Court streets. Its last financial statement is as follows:

## ASSETS.

Loans secured by mortgage.....	\$564,397.23
Collateral loans.....	54,703.12
Miscellaneous bonds.....	43,186.61
Current expenses.....	1,537.37
Unpaid capital.....	150,000.00
Advanced for tax.....	152.01
Auxiliary saving banks.....	85.00
Cash on hand and in banks.....	114,702.00
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$928,763.34</b>

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$300,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits.....	2,679.41
Interest and fees.....	10,446.61
Unpaid dividends.....	157.50
Due on mortgage loan made.....	16,888.54
Deposits .....	598,591.28
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>\$928,763.34</b>

## PEOPLE'S TRUST AND SAVINGS COMPANY.

This institution opened for business April 6, 1903, on Calhoun street, between Berry and Wayne, with a capital of two hundred thousand dollars, half of which was paid in, and the following officers: William L. Moellering, president; Robert W. T. DeWald, vice-president; James M. McKay, second vice-president, and Patrick J. McDonald, secretary and treasurer. The directors were: James M. McKay, William M. Moellering, M. A. McDougal, Pat J. McDonald, Henry Beadell, August E. C. Becker, William P. Breen, William L. Moellering, B. Fitzpatrick, Robert W. T. DeWald, John Morris, Jr., and William Stephan. Its last financial report is as follows:

## ASSETS.

Mortgage and collateral loans.....	\$603,482.14
Fort Wayne City Bonds.....	10,935.45

Unpaid capital stock .....	\$100,000.00
Furniture and fixtures.....	3,002.26
Accrued interest.....	5,114.19
Insurance department.....	106.75
Expenses .....	3,719.11
Cash on hand.....	101,500.73

Total .....\$827,860.63

## LIABILITIES.

Capital stock.....	\$200,000.00
Surplus .....	4,389.00
Interest earned.....	14,380.48
Dividends unpaid.....	171.00
Deposits .....	608,920.15

Total .....\$827,860.63

Reviewing the banking history of the county, it is a history to be proud of, and challenges comparison. Extending over a period of nearly three-quarters of a century, there is no record of a failure of any bank, state, national or private. If one closed its doors, it did so because the managers desired to close them, and not because compelled to do so. Three times there have been panics, which produced a "run" upon as many of the financial institutions, and each time the doors stood open, the disbursing officers were increased in number, every one received his deposit back, until the tide turned and those who drew out their deposits early came back to redeposit them, and the floodtide which threatened, ebbed silently away. And in all that time there was no defalcation, no official dishonesty to record, except the one lone instance McCulloch has mentioned in the far distant past. The stock quotations for August, 1905, were as follows, the first figure quoted in each instance being the price bid, the second figure price asked: Hamilton National Bank, 255, 310; White National Bank, 180; Old National Bank, 158, 175; First National Bank, 158; German-American, 105; Fort Wayne Trust, 70, 90; Citizens' Trust, —, 58; People's Trust, 56; Tri-State Trust, 57, and goes far to prove the standing claimed for these institutions.



## CHAPTER VI

---

### BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

---

#### ALLEN COUNTY BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized April 7, 1890, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars. Officers: Gottlieb Heller, president; Charles W. Orr, vice-president; Ernest W. Cook, secretary; H. A. Keplinger, treasurer, and O. N. Heaton, attorney.

#### FORT WAYNE BUILDING, LOAN-FUND AND SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

This association, which was organized on April 11, 1884, has a capital stock of one million five hundred thousand dollars. P. J. McDonald is the efficient secretary. The regular meetings are on the first Tuesday after the 18th of each month, the annual meetings occurring on the second Wednesday in May. This association does an extensive business and is one of the solid institutions of the kind in the state.

#### GERMAN BUILDING, LOAN AND SAVING ASSOCIATION.

This institution, of which H. Buek is president, Charles Buek secretary and Charles Stellhorn treasurer, is also a popular and influential organization, doing business largely among the Germans of the city, although extensively patronized by the public irrespective of race.

## TEUTONIA BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

This society, which has its offices at No. 119 West Main street, was organized on March 22, 1893, and has enjoyed a continuously prosperous growth from that time to the present. The president is Paul Richter; vice-president, Fred M. Geusenkamp; secretary, Carl J. Weber; treasurer, William Meyers.

## TRI-STATE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

This institution, which is incorporated, has had a career of marked success and is today doing an extensive business, its influence in the material advancement of the city being manifold and far-reaching. The present officers of the association are as follows: President, D. N. Foster; secretary, C. A. Wilding; treasurer, Joseph W. Bell; attorney, W. J. Vesey.

## WAYNE BUILDING AND LOAN ASSOCIATION.

This popular and widely patronized organization has a capital of a half million dollars and occupies a conspicuous place among kindred associations of the city. Daniel Keatz is president and J. F. Bickle, secretary.



## CHAPTER VII

---

### INDUSTRIES OF FORT WAYNE.

---

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

It is not the purpose in an article of the scope and limitations of this review to attempt a detailed history of the origin, growth and present status of all the industrial enterprises of Fort Wayne, the first city of the state in the number of its manufacturing interests, and the third in the volume of production; the principal object being to notice at some length several of the more important establishments, with incidental reference to those of secondary rank. With a full appreciation of the difficulty attending an effort to trace correctly the history of an enterprise, however small or unimportant, the writer has endeavored only in a general way to note the various changes that have occurred in the growth and development of the several representative plants noted in the following pages, omitting as much as possible collateral data, and relying almost entirely upon basal facts.

From its situation as an inland city, in the midst of a country of almost unexhaustible material resources, and about midway between the populous cities of the East, West and Northwest, Fort Wayne, when but a mere frontier hamlet, gave promise of ultimately becoming an independent trading point, besides attracting attention as a favorable center for industrial enterprise. Time has fully demonstrated the correctness of the views entertained by public

spirited men of the early day, to the effect that the future growth and prosperity of the place would depend, to an unusual degree, upon a location which presented extraordinary inducements for commercial expansion, unrivaled advantages in the way of manufacture and prospects of facilities for traffic such as few towns in the West could boast. The completion of the great avenues of travel and traffic between New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburg and other great cities of the east and the numerous populous centers of the West, also the splendid railways running north and south, have tended greatly to the upbuilding of Fort Wayne, by affording ample shipping facilities, the influence of which in the development of the city's industrial interests has been of inestimable value. By means of these avenues the city is brought into direct communication with all parts of the United States, north, south, east and west, thus making the markets of the world easily accessible, and furnishing a rapid and reasonable transit to the same, the result being the continuous growth of industrial enterprises which in number, magnitude and far-reaching influence has made Fort Wayne one of the leading manufacturing cities of the west and given it wide publicity in this country and abroad.

The history of the city's industries dates from a very early day. No sooner had the place assumed the dignity of a village than various artisans began to arrive and ply their respective trades, and within a comparatively brief period mills were erected along the different water courses, shops and factories were built, and the hum of industry marked the progress of country and town, promising much for the future prosperity of both.

It would be interesting to follow the history of those early industries were all the data accessible, but many of the essential facts pertaining to them have long since faded from the memory of man, and the buildings, disappearing with the several owners, have left only here and there a few faint traces to mark the sites they occupied. Among the first industries was the manufacture of lumber, as dense forests of the finest timber afforded abundant means from which to draw, and the streams furnished motive power for the mills until the introduction of steam and a much improved grade of machinery rendered primitive methods obsolete. Flouring mills were also built



in an early day, and as the town increased in population and gave promise of becoming an important trading and distributing point, other lines of enterprise were established, including the manufacture of leather, barrels, cooperage material, fish oil, furniture, wagons, various kinds of iron work, hubs, spokes, wheels, textile fabrics, especially woolen goods, and many other interests, some of which prospered, while others ran their course in a short time and went out of existence.

Marquis & Holcomb were among the first tanners, engaging in the business as early as 1828 in a building on the southeast corner of Columbia and Harrison streets, the establishment subsequently passing through different hands, and continuing until late in the '40s, Robinson & Page being the last proprietors. Henry Work and Samuel Hanna erected a tannery of forty vats in 1843, on the north side of the canal, west of Barr street, which was afterwards burned, and replaced by a brick building known as the Phoenix Tannery, the latter being in operation until vacated in the year 1854.

Madore Truckey came to the town in 1828, and engaged in the cooperage business, making kegs and barrels for the Indians, and doing a fairly prosperous business until about 1834. The firm of Ball & Johnson, in the latter year, started quite a flourishing cooper shop on lot No. 546 Hanna's addition, and later the manufacture of various kinds of cooperage material, such as staves, heading and truss hoops, enlisted the attention of a number of enterprising men.

In 1839 Jacob C. Bowser and James Story established a foundry and machine shop on lot No. 86 of the original plat, which was operated by horse power, the building, a substantial frame structure, being forty by forty feet, and well equipped. It was burned in 1840, and the following year Messrs. Bowser & Story rebuilt on the south side of Water street, lot No. 17 original plat, subsequently extending the plant over lot No. 18, also lot No. 565, Hanna's addition. The enterprise was conducted quite successfully, being enlarged and greatly improved from time to time, the firm of McLachlan & Olds becoming proprietors in 1876; two years later the style of the firm was changed to C. L. Olds & Company, by which it continued to be known for a number of years.

A planing mill was established in 1853 by the firm of Humphrey

& Hurd, which ran several years, and yielded a handsome income to the proprietors. Prior to the above date, about the year 1841, William Robinson erected a sash factory, which was operated until 1873, passing through different hands the meantime, Fronfield & Todd being the last owners.

The Fort Wayne Steel Plow Works was started in 1852, and while in operation did a fair business, being patronized principally by local tradesmen. The manufacture of stoves was carried on for some time with moderate success, as were various other kinds of iron works, some of which are still in operation, being noticed on other pages of this chapter.

The making of distilled liquors was also an early industry of Fort Wayne, but crude methods did not long enable the proprietors to compete with larger establishments elsewhere, and they gradually went out of business and allowed their buildings to fall into decay.

A successful plumbing and brass works establishment was started in 1855 by the firm of Barker & Oakey, the enterprise subsequently passing into the hands of Alfred Hattersley, who conducted the business for a number of years with encouraging financial results. Hamilton & Company in the early '70s erected what was known as the Spice Mills, on the west side of Clinton street, which afforded employment for a number of men, and did a remunerative business during the time it was in operation.

Another enterprise which grew to large proportions and did much to spread the name of the city abroad was the Western Bridge Works, established in 1877 by Olds & Wheelock, for the manufacturing of iron bridges exclusively. The firm selected large buildings on Water and Harrison streets and the canal, which were fully equipped, and when running at its normal capacity about seventy men were employed at the plant, besides four gangs to handle and place the bridges which the company sold and shipped. For a considerable period the firm carried on a thriving business, building bridges under their own letters patent and disposing of them throughout Indiana and other states. After a successful career of a number of years, the manufacture of bridges gradually declined and the establishment was merged into other lines of enterprise.



## SAW MILLS.

The country adjacent to Fort Wayne being heavily timbered, the manufacture of lumber early became one of the leading industries of the town, a number of parties engaging in the saw milling business long before the place had attained to the dignity of a city. One of the first lumber mills of any importance was established in 1868 by J. R., A. E. and W. H. Hoffman, and stood on lot No. 19, Rockhill's addition. It was enlarged from time to time until the plant covered the square from Van Buren to Jackson street, off Main, besides occupying a number of additional lots over which the material extended. This was a band saw mill, and during the time it was in operation did a large and flourishing business. Krudop & Company built a fine lumber mill in Hanna's addition, on the north side of the canal, in 1862, and continued the business for a time, when the enterprise passed into other hands, various parties owning it before it ceased operation. The size of the mill was two stories, twenty-eight by sixty feet, with circular saw of sixty inches diameter, the output averaging four thousand feet of lumber per day.

The Baker mill, on lot No. 7, county addition, was perhaps the first steam lumber mill in the town, having been established early in the '40s by John, George and Jacob Baker, their brother Henry becoming a member of the firm in 1848. In 1850 the mill changed hands, Jacob, Kilian and Henry continuing the business until 1867, at which time Henry retired; Kilian Baker became sole proprietor in 1878, and ran the business with marked success until a few years ago, when he disposed of the property to other parties, by whom it is still operated.

Among other saw-mills that have been in operation from time to time were the Edsall steam mill, built in 1848, in Hanna's addition, north of the canal; the Olds mill, established in 1879, on East Coombs street by Henry Olds, and the Empire mills, erected on the south side of the canal basin, in the fall of 1872, by J. C. Peters, all of which were well patronized and yielded handsome incomes to their respective proprietors. Although not so extensive as formerly, the manufacture of lumber is still classed among the important industries of Fort Wayne, the following firms being engaged in the

business: The Hilker Brothers, who operate a large steam mill at the intersection of Schick and Hanna streets; Smith & Randall, whose plant, near Broadway, on the Wabash Railroad, has an extensive and lucrative patronage, and the Hoffman Brothers, who do a satisfactory business at No. 800 West Main street.

#### FLOUR MILLS.

In every new settlement one of the first and most important considerations is that of supplying the family with breadstuff, to which end various devices and expedients have been resorted to, including the tin grater, the mortar and pestle, the handmill, following which was the primitive pair of stone buhrs operated by horse power, and still later the little mill constructed near a spring or stream, the fall of which supplied the motive power. A mill site in pioneer times was considered a valuable property, and fortunate indeed the individual on whose land was found sufficient water to operate the simple machinery of the mill upon which the settlers relied for their supply of meal, and which above all other improvements in the community was most highly prized.

The first grist mill was built as early as 1827, by James Barnett and Samuel Hanna, and stood on the west bank of the St. Mary's river, near where the stream is crossed by the Bluffton road. Later Louis H. Davis purchased the mill, and he in turn sold it to Asa Fairfield and Samuel C. Freeman, by whom it was operated until A. C. Beaver became proprietor a few years afterward. It was destroyed by fire in 1878, the last owner being George Esmond. A company was afterward organized by Mr. Esmond for the erection of a new mill, which was completed in due time, and stood on the site of the former structure. It was a decided improvement on its predecessor, being built of brick, three stories high, forty-four by sixty feet in area and equipped with three turbine wheels and five runs of buhrs, capable of grinding eighty barrels of flour per day. This mill did a thriving business until 1888, when it also fell a prey to the flames, and was never rebuilt. The City Mills, erected in 1842-3, by Allen Hamilton and Jesse Williams, stood on the north bank of the canal, between Clinton and Calhoun streets, and did a



very successful business as long as it was in operation. Owing to the water supply being cut off by the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, it was afterward converted into a warehouse, and as such was used for a number of years. The Woodlawn, or Wines mill, was long one of the best known of Fort Wayne's flourishing mills. It was erected in 1838 by Marshall Wines, at a dam across the Maumee, near the foot of Harrison street, and a short distance west of the canal lock. Hanna & Bird subsequently purchased the property, and still later it passed through the hands of different parties, the last proprietor being E. A. Orff, during whose ownership it was destroyed by fire, about the year 1879. This mill cost the sum of six thousand dollars, and during its most prosperous period had a daily capacity of fifty barrels of flour, which commanded a high price by reason of its superior quality. The Empire or Stone Mill was one of the largest flouring mills in the northern part of the state, as well as one of the most successful. It was begun in 1843 by Samuel Edsall, completed in 1845, and when operated at its full capacity produced two hundred barrels per day. It was subsequently remodeled and supplied with improved machinery, and continued in operation until a recent date.

One of the oldest mills in this section of the country was erected about the year 1830 by Rudisill & Johns; it stood on the St. Joseph river, one mile north of Fort Wayne, received its motive power from that stream, and is said to have been the first mill in Allen county to manufacture flour for the general trade. Other mills were built from time to time, the most successful of which was a large, three-story steam mill, erected in 1857 by the firm of Comparet & Hubbell, and destroyed by fire about four years later. Another mill on the same site was built in the year 1862 by D. F. Comparet, who invested thirty-five thousand dollars in the enterprise. This mill passed through various hands and did a prosperous business until 1876, when, like its predecessor, the building was wrecked by the fire fiend and rendered unfit for milling purposes. The manufacture of flour continues to be an important industry, and at this time several mills are in operation, the proprietors being among the enterprising business men of the city.

The Bloomingdale Mills, on Wells street, is a finely equipped es-

tablishment, making a high grade of flour, for which there is a wide demand from both the local and general markets.

C. Tresselt & Sons, whose mill is located at the intersection of Clinton street and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, do an extensive local and general business, shipping to the leading cities of Indiana and neighboring states, the fine grade of their brands of flour being their best recommendation. The gentlemen interested in this enterprise are experienced mill men, and as a firm have much more than a local reputation in business circles.

Among the several mills that supply the markets of Fort Wayne and other points is the Mayflower Mill, located at Nos. 118-120 West Columbia street, which is operated on quite an extensive scale and doing a business second to no other mill of the same capacity in the city. The popularity of its several brands of flour, especially the celebrated "Silver Dust," has created a great demand among the merchants and dealers of Fort Wayne, and it is doubtful if any other mill in the northern part of the state can claim a larger local trade.

The Volland Milling Company operate a small, but very finely equipped, mill on Columbia street, and manufacture several brands of flour which in point of excellence are equal to the best in the market, and which have a large sale, taxing the capacity of the mill to meet. The mill is supplied with machinery for the manufacture of flour by the latest improved process, and the production is mostly disposed of to local dealers.

The City Mills, one of the largest and most important interests of the kind in Fort Wayne, is situated at the corner of Clinton street and the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, and commands a large and lucrative patronage in the home markets and elsewhere, extensive shipments being made to various points in Indiana and other states. The latest improvements in flour making have been adopted by the proprietors, and wherever sold the output has easily held its own, ranking high in all the essential qualities of first-class flour and losing nothing when compared with the fancy grades from the leading mills of the country.

Another mill that has earned an enviable reputation by the superior excellence of its make of flour is the Globe Mills, at No. 301



East Columbia street, which is operated at its full capacity to supply the demands of the market for its output. The proprietors are among the most experienced mill men of the city, and the interest they manifest in keeping in touch with the latest improvements in flour making bespeaks for them a continuance of the successful business which they now command.

The manufacture of several brands of cereal foods, which of recent years have come into general use throughout the country, is now included in the long list of Fort Wayne's industrial interests, a large establishment for the making of this popular product being in operation at No. 2039 South Fairfield avenue, under the name of the South Side Cereal Mills. The success of the enterprise is attested to by the rapid growth of the business and the high reputation of its brand of goods wherever sold, the local patronage being very satisfactory, while large quantities are consigned to other points. The mill is ably managed by men of wide experience in this line of manufacture, and its creditable standing in industrial and commercial circles is sufficient assurance of its permanency as one of the city's prosperous business enterprises.

#### THE BASS FOUNDRY AND MACHINE COMPANY.

"In taking up the subject of the greater manufacturing interests of Fort Wayne," says a local writer, "the Bass Foundry and Machine Shops naturally suggest themselves because of their overwhelming importance to the city and her interests." These words well serve as an index to an enterprise which, under the direction and masterly leadership of a captain of industry, than whom this country knows no greater, has grown from a modest beginning into a business of such colossal proportions that it not only greatly surpasses any other enterprise of the kind on the American continent, but has made its influence felt in every civilized country on the globe, the name being familiar wherever railroads have been constructed and in marts of trade where the highest and most skillful results of inventive genius are to be found. To quote again from the author of the introductory sentence, "While it is not as old an institution as some of its compeers in the Empire State and New

England, it wears the distinguished honor of making some lines of manufactured products which in quantity and quality are without successful rivals in the world," to which may be added that in a certain important sense it occupies a distinctly unique place among the great industrial enterprises of the country, in that ever since its origin, over a half century ago, it has been under the splendid management of the same presiding genius to whom its phenomenal growth and series of continued successes are due. The Bass Foundry and Machine Company more than any other industrial establishment has added to the growth and development of Fort Wayne and given the city publicity, in view of which it has become an object of pride to our citizens, all of whom have felt its influence and directly or indirectly been benefited by its presence.

The history of this great enterprise dates from the year 1853, at which time a machine shop was established on the site of the present plant by a firm known as Jones, Bass & Company, under whose management the business rapidly advanced until within a comparatively brief period it became one of the leading institutions of the kind, not only in Fort Wayne, but in the northern part of the state. With several changes in the personnel of the company, it ran as a private concern until 1873, when it was reorganized and incorporated as the Bass Foundry and Machine Works, with John H. Bass, president; John I. White, secretary, and R. J. Fisher, treasurer. With a largely increased capital and greater facilities in the matter of equipment, the business under the new regime was given an impetus which soon placed the shops among the foremost of the kind in the country and earned for the company a reputation second to that of no other in the land. Under the efficient management of John H. Bass, president and principal owner, it rapidly extended its influence, especially in railway circles, and continued to grow in magnitude and importance until, as already indicated, its chief product, car wheels, became widely known throughout the world, being purchased by the leading roads of this country and Europe, besides large shipments made to the Orient. The interim from 1873 to 1898, which witnessed the phenomenal success of the enterprise and the extension of its business to the leading markets of the world, was also characterized by changes in the firm from time to time, until



it was finally deemed advisable to again reorganize, which was duly effected the latter year under the name of the Bass Foundry and Machine Company, which, in addition to the Fort Wayne plant, included a large foundry at Lenoir, Tennessee, and a blast furnace for the manufacture of pig iron at Rock Run, Alabama. As already indicated, the plant at Fort Wayne makes a specialty of car wheels, of which it manufactures a greater number than any other establishment in the United States, and which are sold to all the leading roads in this country, Canada, Mexico and Cuba, besides a large trade in the various countries of Europe, the Philippine Islands, China and Japan. In addition to car wheels, the company does a general foundry and machine shop business, besides making all kinds of castings for railroads, and other heavy castings, in fact all grades of castings used by manufacturing establishments throughout the world, large shipments of which are made to various foreign countries, to say nothing of the colossal proportions to which the local trade in this product has grown.

Not the least important of the several lines of work done by this great establishment is the manufacture of the celebrated Bass Corliss engines, which are famed everywhere for their remarkable excellence in points of material, construction and wearing capacity, the demand for these ponderous machines coming from nearly every civilized country on the globe. A fact worthy of note in this connection is that the Bass works is the only establishment in the world that builds the Corliss engine "from the ground up," the company owning and operating its own mines, smelting and reducing its own ore, and manufacturing ready for use every particle of iron and other metal which enters into the construction of these wonderful products of scientific invention.

Another important feature of the plant is the boiler shop, in which all kinds of boilers are made, including those for locomotives and stationary engines, the water tube and tubular types and others, in addition to which the company manufactures all grades of sheet iron, besides doing an extensive business in the forging of heavy work for other establishments and the making of heavy machinery of various kinds, the forge being the largest in the country, as well as the most complete.

The moulding department, in which there is nothing lacking in the matter of equipment, is also large, and manned by a full force of skilled workmen under the direction of a foreman whose efficiency and skill are attested to by a period of service greater perhaps than that of any other official of the kind in the United States, having been with the company continually for over fifty years. Indeed, the employees in every department have been selected with special reference to their ability and faithfulness to the company's interests, many of them having spent the greater part of a lifetime in the service of the firm. The relations between proprietors and employees have always been characterized by a reciprocity of interests, nothing being permitted to interfere with the spirit of amity and good will which from the beginning has obtained in the establishment. Since the origin of the business, over fifty years ago, the Bass Company has disbursed to its employees many millions of dollars, which vast revenue has furnished a prosperous livelihood to hundreds of tradesmen, besides being of untold benefit in advancing the material welfare of the city. Mr. Bass has always paid the highest wages compatible with the interests of his business, and during the many years that his works have been in operation hundreds of his employees have been enabled to purchase and improve their own homes, to live in happiness and content and to fill respected and honorable places in the community. Some idea of the magnitude of the enterprise may be obtained from the fact that the plant in Fort Wayne alone, which covers an area of over twenty acres, requires the labor of seventeen hundred men, at a monthly pay-roll of nearly eighty thousand dollars, while the amount of business done every year amounts to the enormous sum of three million dollars.

In order to supply the large and constantly growing demand for their various products, the company some years ago established branch plants in Chicago, St. Louis and other points, the business of which added to that of the parent establishment represents the sum of five million dollars annually, this sum being largely in excess of that of any other company in the United States engaged in the same lines of manufacture. Reference has already been made to the area of the main plant in Fort Wayne; suffice it to state that the buildings of the same are substantially constructed of brick and iron and thor-



oughly equipped with the latest improved machinery and devices, nearly all of which are made in the company's works by skillful mechanics employed for this especial purpose. The company owns large tracts of valuable mineral land, twenty-one thousand acres of which are in the richest ore-producing region of Alabama, this being pronounced by experts to be among the finest iron land in the world. In addition to iron, which abounds in seemingly inexhaustible quantities, and of the finest quality, this tract is remarkably rich in various other minerals, notably among which are unusually valuable deposits of high-grade boxite, which is shipped principally to Philadelphia, where it commands a price considerably in excess of the finest grades imported from France and other European countries. The iron from the Alabama lands is smelted at the town of Rock Run, where the company owns and operates a large blast furnace, which with the mining of the ore has become the leading industry in that part of the state, giving employment to a large number of men and adding greatly to the wealth and prosperity of the town and surrounding country. The Bass Foundry and Machine Company is officered at this time as follows: John H. Bass, president; C. T. Strawbridge, vice-president and secretary; F. S. Lightfoot, treasurer; the first-named owning the majority of the stock and being the directing and controlling spirit of the enterprise.

#### THE WESTERN GAS CONSTRUCTION COMPANY.

This colossal enterprise, although of comparatively recent origin, is admittedly the largest and most successful of the kind not only in the United States, but in the world; had added much to Fort Wayne's reputation as an important manufacturing point, and, with an influence in the industrial world such as few establishments exert, its presence is a source of pride to the city, besides affording remunerative employment to a small army of workmen who depend for their livelihood upon the different merchants and tradesmen, thus contributing to the benefit of all classes and bearing its full share in the material development of the community.

The history of the Western Gas Construction Company begins with the year 1888, at which time O. N. Guldlin, a mechanical engi-

neer of ripe experience, especially skilled as an inventor and manufacturer of apparatus for the storage and handling of artificial illuminating gas, perceiving what he considered a favorable opening for an engineering firm in the West, took advantage of the same by forming a partnership at Fort Wayne with F. D. Moses and W. A. Croxton, Mr. Guldlin being elected engineer and manager of the enterprise, and the other two superintendent and secretary, respectively.

Opening a modest office of a single room, the new firm at once began perfecting plans for future action, and it was not long until a goodly amount of business was secured, the work of manufacture being done by various shops and foundries in the city. Notwithstanding the favorable auspices under which the enterprise was inaugurated and the constantly increasing volume of business, Mr. Moses soon withdrew, and subsequently, in 1890, Mr. Croxton also severed his connection with the firm, although the demand for apparatus had become so great by that time as to justify more commodious offices and call for increased facilities of manufacture.

Immediately after the dissolution of the original firm a new company was organized and incorporated, with Mr. Guldlin as the principal owner and president, which position he has since retained, and in the discharge of the duties of which he has displayed not only a high order of executive ability, but a critical knowledge of the business demonstrating thorough mastery of the craft.

From a voluminous historical and descriptive circular recently issued by the company, in which is carefully traced the career of the enterprise from its inception to the present time, the compiler of this article assumes the privilege of quoting quite liberally, said pamphlet containing data more complete and reliable perhaps than could be obtained from any other source. Following the organization of the new firm, a vigorous policy of introducing originality in design of gas apparatus resulted in a steadily growing business, and on the expiration of the Lowe patent on water gas apparatus in 1892, the company, which had previously given considerable attention to this process, entered into the market with its design and several contracts were secured. This branch of the business was then vigorously pushed, and has ever since been given spe-



cial attention, a number of patents being applied for and allowed, covering the development of the apparatus, and which development has continued, but with additional patents still pending, as represented in the perfected type of water gas apparatus now built by the company, and in operation in some of the largest gas companies in the country. The special design of double gate valves for gas works was designed and patented during the earlier years, and by their popularity materially increased the company's business.

By 1893 it was clearly demonstrated that the volume of business was greatly in excess of what could be systematically handled, being entirely dependent on outside shops for the execution of the work; accordingly, in that year about twenty-eight lots adjoining the tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad were purchased and the original machine shop erected, this being a substantial brick building, sixty-five by one hundred feet ground space, and well adapted to the object for which designed; a commodious office building adjoining the shops was also erected, which at the time of completion was thought to meet all the requirements of the clerical department. The continued increase in the volume of the business was so great, however, that the capacity of the plant was soon overtaxed, rendering imperative still larger and better equipped quarters, to meet which demand the machine shop in 1895 was extended one hundred and fifty feet, which, with a complete installment of modern and special tools, was thought to afford not only the required relief, but sufficient working space for many years to come.

Here again the calculations were in due time found to be in error, for the business continued to grow, notwithstanding the panic, and experiencing more and more difficulty in securing satisfactory foundry work as well as shell work, not only as to quality, but also deliveries, it was finally decided to establish both foundry and boiler shop; accordingly, in 1900 about one-third of the present shops were built, each having a capacity of from one to three times the company's demands up to that time, the management feeling justified in assuming that the needs of the enterprise had thus been properly looked after for several years ahead.

That the growth of the business was much underestimated was quickly demonstrated as to the boiler shop and foundry, by the ener-

getic adaptation and introduction of new designs of gas apparatus, such as having taken up vigorously the introduction of an improved P. and A. tar extractor, with the earlier introduction of which Mr. Guldlin had been identified in 1882, when employed as engineer with another company. The popularity and resultant large orders of "Western Gas" design of valves, the introduction of the duplex purifier system, improved form of washers, both for coal gas and water gas, since further developed and patented, and further improvements in its water gas apparatus, as well as the introduction of the company's system of coal gas condensation with intermediate tar extraction, on which patent was granted, as well as the introduction in this country of the Holmes Patent Rotary Scrubber, which has already established such an unprecedented record abroad, resulted in such a volume of business that in 1902 it was clearly demonstrated that unless radical measures were taken for works of ample capacity it would be a question, and a very serious one, of not being able to fill orders as offered. It was then decided to act accordingly, disregarding all previous consideration, and plans were immediately prepared for such radical extension and rebuilding of its works as is represented by the same as they stand today.

Disregarding all ideas of conservatism, the company planned for still greater enlargement, purchasing additional grounds from time to time, until considerably in excess of twelve acres had been secured, the plant being gradually extended over the extra territory until it was all occupied. The equipment of machinery in all the departments was replaced with electrical devices for driving the tools, complete heating and ventilating systems of the most approved types were introduced throughout the different buildings, the pattern and pattern storage departments, also the cleaning shop for castings, were separated from the foundry and taken care of in an independent spacious brick building of beautiful design and substantial construction. The forge was also made into a separate department, a large building being erected for the purpose, while the foundry was trebled in capacity. The original machine shop being entirely remodeled, formed the central part of the new gallery design of modern machine shop, equipped with double-decked electric traveling cranes, but in 1895 this department was also reconstructed, making it one of



the finest and most thoroughly equipped shops of the kind in the country. In keeping with the several changes and improvements noted was the enlargement and refurnishing of the office building, which had also proven inadequate to the demands of the business, which, as already indicated, continued to grow in volume until more commodious quarters, as well as a greatly increased clerical force, became necessary. As reconstructed the office is certainly a model of convenience and elegance, consisting of a reception room, main office and accounting department, purchasing and shipping department, shop order and correspondence departments, engineer's room, a large room for draughting work and the president's private office, all finely finished and superbly furnished regardless of expense, neither money nor pains having been spared to make this feature of the establishment complete in its every detail, and attractive to the eye as well.

During the period of reconstruction the business of the company continued to grow and expand, the plant being taxed to its utmost limit with a number of very urgent orders, including some of the largest contracts it had ever undertaken, but suffice it to state that regardless of the extra work required by the improvement, all demands were met and the plant finally brought into proper working condition with a full complement of employes numbering about four hundred, exclusive of the large force engaged in installing plants in different parts of the country.

During the year 1903 was experienced considerable difficulty in obtaining satisfactory quotations and deliveries on gas holders, which certain customers requested should be included in their contracts. Up to the time indicated the company had maintained pleasant relations with the several firms making this branch of the business a specialty, but being convinced that the trouble would increase rather than diminish, the question of adding a holder department to the plant received very serious consideration, the consensus of opinion being decidedly in favor of making the improvement. Favorable action was taken in the spring of 1904, at which time the necessary work was begun, including the installation of a complete modern equipment of special tools for the construction of gas holders and steel tanks up to one million capacity, in addition to the previous

complete equipment for general steel and wrought iron work. There was also a separate wood-working department added for the purpose of providing for the rapid growing business in the manufacture of Faben's patent trays for purifiers, which had become quite popular, as had other patents by the same party, among them being an ammoniacal liquor and tar displacement apparatus for hydraulic mains as manufactured by the company.

Following this enlargement of the plants, facilities for a number of detail improvements in gas works construction were added to the list of production, to the rapid extension of the business, and as a result of two European trips by the president, during which he made close and critical investigations of the methods and designs of a number of plants in the different countries visited, business relations were established with the Manoschek firm, of Vienna, Austria, and the W. C. Holmes & Company, of Huddersfield, England, the principal object being the exchange of designs. In bringing about the relations indicated, as well as other important results, Mr. Guldlin was materially assisted by the co-laborers of A. B. Slater, M. E., who is now in full charge of the engineering work of the company, and who for a number of years previous had been the president's confidential consulting engineer, his special qualifications being attested to by his membership in all the gas associations of national character in this country and abroad.

It is proper, in this connection, to state that the hearty co-operation received from practically all of its customers has materially aided the company in continuing the policy of improvements and raising the production to its present high standard of excellence. Suggestions coming from such sources have been carefully considered by the engineers, and if deemed of value have been promptly followed up and acted upon, this, in connection with the established policy of following up all its contracts or apparatus sold to reach and maintain the highest possible efficiency, proving a source of gratification to the numerous patrons who by placing their work in the company's hands, gradually learned that they were not only buying a high-grade apparatus, but were also securing the continued advice and co-operation of skillful engineers in its operation.

In the preceding paragraphs reference is frequently made to patents, but it is proper to state that it has never been the policy of the



company to sell or dispose of its apparatus on the basis of patent rights. With its extended manufacturing facilities, all of its production is disposed of on a manufacturing basis, the object of patenting improvements being simply for the purpose of protecting its own designs against unfair competition of such parties as have in no way contributed to the development of the apparatus, or who too often have been willing to copy the results after the company's extensive and expensive experiments had terminated successfully.

As indicated in a preceding paragraph, the Western Gas Construction Company is unquestionably the largest enterprise in the country devoted exclusively to the manufacture of gas apparatus, and it is not too much to say that the remarkable progress attending its growth has more than realized the expectations of its promoters, besides being a source of wonder and pride to the public. The production, which includes an extensive list, consists of the latest and most approved apparatus for the manufacture, storage and successful handling of coal and water gas, many of the improvements, as already noted, being of the company's own designs and covered by letters patent, the superior merit of the various devices being demonstrated wherever used, besides receiving the highest awards conferred since the manufacture of illuminating gas gained recognition as one of the world's great industries. For this recognition due credit must be accorded the president of the Western Gas Construction Company, as it was mainly through his influence that a concentrated effort to secure approval of a modification, or addition to the official classification of the Louisiana Exposition, that would permit a separation of the different branches of the industry for awards.

The company's splendid exhibit at St. Louis, embracing every apparatus, device and improvement in its list of production, was a revelation to industrial circles, demonstrating for the first time the magnitude to which the gas industry had grown and permanently establishing its importance as one of the greatest enterprises in the domain of manufacture. The jury of awards for the department of manufactures, which included the various gas exhibits, was composed of eminent specialists of international repute, and to the judgment of such a distinguished body the Western Gas Construction

Company was content to rest its case, satisfied that ample justice would be rendered in the matter of awards. The victory of the company over all competition was so complete that it is deemed proper in this connection to give the reader some idea of the same, by the following splendid showing:

Awards under general official classification: Grand prize—superior and complete exhibit of methods and apparatus for the manufacture of coal gas, water gas and the recovery of by-products; grand prize—superior valves and fittings for gas works; gold medal—tar extractors, ammonia washers, ammonia stills and concentrators; grand prize—colaborator, O. N. Guldlin, M. E., president The Western Gas Construction Company; gold medal—colaborator, Percy F. Holmes, Huddersfield, England (Holmes Patent Rotary Scrubber); silver medal—colaborator, A. B. Slater, M. E., engineer The Western Gas Construction Company; silver medal—colaborator, C. R. Faben, Jr. (Faben patent purifying trays, Faben patent tar and ammonia displacement apparatus for hydraulic mains.) Additional awards under special divided classification recommended by group jury and adopted: Gold medal—Coal gas condensers, condensing system and tar extractors, washers and rotary scrubbers for coal gas; gold medal—charging floor and platform design of double superheater water gas apparatus with mechanical and hydraulic operating appliances, tar extractors, washers; gold medal—purifying system and apparatus for coal gas and water gas; silver medal—bench mountings and binder construction for retort benches, retort operating tools; silver medal—multiple gauge boards and gauges for gas works. Awards for auxiliary exhibits: Gold medal—P. H. & F. M. Roots Company, Connersville, Indiana, gas exhausters; gold medal—General Gas Light Company, Kalamazoo, Michigan, gas arc lamps; bronze medal—Davis & Roesch, Trenton, New Jersey, automatic temperature regulators for condensers and ammonia stills.

The plant of this colossal enterprise, with its massive shops and extensive yards, covering over twelve acres of ground, affords employment to three hundred and fifty men in the various departments, not including the large clerical force, while from two hundred to two hundred and fifty are required to install the apparatus which is constantly being shipped to all parts of the United States and Can-



ada, these countries affording the principal market, although considerable business is done in Europe, in addition to which the company is also in receipt of orders from South America. It has representatives in New York, San Francisco and many other large cities of the union, also in various parts of Canada, England, Germany, Austria and other European countries, throughout all of which the enterprise has been given publicity, with the result that a large export trade is being gradually built up. The success of the company during the past decade and a half has bordered upon the phenomenal and the continued rapid increase in the volume of the business, together with its constant growth in public favor, bespeak a still further enlargement of the plant and its facilities at no distant day.

The officers of the company at this time are as follows: President and general manager, O. N. Guldlin; vice-president, S. M. Foster; secretary, Charles McCulloch; treasurer, J. Ross McCulloch; assistant treasurer, Clarence S. Swann.

#### KERR MURRAY MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

Among the greater enterprises of Fort Wayne that have contributed to the solidity of the city and added to its reputation as one of the important industrial centers of the west, is the Kerr Murray Manufacturing Company, the record of which, covering a period of over half a century, presents a series of continued successes, and the character of whose product has won for it distinctive prestige in the domain of manufacture. Briefly outlined, the origin, growth and present status of this large and influential interest is as follows: Attracted by the advantages of Fort Wayne as a favorable field in which to engage in his specific lines of industry, Mr. Kerr Murray, foundryman and machinist of Scotland, came to the city in 1854, and, in partnership with Hugh Beninger, established what was known as the Kerr Murray Foundry and Machine Works, erecting a building south of the Wabash Railroad, on the site of the present plant, and equipped the same with the necessary machinery and appliances. Although inaugurated in a modest way, the business proved successful from the beginning, and continued to grow and expand until the patronage took a wider range and gained for the establishment much more than local repute.

After several years, Mr. Beninger disposed of his interest to Henry Baker, who was identified with the business until his death, about the year 1868, at which time Mr. Murray purchased the entire interest and became sole owner, the original name, however, having been retained from the organization. The enterprise, which steadily grew in magnitude and importance, at first consisted of general foundry and machine shop work, with steam engines and boilers as specialties, in addition to which the firm also did a thriving business in the manufacture of various kinds of tools, making all that were used by their own artisans, besides disposing of considerable numbers to the general trade.

The adoption of artificial gas for illuminating purposes by many of the leading cities of the country early led to a wide demand for apparatus for the storage, distribution and general handling of the same; accordingly, some time in the early '60s the Kerr Murray Company turned their attention to this line of manufacture, the success of which from the beginning more than met their highest expectations. With the rapidly growing demand for these apparatuses, the company gradually discontinued its machinery tool department and the manufacture of boilers, but not altogether, however, until they had made and installed in the grain elevators of Toledo and several other cities a number of the largest boilers produced in the country at that time.

In the year 1880 Mr. Murray died and his son-in-law, A. D. Cressler, succeeded to the business, and has since continued its executive head. The year following the Kerr Murray Manufacturing Company was incorporated, with a paid-up capital of one hundred thousand dollars, nearly all of the stock owned by Mr. Cressler and family, as well as the management of the business being entirely in his and his sons' hands. The steady growth and wide extension of the business after the adoption of the line of manufacture to which the company now devotes its entire attention, soon made imperative larger and better equipped quarters; accordingly, in 1881, a three-story brick structure, sixty by one hundred and fifty feet dimensions, was erected, the first floor being used as a machine shop, with full equipment of the newest and most approved types of tools and other devices, the second story, a pattern department, where was made



everything in this line required in the business, while the third floor, also ample and commodious, was used for the storage of patterns, the entire edifice being complete in all its parts and well adapted to the various uses for which designed. With the completion of this building the original shops were added to the foundry, more than doubling its capacity, but despite this enlargement the continued demands on the company were so great that within a comparatively brief period it was found necessary to construct a new foundry of increased facilities, which improvement was begun and finished in the year 1885. When completed this feature of the establishment was found equal to the demands of the foundry department, but later an addition was made which greatly increased its capacity and left nothing to be desired in the matters of room and equipment, being one hundred and ten by one hundred and fifteen feet in area, with cupola of twenty-five tons daily capacity. Subsequently, about the year 1888, a new boiler and plate shop was erected, two stories high, one hundred and sixty-five by two hundred feet ground space, with increased facilities for the handling of all kinds of heavy wrought iron work, this proving one of the most valuable additions to the plant.

Unlike the majority of large manufacturing enterprises, the Kerr Murray Company has been singularly exempt from disaster and loss, notwithstanding which a misfortune of no small moment occurred when the three-story machine and pattern building was destroyed by fire, in March, 1901. With the characteristic energy and determination by which they have even been animated, however, the proprietors at once proceeded to rebuild, but upon entirely different lines, the plans being for a one-story instead of a three-story structure, with enlarged facilities, well lighted and ventilated, and with no feature of a complete and thoroughly furnished establishment omitted. The new building was finished in due time, and, meeting every requirement of a business enterprise of colossal proportions, it stands an eloquent reminder of the energy and wise forethought of a firm that hesitates at no difficulty and successfully overcomes every obstacle calculated to impede its progress. The new pattern shops occupy a space directly north of the new machine building, a commodious shipping office being near the railroad in the yards, while the

general office building, which was erected in 1904, is one of the finest and best arranged edifices of the kind in the city. This splendid brick structure is two stories high, and contains twelve apartments, devoted to as many specific uses, the first floor being occupied by the offices of the president, treasurer, acting cashier, superintendent and correspondence room, the whole connected by a complete private telephone exchange, enabling the different officials to communicate with each other easily and expeditiously. On the second floor are the engineering and drafting rooms, a series of engineers' offices for private correspondence, room for storage of tracings, cost and accounting department, also a full photographic equipment, this part of the building being constructed of brick and concrete and rendered as nearly fire-proof as art can devise.

Since the erection of the buildings referred to and the practical reconstruction of the works other improvements have been added at intervals, and various departments increased so as to afford facilities for a business that has grown in magnitude with each recurring year, and whose vast proportions at this time bespeak greater enlargement of the plant in the no distant future. Ground to the east of the works has been secured, plans have been prepared and the company has under consideration the erection of a number of additional buildings which when completed will, with those already in use, constitute an establishment second to no other of the kind in the United States.

As already indicated, the Kerr Murray Company, since the '80s, have made the manufacture of gas apparatus a specialty, being one of the few concerns in the country engaged in this particular line of industry. Experts in their employ have made a close and critical study of the subtle fluid, and many of the most important results of scientific research in the way of apparatus for handling and storing the same have emanated from this establishment. The principal product at this time consists of the following: Complete apparatus for the manufacture and storage of illuminating gas, coal gas benches, water gas sets, rotary and steam jet exhausters, automatic valve, conceded to be the best on the market, Pelouze & Audouin tar extracters, washers, scrubbers, condensers, purifiers, gas valves and fittings, re-



tort house roofs and floors, gas holders, steel tanks, in fact every device and appliance for the making and handling of gas.

The number of men employed by the company will average about four hundred per year, including from one hundred to one hundred and fifty engaged in the installing of plants in various parts of the country. The force at the works in this city consists of experienced and thoroughly capable mechanics selected with especial reference to fitness for their respective lines of work, also of more skilled artisans for the departments in which a high order of technical training is required, among the latter being several that have gained wide distinction as inventors. Since beginning the manufacture of gas apparatus the company has installed plants in the leading cities of nearly every state in the Union and Canada, the purifying boxes and other apparatus in the three Chicago plants being among the largest in the United States and constructed on a system of the company's own invention which is conceded to be in every respect superior to any other. While ever maintaining a conservative policy and making no special efforts to give their business publicity, the character of its work furnishing its best advertisements, the proprietors of this great enterprise have contributed largely to the upbuilding of Fort Wayne and the advancement of its various interests, while the people have ever viewed with pride the presence of an establishment which for many years has done as much as any other to spread the name and fame of this city abroad. The personnel of the company at this time is as follows: A. D. Cressler, president; G. H. Cressler, secretary, and A. M. Cressler, treasurer; A. J. Parisot being the efficient superintendent of the plant.

Between the proprietors and their employees a mutual interest has ever been maintained, several of the latter having been identified with the enterprise for more than an average life time, notably among whom are H. J. Remmert, superintendent of construction, who entered the employ of the company forty-three years ago, and William H. Crighton, chief engineer, whose record covers a period of over forty years of continuous service.

#### ELECTRICAL WORKS.

Fort Wayne was among the first of western cities in the manufacture of electrical machinery and appliances, and since 1881 the

industry at this point has grown to large proportions, the Jenny Electric Light Company and the City Electric Works being among the largest and most successful enterprises of the kind in the United States.

The Jenny Electric Light Company was incorporated in November, 1881, with a capital stock of one hundred thousand dollars, the originators of the enterprise and principal stockholders being O. A. Simons, J. H. Bass, H. G. Olds, John Evans and R. T. McDonald, Mr. Evans retiring from the company in 1882, and his place as a member of the board of directors being taken by P. A. Randall, who purchased his stock and had since been actively identified with the industry. The board of directors under which the company continued from its corporation until 1894, when the concern was sold to the Fort Wayne Electrical Corporation, consisted of the following members: R. T. McDonald, J. H. Bass, H. G. Olds, Oscar A. Simons, Winfield M. Simons and P. A. Randall, the last, as indicated above, purchasing an interest in the enterprise in 1882. Under the management of the Fort Wayne Electrical Corporation the business of the company was conducted during the ensuing five years, when it was merged into the General Electric Company, being purchased by the latter concern in 1890.

The company began business in a small building connected with the Fort Wayne Iron Works, on Superior street, but later moved to a larger building on South Superior street, near the Nickle Plate Railroad, thence to the Randall building, on East Columbia street, where it remained until transferred to the present location on Broadway and the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, in the year 1885.

On November 22, 1888, the building which had been erected at the place last named was destroyed by fire, entailing a heavy loss on the company, but plans were at once prepared for rebuilding on a much more extensive scale and in due time the structure was completed and the business renewed. The building, to which additions have been made from time to time to meet the demands of the large and steadily growing business, is a large three-story brick structure, well adapted to the purposes for which designed, and is not only one of the most important industrial plants, but ranks with the leading manufacturing establishments of the kind in the west.



The first patents used by the company were chiefly those of James A. and Charles D. Jenny, whose reputation was second to that of no other electricians in the United States, and the fame of these gentlemen soon became world-wide, which fact gave the company great prestige in electrical circles and an influence which added greatly to the reputation of the city as the center of important industrial enterprises. Another fact which added to the high standing of the company and to the strengthening of its prestige was the winning of an important lawsuit in which the Alder Brush Electric Company of Cleveland, Ohio, sought to injure the company by suing an Indianapolis firm which used the Jenny light, for damages, by reason of infringement of patent, the case being hotly contested and each side represented by the ablest lawyers that could be obtained.

About the year 1887 Mr. Slattery, one of the most distinguished of the world's electricians, was secured, and his ingenious electrical devices gave additional reputation to the company throughout the United States and Canada, and gained for it a greatly increased patronage. His system of producing light by alternate currents of electricity soon revolutionized the business of electrical illumination, and for several years the company made a specialty of the Slattery patents, paying particular attention to the incandescent light which bore his name, and which during the time of its use was greatly superior to any other light on the market.

The adoption of the Jenny electric light by many of the leading cities of the United States is the best guarantee of its efficiency and superiority, the greater part of New York being lighted by this system, in addition to which it is found in other populous centers throughout the country, and there is hardly a city in which it is not used nor a line of steamboats that has not chosen it in preference to all others.

The company continued the use of the Slattery devices until the death of the patentee, but the most remarkable era in the history of the concern began in 1890, when James J. Wood, admittedly one of the greatest and most skillful electrical experts in the world, became identified with the firm. Since the above year especial attention has been given to the manufacture of his various electrical inventions, which in point of skill and general utility claim superiority over those

of any other establishment of the kind in the world, which claim is universally admitted by electricians and scientific men in every country on the globe, many of his devices being marvelous in design and construction and a constant source of wonder to all who have intelligently observed or investigated the mysterious force which is conceded to be one of nature's most subtle and powerful agencies.

The merging of the Jenny Electric Light Company into the Fort Wayne Electric Works leads logically to a review of the latter concern, some facts pertaining to which appear on other pages in this volume. In tracing the history of this large and steadily growing industry, which as much perhaps as any other of Fort Wayne's numerous manufacturing establishments has spread the name and fame of the city throughout the civilized world, the writer takes the privilege of drawing largely from a souvenir entitled "Fort Wayne Up to Date," issued by the News in the year 1894.

"Unparalleled in a city of manufacturing successes has been the remarkable rise and progress of the Fort Wayne Electric Company, an establishment which was in its infancy ten years ago (1884) and which today stands in the very first rank of our great industries. Its history would read like a romance; the story of its early struggles, of its tenacious fight for existence, of the lack of confidence on the part of some of the stockholders, of the hopeful and enduring contest of its managers, of its slow but steady growth, of the obstacles met and surmounted, of its final triumph, and brilliant success, gaining victory over every rival in the great field of electrical science, would fill a volume teeming with interest to those who delight in the contemplation of splendid achievements."

The leading spirit in the inception of the enterprise and to whom is due the credit of protecting and carrying it forward, and later of preserving it for the city, was R. T. McDonald, who organized the original company and, with a few hundred dollars of paid-up capital, started the business in a very modest way in a small building which stood near the Nickle Plate Railroad, a short distance west of Harrison street. Under his efficient management it soon outgrew those dilapidated quarters and was moved to a more commodious building erected for the purpose, on East Columbia street. Later land was purchased and a new factory building of enlarged proportions



erected on Broadway, near the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, where the business was carried on during the several ensuing years, but in a manner not at all satisfactory to the manager, who, foreseeing the wonderful possibilities of the enterprise if properly financed, chafed under the indifference of the stockholders, each of whom invested the sum of fifteen hundred dollars, and were clamoring for dividends before the enterprise was fairly under headway, the meanwhile declining to increase their subscription. This indifference and lack of interest tended greatly to retard the progress of the enterprise which stood in such pressing need of improvement, but the manager, with a spirit that hesitated at no obstacles, hit upon an expedient which effectually removed the difficulty and paved the way to the achievement he knew to be possible and which from the beginning he kept constantly in view. Going to New York, he conferred with certain capitalists whom he succeeded in interesting in the enterprise, the result being that his co-adjutors in Fort Wayne were not only surprised, but startled, when he wired for their acceptance of an offer of eighty thousand dollars apiece for their interest in a property that had cost each of them the insignificant sum of fifteen hundred dollars. The deal was made and the Fort Wayne Electric Company passed into the hands of a great and wealthy corporation, but as Mr. McDonald had been true to the interests of the local stockholders, securing to them the munificent results of a sensational sale, so he was true to the interests of the city, for he made the sale conditional upon the plant being maintained at Fort Wayne.

A little later came the disastrous fire that reduced the plant to a mass of ruins, following which the corporation controlling the enterprise again proposed moving the establishment east, where vacant buildings owned by them could easily be utilized in resuming the business. To this proposition Mr. McDonald strenuously objected and did all within his power to retain the enterprise in Fort Wayne. The company was just as obdurate in its determination to move, but desiring above all things to retain Mr. McDonald's services, a compromise was finally effected to the end that if the citizens would erect a building on a scale commensurate with the demands upon it, the plant should remain in the west.

The matter, being adjusted to the satisfaction of these most con-

cerned, was presented to the citizens by a committee consisting of some of the leading business men of the city who made a prompt and active canvass, which resulted in contributions to the amount of twenty-five thousand dollars. With this sum the plant was immediately rebuilt on a much more extensive scale than the original structure, additional land was acquired, and from time to time the company extended its buildings so as to meet the steadily growing increasing demand for its products. A large number of men, amounting at one time to eleven hundred, were given employment, the highest class of skilled artists and artisans were brought from abroad, many expert workmen being attracted here from New York, Brooklyn and other eastern cities.

It would be impossible in the brief space left to narrate in detail all that has been accomplished for Fort Wayne by this great industry, or what its influence has been in giving the city publicity and prestige abroad. Not the least of the benefits of its presence is the disbursement of from twenty-five thousand to thirty-five thousand dollars per month among our citizens, besides affording remunerative employment to an army of workmen and the development of new suburbs in which have been erected hundreds of comfortable homes, with the accompanying auxiliaries of school houses, churches, public halls and beautiful parks where the employees and families find rest and recreation. It has also made Fort Wayne the best lighted place in America and, as already indicated, advertised it perhaps as no other city in the United States has been advertised, to say nothing of the numerous delegations of visitors who have been and are still being attracted hither to visit the mammoth establishment, witness the busy working of its interior and behold with amazement the wonderful mechanism which its skilled workmen produce.

The company manufactures all kinds of electrical apparatus and appliances for the lighting of towns, cities and buildings, besides putting in plants, among some of the smaller articles being arc lamps of all kinds and for any circuit, alternators, high or low frequency, transformers, generators, motors, etc. One of the latest as well as one of the most skillful and curious of all of Mr. Wood's wonderful inventions manufactured at this plant is a "prepaid meter," by means of which the exact equivalent of electricity of any



sum of money not exceeding one dollar may be had by merely dropping a coin into a receptacle which connects with the meter.

#### THE BOWSER OIL TANK INDUSTRY.

This enterprise, which occupies a unique place among the industries of the country, was established by Sylvanus F. and Allen A. Bowser, who in 1885 began in a modest way, in an unpretentious building on the South Side, the manufacture of tanks and devices for the handling of oils. These devices were the inventions of Mr. S. F. Bowser, who spent a number of years in perfecting them. Feeling that they would be acceptable to the trade, he secured the necessary patents and, taking the road in their interests, soon succeeded in building up quite a prosperous business, which in due time led to the organization of a company and the enlargement of the manufacturing facilities, the former being effected on July 1, 1888. Under the new management a three-story frame building, with twenty thousand square feet of floor space, was erected and equipped with a full line of machinery, and with these increased facilities the enterprise was given an impetus which soon placed it among the leading industries of the city.

On July 28, 1894, a serious disaster overtook the company in the complete destruction of their plant by fire, not so much as a wagon load remaining unburned, except the fine new brick office which had been finished but two weeks prior, and even this was very badly damaged. With the energy which has ever characterized them, the proprietors at once began to rebuild and in due time a fine new plant of brick, iron and heavy timber and of greatly enlarged proportions, was erected on the original site, being considered when completed one of the best fire-proof factories in the state. It was finely equipped with machinery and every appliance necessary to carry on the business in the most economical manner, having among other advantages large ware-rooms in the rear, fifty feet from the main building, in which to store surplus stock, these ware-rooms being roofed and sided with iron in keeping with the main structure, from a standpoint of safety.

The firm had its own electric plant for arc and incandescent light-

ing by which the factory, offices, residences and stables were brilliantly illuminated. In these pleasant quarters, with a largely increasing force, the business was prosecuted with the same energy that had characterized the procedure from the beginning, and the rapid extension of the trade gave to the firm a high reputation in business circles throughout the entire country.

A feature of the company that has added much to its success is the annual conventions of its salesmen, the first of which was held in January, 1896, when, during a two days' congress, everything relating to the business was thoroughly discussed to the mutual benefit of all concerned, and plans perfected for the future. These meetings have been held each successive year since the above date and the advantages derived therefrom have tended greatly to the building up of the business, besides continually adding to the enviable standing of the company in the world of trade.

It was while preparations were in progress for the annual meeting to be held in January, 1898, that, on the morning of December 25th preceding, the fire fiend again visited the works, completely destroying half of it and badly damaging the other half, entailing a very heavy loss, as the building was insured for only a moderate amount. With the same energy and decision which had before characterized them, the Messrs. Bowser at once set about to restore the burned portion, and on January 7, 1898, contracts were let for the construction of the buildings, for engines, dynamos and other machinery and appliances, all of which were completed and delivered, so that by the middle of February following the plant was finished and in full operation. The plant as it now stands is one of the finest and most attractive industrial establishments to be found anywhere, the main building being two hundred by two hundred feet in area, with an addition one hundred by two hundred feet, the structure throughout being equipped with machinery of the most approved type, while nothing has been spared to make it complete in its every department.

In addition to their tanks and various devices for the successful handling of all kinds of oil, the firm makes a new line of high grade washboards which, like the principal product, has proved a great success, the rapid growth of this branch so overtaxing the capacity



that an addition was recently made to the main building for this especial line of manufacture.

The Messrs. Bowser sell all their goods direct, either by traveling salesmen or mail orders, and at this time they are represented by experienced men in nearly every state of the union, also in Canada and Cuba, besides doing a large export business by mail. The principal articles in the line of oil devices are the Perfect measuring oil tanks, for retail use; druggist's graduate oil cabinets; adjustable measure for handling lubricating oils for factory use; gasoline storage outfits; complete oil house equipments for railroads and factories, all of which, as already indicated, are of Mr. Bowser's own invention and as nearly perfect as inventive genius and mechanical ingenuity can make them. The largest order ever received by the company was for five carloads of the Complete oil house equipment and factory distribution device, from the Singer Manufacturing Company, of Kilbowie, Scotland, the shipment of which was made in April, 1905. Other large shipments are continually being made and the business has so increased that it now represents the enormous sum of nearly seven hundred thousand dollars per year, with the prospects of soon greatly exceeding these figures.

To run the factory at its normal capacity the services of one hundred and forty operatives are required, in addition to whom there is an office and clerical force of forty persons and five salesmen in addition to the home plant. The firm maintains branches at Boston, Massachusetts, and Toronto, Canada, fourteen people being employed at the former and six at the latter. The following, from a beautifully illustrated souvenir issued by the company in 1899, furnishes a very appropriate conclusion to these articles.

"The Messrs. Bowser knew the worth of their goods from the first. How to make a success of the business with almost no capital (being in the fix usual to inventors) was the problem solved by these gentlemen; a problem that has distracted and impoverished many bright men since the era of invention began.

"That the Bowsers are able, by sheer force of personal integrity and tireless energy, to carry out this enterprise, gradually increasing its capacity to meet the growing demands, without incurring liabilities fatal to its prosperity, is a consummation for which they

have cause for self-congratulation and in which every citizen of Fort Wayne has an interest, since the product of this factory has done so much to advertise the name of their fair city."

#### FOUNDRIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.

This line of industries has long been among the leading interests of Fort Wayne and at the present time there are quite a number of large establishments, all in capable hands and doing an extensive business. The Central Foundry Company, whose works are on the southwest corner of Clinton and Fourth streets, is among the leading establishments of the kind, having thoroughly equipped shops in which all grades of work in the line are carried on quite extensively, the business being ably managed and the firm one of the strongest and most successful of the kind in the city.

The Menifee Foundry Company, which does a general foundry and machine shop business, has a large and well equipped plant at Nos. 2321 and 2327 Oliver street, where a full force of skillful mechanics are required to enable the firm to do the vast amount of work which it has constantly on hand.

The leading enterprise of the kind in the city, however, as well as the oldest, is the Fort Wayne Foundry and Machine Company, on the southeast corner of Harrison and Superior streets, of which John H. Bass is president; C. T. Strawbridge, secretary; F. S. Lightfoot, treasurer, and A. W. Pickard, assistant treasurer, but as this foundry is now a part of the J. H. Bass Manufacturing Company, its history will be found in connection with the latter enterprise on another page of this chapter.

The Indiana Machine Works, on Osage street and the canal basin, is also an old and reliable concern, the high grade of its work giving it a reputation second to that of no other works of the kind in the city. Firmly established and conducted on sound business principles, the enterprise has been remarkably successful and its steady advancement under a safe and conservative policy, augurs well for its future growth and prosperity.

W. E. Harden, who is engaged in the manufacture of building columns, iron and brass castings, with general job work as a



specialty, has a model plant on the corner of Barr and Duck streets, which is operated by a large force of artisans, selected with reference to their efficiency and skill in the lines of work required of them. Mr. Harden commands an extensive patronage, there being a great demand for his building material in Fort Wayne and other points, and in due time his establishment is destined to grow into one of the city's most important industries.

Frank Gruber conducts a prosperous business in the making and repairing of boilers and similar work, his shops on the east side of Barr and north of Superior street, being well equipped, while its high standing in industrial circles has drawn to him a business of constantly growing magnitude. Other establishments besides those enumerated do a general machine shop and repair business, and the same line of work is carried on by a number of the larger manufacturing concerns where it is made subordinate to the regular output.

In the manufacture of engines Fort Wayne easily stands in the front rank of Indiana's great industrial cities, this line of enterprise being represented by a number of firms and many thousands of capital, the product ranging in size from the small gas engine of very limited capacity to the mammoth Corliss type, used only where great motive power is required. In the production of the latter the J. H. Bass Manufacturing Company leads not only in Fort Wayne, but in Indiana and the greater part of the central and western states; in the manufacture of other grades there are several concerns whose business has grown to great proportions and whose reputation for high class workmanship is much more than local. Among the firms that do a large and lucrative business in this line of industry is the L. A. Centlivre Manufacturing Company, which operates a finely equipped plant on the northwest corner of Superior street and Spy Run, the principal output consisting of different types of gas engines, which are extensively used and for which there is a constantly increasing demand. The engines made by this company are models of ingenuity, combining the latest discoveries and improvements in the realm of scientific invention, and in all that constitutes high grade workmanship and mechanical skill they challenge comparison with any on the market.

The Haberkorn Engine Company, whose plant, at the corner of Grant street and the Wabash Railroad, has forged to the front as a leading industrial establishment, was incorporated on July 5, 1900, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, the object being the building of engines, various styles and grades of which have been produced in numbers sufficient to supply the growing demand from all parts of the country. Their use has fully demonstrated their value and justified every claim made for them by the company, while their popularity is attested by the progress of the business which, as above stated, has become quite extensive, with encouraging prospects of still greater growth. The men at the head of this concern are practical and enterprising, with large experience in the line of business to which their energies are being devoted, their deep interest in the company affording abundant assurance of its continued success. G. H. Loesch is president; T. D. Hoham, secretary, and F. L. Jones, treasurer.

The making of engines is carried on to a greater or less extent by other than the parties mentioned, but sufficient has been said to afford a fairly accurate idea of the growth and present scope of a business which has added greatly to Fort Wayne's importance as a great industrial city and which, at no distant day, is destined to grow to much larger proportions and become if not the first, at least among the first manufacturing enterprise in this part of the state.

Prominent among the rising industries of Fort Wayne whose growth in public favor has elicited a great deal of attention and met the approval of the rural populace, is the Indiana Road Machine Company, which was organized a few years ago by a number of the city's representative men, the product of the concern being indicated by the style of the firm.

The matter of the improvement of public highways has been agitated of recent years throughout the entire country, especially in the northern and central states, some of the ablest public men of the nation giving it their attention, while able and scholarly articles in favor of the good road movement have appeared from time to time in the columns of our leading newspapers, magazines and other periodicals. To construct good roads without proper material is manifestly impossible, and it is just as impossible to engage in the



undertaking with the prospect of success when improperly equipped with poor or indifferent machinery and labor-saving devices.

It was the latter need that led to the organization of the company under consideration. Men who had devoted years to the improvement of road-making machinery finally succeeded in perfecting certain devices which fully met their expectations, and in due time after letters patent had been granted a company was organized in Fort Wayne for their manufacture. This company, as already indicated, consists of some of the city's most energetic men, and nothing has been spared to place the enterprise upon a solid basis and make it answer the purpose for which organized. It was incorporated with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars, a large brick building was erected on the east side of Osage street, and within a comparatively short time the plant was fully equipped and in operation, the success from the beginning more than meeting the expectations of the promoters and stockholders and justifying the investment required to inaugurate the business.

Various kinds of road machinery are manufactured by the company and the sales have been large and confined to no particular section or state, orders coming from nearly all of the northern and central states, while an extensive trade has also been built up in the southern and eastern parts of the country, the value of the various devices being fully demonstrated wherever used. The officials of the company at this writing are as follows: A. Ely Hoffman, president; J. C. Peters, vice-president; J. M. Landenberger, secretary and treasurer.

#### THE WAGON AND CARRIAGE INDUSTRY.

The making of various kinds of wheeled vehicles early engaged the attention of Fort Wayne mechanics, and ere the town had fairly emerged from the condition of a backwoods hamlet several shops were in operation. In the main these were shops for blacksmithing and general repair work, and it was only when specially ordered that vehicles were constructed, but as population increased and the necessity of a division of labor became apparent, skilled mechanics were attracted to the place and it was not long until wagon and car-

riage making grew into an important industry. Without entering into a detailed account of the several wagon-making shops that were located here from time to time, suffice it to state that the oldest and for many years the leading establishment of the kind is the City Carriage Works, which was organized in 1857, and which has maintained a continuous existence to the present day, being still in a healthy financial condition, and, as formerly, meeting its competitors on a common ground and holding its own among them. Formerly this establishment did a large and lucrative business in the manufacture of carriages, buggies and sleighs, nearly all of which were sold to the local trade, but of recent years the output has not been so great, although the works are still on a sound financial basis and the vehicles wherever disposed of are noted for their high grade of workmanship, also for the excellency of the material used and durability to withstand the roughest kind of usage.

The factory, a substantial three-story brick building, sixty by one hundred feet in area, with the usual accessories in the way of sheds and dry houses, is located on Clay street, in addition to which there is a large storage warehouse on Clinton street, where the product of the establishment is displayed and the greater part of it sold. The style of the firm at this time is Dudenhofer, Daniels & Company, the rating being first-class and the reputation in business circles comparing favorably with that of any other manufacturing concern in the city.

The Olds Wagon Works.—The excellence of the Olds wagon and its high reputation among farmers, trustees and others have created for it a demand which the makers find difficult to supply, in consequence of which an enlargement of the plant's facilities is being favorably discussed. The Olds Wagon Company occupies a large four-story brick building, sixty by one hundred and twelve feet in area, with blacksmith shop seventy-five by one hundred and fifty feet ground space, on the south side of Murray, between Calhoun and Lafayette streets, the plant including extensive sheds, dry houses, etc., taking up the entire square, and constituting one of the most important establishments of the kind in northern Indiana. The company was incorporated in 1882, with a capital stock of two hundred thousand dollars, and since that time the business has been con-



ducted under able management, the history of the concern presenting a series of successes which speak well for its past and afford the best assurance of its continued prosperity in the future. Firmly established, financially strong and in the hands of men of sound judgment and wide business experience, the company enjoys distinctive prestige among the leading industrial establishments of the city, the daily output averaging from forty-five to fifty vehicles, which in the points of material, excellency of workmanship and durability, will compare favorably with the product of other and much more pretentious plants. W. H. Olds is vice-president and treasurer of the concern, and N. G. Olds, secretary, both gentlemen standing high in business circles and as citizens enjoying honorable prestige among the most intelligent and enterprising of their contemporaries.

There are in the city several other establishments for the manufacture of wagons, carriages, buggies, etc., notable among which is the Wayne Buggy Company, whose works, at Nos. 218-220 East Columbia street, are well patronized locally and by the general trade, the concern being in the hands of capable, conservative business men who have made their influence felt in the circles with which they deal.

The Eclipse Buggy Company, at the corner of Nelson and Wall streets, does a safe and eminently satisfactory business, the vehicles turned out of this establishment competing with the best on the market, the reputation of the firm for fair and honorable dealing being above suspicion, and losing nothing when compared with other concerns of a like character.

L. C. Zollinger & Brother conduct a large establishment on East Superior street, in which are manufactured several grades of buggies and carriages, especial attention being devoted to delivery wagons and trucks, in the making of which the firm has earned a high reputation, as is attested by the demand for their output, not only in Fort Wayne, but in various other towns and cities of Indiana.

B. H. Baker operates a wagon and carriage shop at Nos. 614-616 Lafayette street and commands an extensive and lucrative patronage. He employs skilled workmen, takes pride in the success which he has achieved and, like his fellow craftsmen, has been untiring in

his efforts to promote the city's welfare while advancing his own interests.

Another establishment devoted to the manufacture of wagons and other wheeled vehicles is that of Chauvey Brothers, at No. 135 East Superior street, which has been in operation for some years and which has steadily forged to the front by reason of the energy of the proprietors and the high grade of their product. Reliable in all the term implies, financially well established and with honorable dealing as one of their objects, these gentlemen have won a large place in the confidence of their patrons and the public and bid fair to build up a large and flourishing business in the no distant future. Not the least among the enterprising wagon and carriage makers of Fort Wayne is Charles Ehrman, whose works, at the corner of West Main and Fulton streets, is one of the well known establishments of the kind in the city, and his business already large, is steadily growing in magnitude and importance, promising to rival that of some of his more pretentious competitors before the lapse of many years. Familiar with every detail of the trade which he so successfully carries on, a thorough business man whose workmanship is his best advertisement, he has done well his part in building up a lucrative industry and the city is proud to number him among its enterprising men.

C. I. Flack carries on a prosperous business in the manufacture of wheeled vehicles at No. 2003 Calhoun street, where he has a well equipped establishment in which a number of men are employed.

Others engaged in this line of manufacture at the present time are C. H. Koenig, J. A. Spereisen and Andrew Vogely, all of whom are well situated and command their respective shares of the trade.

#### FORT WAYNE SPOKE AND BENDING COMPANY.

Another wood-working concern whose product is indicated by the style of the firm is a reorganization of an older enterprise, its history under the present management dating from January, 1905. The plant, including buildings, sheds and yard, covers an area of about five acres on Walton avenue, the main building being a substantial brick structure in which is manufactured all kinds of spokes



and buggy bows, about fifty men being employed, many of them skilled artisans who command very liberal wages. The product of this establishment is sold to wagon and carriage manufacturers and wheel makers in many states of the Union, in addition to which the company has built up a large export trade, principally in spokes, the business of the firm amounting to considerably over two hundred thousand dollars every year. The encouraging progress of this enterprise has won for it a solid standing in industrial circles, and, under the management of capable, far-sighted business men, its future prosperity seems assured. B. F. Schele is president; W. A. Diffenderfer, secretary and treasurer, and Victor Sallot, superintendent.

The universal use of the wooden pulley as applied in mills and factories, indeed by nearly every kind of machinery, renders imperative a heavy production of these wheels; accordingly, in many cities their manufacture has become a large and very important industry. One of the leading concerns in Indiana for the making of all kinds of pulleys is the

PAUL MANUFACTURING COMPANY,

of Fort Wayne, which was incorporated in the year 1892, with a capital of twenty-two thousand five hundred dollars, and which has since gradually enlarged its facilities and extended its business, until it now commands a large local and general patronage, supplying many of the leading establishments of the city with pulleys, also shipping them in immense numbers to different manufacturers in other places. While making a specialty of pulleys, the firm produces various other articles, its success in the different lines of work being commensurate with the demand, and the excellence of its every product giving the firm the high reputation it has long enjoyed. The plant, which is substantially constructed and well equipped, is located at the intersection of Sixth and Calhoun streets, the officers at the present time being as follows: H. C. Paul, president; H. W. Lepper, secretary, and Charles A. Paul, treasurer.

## LOUIS RASTETTER &amp; SON.

This firm, which was established in the year 1882, is engaged in the manufacture of buggy bows, carriage material, wood rims for bicycles and automobiles, making a specialty of all kinds of bent woodwork, besides doing an extensive business in making steering wheels for automobiles, auto tops and wheels for artillery, the plant being the largest and most successful of the kind in northern Indiana. Formerly considerable attention was devoted to the manufacture of sporting goods, such as racquet and baseball bats and many other articles, the factory for several years having been the chief source from which A. G. Spalding & Sons, of Chicago, obtained their supplies, but recently this line of work was abandoned for the more lucrative business indicated above.

The first factory, a two-story brick building, with about five thousand square feet of floor space, was erected in 1882, but as the business increased it was soon found necessary to provide more commodious quarters; accordingly, in 1888, the plant was considerably enlarged, the improvement furnishing sufficient capacity during the seven years ensuing. At the expiration of the time indicated the growth of the concern was such as to render imperative another enlargement, which was done in 1895, since which time various other improvements have been added to the plant until it now covers an area of two acres, being two stories high, well lighted and ventilated and a substantial and imposing specimen of architecture. The rapid strides in the business during the last twenty years has won for the firm a permanent place among the progressive industries of Fort Wayne, and being in the hands of intelligent, wide-awake men of sound judgment, wise discretion and superior executive ability, its past success may be accepted as an earnest of its continuous advancement in the future. The establishment is owned and controlled by Louis Rastetter and his son, W. C., the former being president and the latter superintendent and general manager.

In addition to an extensive domestic trade, which includes nearly every state in the Union, the firm also has a large and constantly growing foreign patronage, the popularity of their products finding for them a ready sale in many of the leading cities of England and



other countries of Europe. The plant affords remunerative employment to an average of one hundred and fifty men, the majority of whom reside in the vicinity and own the homes they occupy.

FORT WAYNE WINDMILL COMPANY.

Conspicuous among the enterprises of Fort Wayne is the windmill industry, which, despite its recent origin, has passed through many important developments and forged rapidly to the front as one of the city's important manufacturing concerns. This company was incorporated in 1903, and continued to operate under the original management until July, 1905, when a reorganization took place, with the following gentlemen as officials: President, Charles Pape, Sr.; vice-president, W. E. Mossman; treasurer, E. F. Yarnelle; secretary, W. A. Stockman; manager, George W. Graham.

The establishment is located on High street, and since its organization the company has entered upon an area of prosperity which augurs well for the future. The mills made by this company gained popularity from the beginning, but with valuable improvements recently introduced and the facilities for the manufacture greatly enlarged, the serviceableness of the product has been much increased, while the business has steadily grown until the company is now enabled to pay liberal dividends to the stockholders.

The Fort Wayne windmills are manufactured under patents owned by Charles Pape, and in point of durability and construction are pronounced by capable judges to be equal to the best mills on the market and far superior to the majority. One of their distinctive features is that the gearing is completely enclosed and sheltered from the elements, and that it allows of a direct pull on the up stroke of the pump, while an automatic appliance throws the mill out of gear when the tank is full and puts it in operation as soon as the supply is depleted below the point desired. Not the least interesting of the several features of the factory is the galvanizing department, which is not only used for preparing the products of the plant, but iron and steel are here galvanized for several other concerns in the city. The iron or steel is first immersed in a huge tank of sulphuric acid, where all the rust and corrosion are removed, after which it passed through

a similar tank of muriatic acid and is then dipped into the galvanizing solution, composed of zinc compounded and heated to a liquid state. The metal tank is heated by gas from the producer that supplies the engine; it holds about twenty tons of molten metal, and the cost to charge it amounts to the sum of twenty-five hundred dollars.

In addition to the manufacturing of windmills, the company does a large jobbing business in pumps, and at this time arrangements are being perfected for the construction of a foundry in which to make all the castings needed, also for the manufacture of a high-grade iron pump, for which the firm owns the patent.

The factory quarters are large, roomy and admirably adapted to the purposes for which designed, the machine shops being well equipped, while in the apartment above samples of the finished product are kept on exhibition. The machinery is operated by a fifty-horse-power gas engine supplied with gas from a producer in the factory, being the only plant in Indiana in which gas is produced from oil. As already stated, the business of the company has made rapid strides during the past few months, and when all the improvements contemplated are installed it will easily out-distance any establishment of the kind in the country.

#### THE PACKARD COMPANY.

Standing in the front ranks of Fort Wayne's manufacturing establishments is the Packard Company, formerly the Fort Wayne Organ Company, whose history of over a third of a century has been replete with continuous triumphs and brilliant successes. The products of this company have won recognition the world over, and it may safely be stated that in our own land there is today no like concern whose popularity is as great or whose success has been more marked.

The history of this enterprise dates from the year 1871, at which time a company for the manufacture of musical instruments was established, consisting of the following business men: J. A. Fay, Charles McCulloch, Oscar Simons, C. L. Hill, C. D. Bond, J. H. Bass and S. B. Bond, who organized with a capital stock of twenty-four thousand dollars, and at once proceeded to carry out the pur-



poses of the enterprise. L. M. Ninde served as president until 1873, when he was succeeded by S. B. Bond, under whose able and judicious management the company has achieved its almost unprecedented success and who still continues the executive head of the concern.

Although established for the manufacture of various kinds of musical instruments, the company make a specialty of organs, whose superior workmanship, durability and correctness of pitch soon gained for them wide popularity, the result being a large domestic trade, and in due time a liberal patronage from the different countries of Europe. Business was carried on under the original style of the firm until 1895, when the name was changed to the Packard Company, by which it has since been known. The manufacture of the celebrated Packard piano began in the latter year, the demand for which since that time has been so great as to tax the factory to its utmost capacity, the number of these superb instruments turned out every year amounting to considerable in excess of twenty-five hundred, more than one thousand of which are to be found in the homes of Fort Wayne alone.

The manifest superiority of the Packard organ has led to such a steady growth in its manufacture that the annual output at this time amounts to over four thousand, the prospects of continuous increase in this branch of the business being most encouraging. The organs include all kinds and grades, from the smaller instruments for parlor use to the superb church organ, hundreds of which have been placed in the leading churches and cathedrals of the United States and Canada.

In this connection we quote the following tribute to the Packard instruments, which all who read will pronounce merited and proper: "It is believed that there is no country in the world inhabited by civilized beings that has not heard the strains of the Packard organ, manufactured in Fort Wayne. There is one in the boudoir of the Empress of Germany, and they are sold by the foremost music houses of London, England. The great firm of Steinway & Sons are proud to be counted agents of this superior instrument. George W. Morgan, S. B. Mills, Clarence Eddy, Harrison M. Wild, George F. Root, Albert Ross Parsons, S. N. Penfield, Ad Neuendorf and other

renowned organists have vied one with the other in terms of praise over its superlative merits."

The first building used by the company contained about sixteen hundred square feet of space, and the business was inaugurated in a very modest way. The series of continued successes which have characterized its progress stamps the concern as one of the leading enterprises of the city, the present factory being an immense brick edifice with one hundred and fifty thousand square feet of floor space, while the business represents over three-fourths of a million dollars annually.

The stock of the company is now owned by J. H. Bass and S. B. Bond, the latter, as already stated, being president, and Albert Bond, secretary of the company.

#### PETERS BOX AND LUMBER COMPANY.

Among the old and well established industries of the city is the Peters Box and Lumber Company, which was organized in 1870 by John C. Peters, and incorporated on November 26, 1873, by J. C. Peters, Charles Pape and Joseph Schaffer, the capital subscribed amounting to the sum of fifty-five thousand dollars. For some time the principal product was boxes of various kinds, but later the manufacture of furniture was added, a specialty being made of quartered oak of the finest grades, in which the company successfully competed with the larger concerns of Michigan and other states. The plant, which occupies lots 79 and 112, High street, consists of four floors, each fifty by one hundred feet, two forty by seventy feet, and one whose dimensions are forty by sixty feet, the establishment throughout being supplied with the finest productions of modern invention for the manufacture of the different articles which constitute the output.

During the years of its greatest prosperity the establishment afforded employment at liberal wages to an average of about seventy-five men, and in addition to supplying the local demand, the product was shipped extensively throughout Indiana, Ohio and other central and western states, also to various cities in the eastern part of the Union, besides a large export trade which the proprietors built up



with London and other points in England and Scotland. While somewhat changed from its former lines of manufacture, the company, as already indicated, is still one of the permanent establishments of the city, being under the management of men of high standing and fine business ability, whose names are a guarantee of its present and future success. The officials of the enterprise at this time are Charles Pape, president and general manager, and Charles G. Pape, secretary and treasurer.

Another firm that does a thriving business in the dressing of lumber and the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds and other building material, is the Diether Lumber Company, whose large plant, occupying lots 208 and 218, East Superior street, is equipped with everything in the way of machinery and devices for the successful prosecution of an enterprise of the magnitude to which their works have grown.

Interested in the same kind of industry are the Hoffman Brothers, who have a well located and thoroughly equipped planing mill and auxiliary shops at No. 800 West Main street, where they manufacture everything in their line with neatness and dispatch, keeping on hand a large and varied stock of lumber and building material, besides doing an extensive custom business, their patronage taking a large range in both city and country. Several other parties and firms are engaged in this line of industry, the amount of building in Fort Wayne making the business very profitable.

The White Wheel Works, formerly one of the city's most important industrial enterprises, as well as one of the leading establishments of the kind in the country, was founded in 1872 by Hon. James B. White, for many years a prominent citizen of Fort Wayne and a man of state and national repute in military and political circles, having served as captain in the late Rebellion, besides representing with distinction the twelfth Indiana district in congress. Associated with Mr. White was his son, John W. White, the two putting into the enterprise the sum of one hundred thousand dollars, capital sufficient to insure its success, as is attested by the value of the output, which for a number of years amounted to one hundred and fifty thousand dollars annually. While in successful operation these works gave employment to one hundred and thirty men every

working day of the year, the pay roll running as high as four thousand dollars per month, while considerable in excess of fifty thousand dollars was annually expended for raw material. The White works added much to the city's reputation as a business point, and contributed not a little to its material prosperity, nearly all of the large sums paid for labor and material finding its way into the local channels of trade. After enjoying a number of years of prosperity the proprietors finally closed out the business, disposed of the plant and turned their attention to other lines of activity.

#### THE BOX INDUSTRY.

The Fort Wayne Box Company, whose handsome and spacious two-story brick building on the corner of East Superior and South Calhoun streets, is devoted to the manufacture of all kinds and grades of paper boxes, is one of the growing enterprises of the city, the establishment being thoroughly equipped and affording employment to a large force of workmen, and the business has advanced to an important place among the industrial interests of this section of the state. The plant, which is an imposing edifice and complete in all of its parts, represents a capital of seven thousand dollars, while the quality of the production has gained an extensive patronage and won for the company a high standing in business circles. Several other parties are engaged in the manufacture of boxes of different kinds, both paper and wood, and the industry, already large, promises to become much more extensive, the locating of manufacturing plants requiring boxes for the packing and shipment of their product being of frequent occurrence.

#### OLDS WHEEL WORKS.

Few industries of Fort Wayne are as well known or have given the city such wide publicity as the Olds Wheel Works, the history of which dates from 1861, when Noble G. Olds established the enterprise and continued as its head and manager until his death, in April, 1876. After his death it was conducted as a partnership until 1882, when the firm was incorporated under the name of N. G. Olds &



Company, with a capital stock of four hundred thousand dollars, the officers at that time being Henry G. Olds, president; John D. Olds, vice-president; Joseph Henry Wilder, secretary, and Thomas C. Rogers, treasurer.

The plant, which was established at the southeast corner of Lafayette street and the Wabash Railroad, covered nearly ten acres of ground, the buildings consisting of a series of brick and wooden structures, with sheds of large dimensions, the machinery being operated by a six-hundred-horse-power engine, while a force of from four hundred to five hundred workmen were required to keep the works in operation during the years when the demand for the product was greatest. The record of the establishment shows that for a number of years the annual output averaged ninety thousand sets of wheels, which were shipped to nearly every state in the Union, many wagon and carriage factories relying upon the Fort Wayne plant for their supply. In addition to the making of wheels, in which the plant excelled any other in the United States, there was made and sold every year the enormous number of seven million spokes, besides one million five hundred thousands strips for felloes, and upward of a half million hub blocks. In the manufacture of this immense product vast quantities of timber were required, much of which was unloaded from wagons at the works, the rest being brought by rail, the number of cars averaging from twenty-five hundred to three thousand every year. When in full operation the monthly pay-roll amounted to over sixteen thousand dollars, which, with the large sums expended for raw material, proved of great benefit to the local business houses of the city, many of which derived their chief support from employees of the establishment.

For reasons which need not be discussed in this connection, the business of this once mammoth concern has gradually subsided, and although still in operation this product has been greatly modified and the patronage confined to an entirely different class of tradesmen.

#### COOPERAGE.

Among the industrial interests of Fort Wayne which has been represented in the city from quite an early day, and which

since the adoption of new machinery and improved methods of manufacture has advanced to a position in line with a number of other interests, is the cooperage business, in which several firms are engaged and many thousand dollars invested. The making of barrels by the old hand process, which in the early times afforded remunerative employment in nearly every city, town, village and cross-road hamlet in the land, long ago became obsolete, the new process by machinery, made especially for the purpose, supplanting it to the detriment no doubt of many an honest mechanic's livelihood, but to the increase in production and decrease in cost.

The Fort Wayne Cooperage Company conducts a very successful business in the manufacture and handling of all kinds of cooperage material, operating an extensive plant and shipping their output to many points in Indiana and other states, besides supplying such local firms as have use for this kind of merchandise. S. D. Bitler is also engaged in the same line of manufacture, with encouraging financial results, and has built up quite a large business, which is constantly being extended.

The largest and most successful enterprise coming under this head, however, and one which has made rapid strides since the establishment of the plant a few years ago, is the Noble Machine Company, whose history is briefly outlined as follows:

#### NOBLE MACHINE COMPANY.

One of the most recent of Fort Wayne's manufacturing enterprises, but one that is rapidly gaining a prominent place among the city's leading industries, was established in the year 1889, by W. K. Noble, who began business in a modest way on Harrison street, his object being the manufacture of cooperage machinery, for which there was a wide and growing demand from the timbered sections of Indiana and neighboring states. Being a new enterprise and in a field without competition, Mr. Noble's business prospered from the beginning, and so rapidly grew the demand for his product that before the end of the second year he found it necessary to enlarge his facilities; accordingly, in 1897 he erected the commodious brick building on Hayden street, in the southeastern part of the city, where



he has since conducted operations upon a much more extensive and successful scale. The building, which is not only a credit to the enterprise of the proprietor, but a valuable addition to the substantial improvements of Fort Wayne, is fifty by two hundred feet in area, two stories high, handsomely furnished and equipped with the latest improved machinery for the manufacture of all kinds of machinery used in the making of staves, heading hoops, etc., not a few of the improvements in this line of work being Mr. Noble's invention. From fifty to sixty men are required to operate the Fort Wayne plant, in addition to which the proprietors do an extensive cooperage business outside the city, owning mills at Baldwin, Mummaville, Conway, Sheldon, Ohio City and other places in Ohio and Indiana, all of which are managed from the office in this city.

Associated with Mr. Noble in his brother, C. E. Noble, who, like the former, is an intelligent, wide-awake business man, much of the outside management falling to him, the general oversight of the enterprise being largely in the hands of the original proprietor.

#### FURNITURE.

The manufacture of furniture has long been a prominent industry in Fort Wayne, and from quite an early day men of enterprise and ability have been identified with the business, some of them meeting with success, others not being so fortunate. At the present time there are several establishments of this kind, the most important perhaps being the Fort Wayne Furniture Works, at Nos. 213-215 West Main street, of which Edward Helmke, Jr., is proprietor and manager, and in which special attention is devoted to the manufacture of showcases, office and store fixtures, after designs and patents owned by the proprietor, in addition to which quite an extensive business is conducted in the making of special high-grade furniture to order. The enterprise is well established, the patronage liberal and all articles turned out of the factory are of artistic design and superior workmanship. There are other establishments in the city where furniture is both made and repaired, and in which skillful workmen, commanding remunerative wages, are employed, the capital invested being considerable and the amount of business running far up into the thousands every year.

Perhaps the largest and most successful manufacturer of furniture in the past was D. N. Foster, whose establishment on East Columbia street, was one of the best known places in the city, as well as a distributing point for various wholesale and retail establishments under the same management, at Lafayette and Terre Haute, Indiana, and Jackson, Michigan, and other points. For a number of years Mr. Foster made a specialty of the celebrated Brunswick folding bed, which had an extensive sale throughout Indiana and adjoining states, and he was also quite successful in the manufacture of the better grades of furniture, besides commanding a large and lucrative trade in church furniture, having purchased the Auburn Church Furniture Factory and merged it into his Fort Wayne plant. Later he gradually withdrew from manufacturing, to devote his attention to the retailing of furniture, which line of business he still carries on, having at this time the largest and best stocked house of the kind in the city.

The Pape Furniture Company was also a leading establishment of the kind a few years ago, and won an excellent reputation for the high character of the output, which consisted of all kinds of household and office furniture, the factory, which was located on the North Side, being under the direction of a mechanic of superior skill, while none but the best of workmen were employed. Within a few years after starting the business grew to large magnitude, the name of the firm became widely and favorably known, and during the period of its greatest activity ranked with the leading enterprises of the kind in the state. The business is still prosperous, although Mr. Pape, the head of the company, has of late been devoting the greater part of his attention to other lines of manufacture.

The Fort Wayne Special Furniture Company, with works at No. 608 Pearl street, is a flourishing concern that does a large and growing business in the manufacture of specialties in the furniture line, the management being in capable hands and the outlook encouraging. The local patronage is quite liberal and the proprietors are gradually building up a large general trade, shipping their product to a number of cities in Indiana and other states. This company, which was incorporated in 1902, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, has been under the management of capable and enterprising business men



and is today one of the solid manufacturing concerns of the city, N. Keltsch serving as president and H. F. Franke as secretary and treasurer.

#### THE BREWING INDUSTRY.

From quite an early day Fort Wayne has been noted for its large and important business in the manufacture of various kinds of beverages, notably that of malt liquors, the brewing of which has grown into an industry of mammoth proportions and earned for the product a wide reputation throughout the country. Among the early breweries was the one established in 1853-54 by a gentleman by the name of Phenning. It stood on the east side of Harrison street, north of Wayne, in Hanna's addition, and was operated by the original proprietor until his death, when it passed into the hands of George Meier, under whose management the business was conducted until 1860, at which time George Haring rented the property, and two years later became its owner. In 1866 he built cellars, etc., on Main street, west of Van Buren, and in 1874 moved all the brewing machinery and apparatus into a large brick brewery erected on the same site, and did a thriving business, manufacturing upon an average of twenty-five hundred barrels of beer every year. This enterprise was operated until a comparatively recent date, and was long the leading industry of the kind in the city.

In 1856 F. J. Beck engaged in the brewing business on the south bank of the feeder dam, erecting a suitable building which was well equipped and which he continued to operate until 1869, when he was succeeded by the firm of Certia & Rankert, the establishment the meantime undergoing many important improvements. The style of the firm was subsequently changed to that of Rankert, Lutz & Company, under whose management a large and successful business was carried on for a number of years.

As early perhaps as 1855, Harman A. Nierman built a brewery on the southwest corner of Water and Harrison streets, which was long known as the Stone Brewery. Mr. Nierman carried on the business of beer making until his death, his brother Martin becoming identified with the industry the meantime. The enterprise proved quite successful while it lasted, representing a capital of twenty

thousand dollars, and using every year thirty thousand bushels of barley and twenty thousand pounds of hops, its product being noted for its high grade of excellence. The building was subsequently sold and converted into bottling works.

While the different establishments referred to were successfully conducted and did a fairly prosperous business in their day, it was not until 1864, however, that the manufacture of beer attained special prominence and took its place among the leading industries of the city.

C. L. Centlivre, an intelligent and enterprising Frenchman, from the Rhine province of Alsace, established on the west bank of St. Joseph river, about one and a half miles northeast of the court house, what was long known as the French Brewery, and which has since become one of the largest and most widely known enterprises of the kind in northern Indiana. Like all new undertakings, the business began in a small way, but successfully passing through the various stages of growth and development, it was not long until it obtained permanent footing and forged to the front among the leading breweries of the state, by reason of the high grade of its product which early gained much more than local repute in commercial circle.

The first brewery, a frame edifice, was built on a strip of land between the river and the canal feeder, the difference in the levels of which was about twenty feet, thus insuring a constant supply of pure flowing water, and making the location an ideal one for the purpose to which it was devoted. Within a few years the business outgrew the original building and made necessary larger and more convenient quarters; accordingly, a fine brick structure was erected and equipped, with greatly improved facilities for the manufacture of the popular beverage, for which there was such a constantly increasing demand. The latter building was totally destroyed by fire on the night of July 16, 1889, the bottling works and boat house also falling a prey to the devouring element. This fire entailed a very heavy loss, but with the progressive spirit characteristic of the proprietor, he at once perfected plans for rebuilding on a still larger scale, and in due time the present splendid brick structure was completed and in successful operation. In the matter of improvement it greatly exceeds the former building, is much better adapted to the



requirements of the business, and with subsequent additions to the plant and the enlargement of its facilities, it is now conceded to be one of the best equipped and most successful enterprises of the kind in the west. The output in 1887 was twenty thousand barrels, but the capacity since then has been so largely increased that many times that amount are now annually manufactured and sold, the purity and wholesomeness of the favorite brand for which the plant is noted having created a demand which taxes the establishment to its utmost to supply. To facilitate the approaches to his brewery, Mr. Centlivre spent considerable money in improving the streets, besides investing the sum of nine thousand dollars in a street car line which connects with the general street railway system of the city. He was also a leading spirit in bringing about the macadamizing to Spy Run avenue, and in many other ways displayed commendable energy in advancing the general improvement of the city.

For a number of years Mr. Centlivre's sons, Louis A. and Charles F. were associated with him in the management of the business, but since his death the latter, together with John B. Reuss, a brother-in-law, have conducted the enterprise, adding every year to the efficiency of the plant and to the popularity of its product. They are among the most energetic and progressive of Fort Wayne's men of affairs, stand high in business circles, and as proprietors of a large and growing establishment have added greatly to the city's high standing as an important industrial center. The popular brands of beer for which the brewery has long been noted and for which there is a constantly growing demand, are the Centlivre Special, the Centlivre Extra Pale, Muenchner, Special Export, Nickle Plate Special, Muenchner Export and the justly celebrated Centlivre Tonic.

The Berghoff Brewing Company, being the largest enterprise of the kind in Fort Wayne, with a reputation more than state wide, was established in the year 1887 by Herman Berghoff, a native of Dortmunder, Germany, and a member of a noted family of brewers who have long enjoyed distinction by reason of their skill in the manufacture of pure and wholesome brands of beer. Mr. Berghoff came to Fort Wayne in 1870, and seventeen years later organized the Herman Berghoff Brewing Company, which was incorporated in 1887, with a paid-up capital of one hundred thousand dollars, Herman

Berghoff being elected president and Henry C. Berghoff, vice-president and secretary. A building commensurate with the designs of the company was soon projected and completed, but on August 22, 1887, before operations had fairly begun, it was destroyed by fire, immediately after which preparations were made to rebuild on a much more extensive scale. The new building, a handsome brick structure, one hundred by one hundred and sixty feet in area, and six stories high, was finished in due time and equipped throughout with the most approved appliances for the manufacture of high grade beer, the capacity of the plant at the time of its completion being one hundred thousand barrels a year, much of which was sold to the local trade. Since then the facilities of the plant have been greatly increased, and in addition to the large and local demand the company does an extensive business in the western and northwestern states, besides shipping immense quantities of beer to other parts of the country. The special brands of beer which have gained wide popularity, and for which there has always been a steady demand, are the Salvator and Dortmunder, the latter so called after the birthplace of the Berghoffs, these names being familiar in every part of Fort Wayne and in other places where the product of the plant is sold.

The Berghoff Brewery is admirably located in the eastern part of the city, on Washington street, and impresses the beholder as one of the leading plants in a community noted for the number and importance of its manufacturing enterprises. The officials of the company at this time are Herman Berghoff, president; Hubert Berghoff, vice-president; William A. Fleming, secretary and treasurer, all three of these gentlemen standing in the front rank of the city's influential business men and substantial citizens.

#### FORT WAYNE KNITTING MILL.

To this large and rapidly growing enterprise but scant justice can be done in a description of the limits to which this article is necessarily confined, occupying as it does a leading place among the manufacturing plants of Fort Wayne and doing as much as any other to advertise the city abroad and give it prominence as an im-



portant industrial center, being the only exclusively full-fashioned hosiery mill in the United States and the first to compete successfully with the mills of Germany and other European countries. The fame of its goods extends from coast to coast, and the demand for the same by the leading trade houses of the country has enabled the company to build up a business of a million dollars per year, with the prospects of still greater patronage and wider influence in the future.

The prime mover and leading spirit in the inception and organization of this great industry was T. F. Thieme, through whose efforts a company was formed in September, 1891, consisting of the following well-known business men of Fort Wayne: H. C. Paul, W. H. Dreier, W. A. Bohn, C. H. Bash, J. C. Peters and T. J. Thieme, of whom H. C. Paul was elected president; T. F. Thieme, secretary and manager, and W. H. Dreier, treasurer. The amount of stock being sufficient to justify the company in proceeding with the enterprise, a small building on the corner of Clinton and Main streets was rented and equipped with the necessary machinery, and in due time operations began, modestly at first, but as the business grew the success was such as to encourage the promoters to still greater exertions; accordingly, at the end of one year and four months it was found necessary to increase the facilities and provide a larger and better adapted building, plans and specifications for which were at once prepared and accepted. This building, which has formed the nucleus of the present plant, was pushed to completion as rapidly as conditions would admit, and when finished and ready for use the industry entered upon an era of prosperity which within a comparatively brief period not only established it upon a firm and enduring basis, but won for it a prominence and prestige second to that of no other manufacturing enterprise in the city. The continued growth of the business required frequent additions to the buildings, which were enlarged from time to time, until the plant now contains one hundred and twenty thousand square feet of floor space, being an imposing three-story brick structure, handsomely furnished and admirably suited to the purpose for which designed. In this mammoth establishment, which is a veritable hive of human industry, eleven hundred operators are employed every working day

of the year, during which time the product of their labor amounts to four million eight hundred thousand pairs of hose, which in points of durability, neatness and all the other qualities of high grade hosiery, are unexcelled by the output of any other establishment of the kind in the world.

A special feature of the Fort Wayne Knitting Mill is the manufacture of a practically indestructible black stocking for both ladies and gentlemen, which in the matters of color and wear is fully guaranteed, few if any mills in this line having thus guaranteed their goods. As already indicated, the great popularity of the product of this mill has created a correspondingly great demand, and at this time its goods are sold in every state and territory of the Union, leading all others wherever brought into competition. The operators are mostly residents of the city, and have been carefully trained for their respective kinds of labor, the majority having entered the mill when old enough for the duties required of them, and their long periods of service bespeaks not only efficiency and skill on their part, but kind and considerate treatment on the part of the management, reciprocity of interest being the dominant principle of the establishment. From its inception the enterprise has been maintained exclusively by Fort Wayne capital, the officers and stockholders being residents of the city and among its most enterprising and capable business men. For their interest in building up an establishment, which is not only a credit to the city, but to the state and nation as well, they deserve and have the esteem and high regard of the community, and in a special manner they have won the thanks of the people of the city for bringing the hosiery industry from Chemnitz, Germany, where for a period of over one hundred years it had grown and flourished.

Under the benign influence of our tariff laws, the Fort Wayne plant has been enabled to compete successfully with the imported product of many foreign factories, and build up and maintain a business of large proportions and far-reaching influence, the establishment, with all of its success in the past, its high reputation at the present time, and its bright prospects of future growth, standing as a monument to American enterprise under the protection of an American policy. The officers into whose hands the management of



the mill is now entrusted are: S. M. Foster, president; W. E. Mossman, vice-president; T. F. Thieme, secretary and manager; Edward Helmcke, treasurer, and F. J. Thieme, superintendent. The original capital of the company was thirty thousand dollars, which has been increased from time to time until the stock now amounts to seven hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, the additions to its capitalization indicating not only the phenomenal success of the enterprise, but its financial solidity and permanency as well.

In addition to hosiery there are several establishments in Fort Wayne for the manufacture of gloves, mittens and similar lines of goods, all of which appear to be well patronized and in a flourishing condition. Many merchants of the city purchase their stock of mittens and gloves of these local concerns, and they are also liberally patronized by business houses in a number of neighboring cities and towns, while a large and growing business is maintained by shipment to more distant points.

The Economy Glove Company, at No. 301 Wallace street, does a lucrative business in the making of handwear, also the Fort Wayne Glove and Mitten Company, whose establishment, at No. 119 East Columbia street, is well known to the local and general trade, as the magnitude of its patronage abundantly attests. Both enterprises are conducted by men of sound judgment and enjoy excellent reputation in the industrial and commercial circles of the city. H. Livingston has been engaged in the manufacture of these lines of goods for some time at No. 339 East Main street, and the Toby Glove Factory, No. 522 Mechanic street, is a well known and liberally patronized establishment, as is also the Union Manufacturing Company, the product of which is greater perhaps than that of any similar enterprise in the city.

The Paragon Company, of which M. C. McDougal is president and treasurer, was incorporated in 1896 with a paid-up capital of forty thousand dollars, the object of the concern being the manufacture of shirt waists, all kinds and qualities of which are turned out and find a ready sale in Fort Wayne and many other cities and towns of Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, and throughout the country generally. The high grade of the goods made by this firm commends them to the trade, and the works, situated on East Columbia street,

are taxed to their utmost capacity to meet the demands of the numerous customers.

The Union Manufacturing Company, the chief product of which is gloves, was incorporated in 1901, and from that time to the present the business has grown steadily in magnitude, the output being largely sought by dealers who handle first-class goods of the kind. The original capital of ten thousand dollars has been considerably increased, and the plant, which is located on Maiden Lane, has been enlarged at intervals to enable the company to keep pace with the trade. Julius Tonne is president of the company, in addition to which office he also holds the position of treasurer, discharging his duties in a capable and eminently praiseworthy manner. W. F. Ranke, the secretary, is a man of fine business ability, and has done much to win for the company its present high standing in industrial circles.

The Hoosier Manufacturing Company, which was incorporated in April, 1881, with a capital of thirty thousand dollars, has advanced to a respectable position among the influential industries of the city, the principal product consisting of overalls, shirts, pants, and like wearing apparel, which are manufactured in immense quantities, and which are highly prized by the general trade, easily competing with the best made goods of the kind on the market. John P. Evans is president of the company, O. F. Evans, vice-president, and George P. Evans, treasurer.

The Boss Manufacturing Company, a popular enterprise whose principal output consists of mittens and gloves, has a large and substantially constructed two-story brick building at the intersection of South Calhoun and East Superior streets, where a full complement of men, women and girls are employed, the establishment being well equipped and affording every evidence of prosperity and growth.

#### THE SHIRT WAIST INDUSTRY.

An enterprise of Fort Wayne second in magnitude and importance to few others is the manufacture of shirt waists, which S. M. Foster has built up and which has steadily grown in proportions until it now represents many thousands in capital, while the product



of the immense establishment finds its way into the markets of every state and territory of the Union. Mr. Foster engaged in this line of manufacture about the time the child's shirt waist attained popularity, and within a comparatively brief period the demand for the goods was so great that he was obliged to enlarge the facilities of his establishment, Dame Fashion the meanwhile issuing a decree to the effect that women's, as well as children's apparel, would be incomplete and out of date without the addition of this modern innovation, rendering necessary a still further increase in the productive capacity of the factory.

Mr. Foster has kept pace with the progress of the times and the demand for high-grade goods, and since the year 1886 his business presents a series of advancements and successes such as few manufacturers achieve, his establishment at this time affording remunerative employment to several hundred operators, mostly females, and ranking with the leading industries of the city. The building is large, well lighted and ventilated, and thoroughly equipped with the latest machinery and devices for expeditious work, and the finished product represents every kind of shirt waists on the market, from the plain, cheap type, to the most expensive and ornate.

#### BREAD AND BISCUIT INDUSTRY.

An enumeration of the enterprises that have advanced the individual interests of Fort Wayne and added to the city's general development and improvement would be incomplete without due reference to the extensive and growing business of the Perfection Biscuit Company, which has become one of the largest and most important enterprises of the kind, not only in the city, but in the state. The output of this immense establishment is so familiar as to require no description, and its value to the public in the matter of domestic economy is great beyond compare. The company's business is conducted in a large five-story brick building, in the construction and equipment of which neither money nor pains has been spared, and the vast amount of bread, biscuits, crackers, cakes, etc., marked with the favorite brand, bear witness to the energy and enterprise of a firm which not only in this city, but in many other populous centers,

hesitates at no obstacle in order to provide the people with cheap and wholesome articles of food. A large number of young men and young women find remunerative employment in the plant at this place, the building when in full operation being a veritable hive of activity, in addition to which there are commodious offices and storerooms where the product is prepared for delivery to local dealers and for shipment. The following are the officers of the Perfection Biscuit Company at this time: J. B. Franke, president; W. A. Bohn, vice-president, and M. B. Singleton, secretary and treasurer.

An enterprise similar to the above and of equal value to the public, though not on quite such an extensive scale, is the Craig Biscuit Company, which commands a large and lucrative patronage in Fort Wayne and throughout the state, the business from the beginning having met the expectations of the proprietors and justified them in the investment of their capital. The facilities of the company are ample for present requirements, the buildings being substantial, commodious and admirably adapted to the purpose for which designed, while nothing has been done in the way of machinery and appliances, the latest and most approved methods of bread-making being the governing principle of the establishment. The high place which this company occupies in the favor of the public proves that it has become and will continue to be one of Fort Wayne's permanent and popular enterprises, and its past success justifies the prediction of greater advancement and wider influence in the future. The officers of the company are J. C. Craig, president; George A. Durfee, vice-president; O. C. Krotz, secretary and treasurer, and J. J. Dannenfelser, manager.

A third enterprise of the same nature is the National Biscuit Company, which does a very large business in the manufacture of various brands of crackers, cakes, biscuits, etc., competing successfully with the two establishments already mentioned, and constantly extending its influence in trade circles. The local patronage includes many of the leading business houses handling this kind of goods, while the general trade includes a wide range of territory, of which Fort Wayne is one of the most important centers. The popular and efficient manager of the company in this city is Myron J. Downing. The build-



ing in which the firm carries on its business is a large brick edifice admirably located in the very heart of the city, and contains, in addition to ample manufacturing facilities, handsomely arranged offices and other apartments, all well finished and furnished and especially adapted to the different lines of clerical work required by the firm.

#### PLUMBING SUPPLIES.

The manufacture of plumbers' supplies has become an important industry in Fort Wayne, being conducted upon an extensive scale by the Knott, Van Arnum Company, whose large plant, in the southern part of the city, is fully equipped with every device required for the successful prosecution of the business. The buildings of the firm are substantially constructed and commodious, while the character of the output is such as to require the labor of mechanics especially skilled in their line of work, a full complement of whom are employed. This is one of the more recent of the city's industrial enterprises, and the company was induced to locate its plant here largely through the efforts and influence of the Fort Wayne Commercial Club.

#### THE WASHING MACHINE INDUSTRY.

The Anthony Wayne washing machine has attained wide celebrity, as is attested by the vast number now in use throughout the United States and Canada, its popularity having increased with each recurring year ever since its manufacture was begun by the Anthony Wayne Manufacturing Company, which has long ranked among the important industries of the city. The superior quality of the material used in its construction, simplicity of mechanism and ease with which operated, are among the qualities which recommend the Anthony Wayne washer, and, as already indicated, they are now to be found in thousands of homes, and wherever tested have proven highly satisfactory, fully coming up to everything claimed for them by the manufacturers.

In addition to washing machines, the Anthony Wayne Company has recently added oil tanks to its list of manufactured products, making a high grade tank which sells well and which is disposed of

in large numbers, locally and elsewhere. The company was incorporated in 1886, with a capital of eighteen thousand dollars, the officers at the present time being as follows: President, John Rhinesmith; secretary and treasurer, J. H. Simonson.

The Peerless Manufacturing Company's washing machine of the same name has also become widely and favorably known, the product of the works in this city competing with other washers on the market, and steadily growing in favor. The company is soundly financed, and, being managed by men of high standing in the business world, its future growth and success are beyond conjecture.

The Horton Manufacturing Company, in the western part of the city, on Osage street, near Main, was organized early in the '80s for the manufacture of a high-grade washing machine, the superior merits of which soon gained wide publicity for the enterprise and a large lucrative patronage. In August, 1883, the company was incorporated with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars, since which time the business has steadily grown in magnitude until there are now about seventy thousand of its washing machines in use throughout the United States and Canada, the establishment being taxed to its utmost capacity to meet the constantly increasing demands of the trade. Considerable attention is also given to the manufacture of corn planters, of which there are four different types, and for these, as well as for the principal product, much is claimed and conceded by reason of their durability, simplicity and superiority of construction and mechanism. The large buildings and lumber yards of the company cover over an acre of ground, and when operated at its normal capacity a force of one hundred and twenty-five to one hundred and fifty workmen are required, the majority being skilled mechanics and especially proficient in their particular lines of work. The officers of the company for the year 1904-5 are as follows: President, H. C. Paul; vice-president, J. C. Peters; secretary, William F. Peters; treasurer, Fred C. Peters; the vice-president being manager of the plant.

It is fitting in this connection to state that the washing machine industry of Fort Wayne has been for a number of years one of the city's most important interests, more of these machines being made here than in any other city in the world. The Weisell washer, for-



merly made by Diether & Barrows; the Rocker, manufactured by Frank Alderman; the Anthony Wayne, referred to above, the Western washer of the Horton Manufacturing Company, and the Peerless, are all products of the highest character, while their output is something enormous.

The Superior Manufacturing Company, whose works are on West Main street, has grown into an enterprise of considerable magnitude and stands well to the front among the city's industries. This company, of which B. Hedekind is president, and M. B. Tyger, secretary and treasurer, was incorporated in August, 1902, with a capital of ten thousand dollars, and, as indicated above, has achieved well merited success and is constantly extending its business, being ably managed by men of discreet judgment and wide practical experience.

#### THE PACKING INDUSTRY.

The Fred Eckart Packing Company, the oldest concern of the kind in Fort Wayne, was established nearly a half century ago by the father of the present proprietors, and has long been one of the leading packing houses in the state. The plant, including grounds and buildings, is in the west end of the city, and covers two and a half acres of land. The main building is a large brick structure, two and three stories in height, in which an average of eighty men are employed to handle the extensive business which the company now commands. About fifty thousand hogs are slaughtered and packed annually, and from five thousand to eight thousand beeves; in addition to which the manufacture of sausage and the refining of lard have become important features of the concern, the popularity of these products, as well as the Eckart brand of meats causing a large demand of the local and general trade, the latter being confined to a radius of from forty-five to fifty miles around the city. The business has always been in the hands of the Eckart family, and at this time is owned and managed by two brothers and one sister, namely: Fred Eckart, who is president of the concern; Elizabeth Eckart, vice-president, and Henry Eckart, who holds the dual office of secretary and treasurer; C. E. Hartshorn being the efficient superintendent of the plant.

The Bash Packing Company is also an old and firmly established enterprise which has done a large and flourishing business in its line, and which is still one of the substantial industrial interests of Fort Wayne. Its history of many years has been characterized by continuous successes, and being financially strong, the company has exercised its proportionate share of influence in advancing the interests of the city and promoting its development.

Another concern that does a thriving trade in the curing and packing of meats is the Leikauf Packing Company, in addition to which there are several parties who carry on a prosperous local business, but do little in the way of shipment.

#### CARPETS AND RUGS.

The making of rugs and carpets receives due attention in Fort Wayne, several firms being engaged in this line of industry, with encouraging results. The Chicago Carpet Rug Factory, on the northwest corner of Superior and Wells streets, has built up a thriving business, also the Fort Wayne Rug and Carpet Factory, whose establishment, at No. 1424 Broadway, has a very satisfactory patronage, the output of both concerns being noted for beauty of design, skillful workmanship and durability of wear.

Another firm engaged in the same line of manufacture is the Indiana Carpet Rug Factory, which has a well furnished establishment at No. 1207 Lafayette street, where work is done to order, as well as for the general trade, the business of the firm being all that could reasonably be expected from the amount of capital invested. Others engaged in the line are Leopold Beck, Charles Cragg, E. J. Fox, E. P. Hertweg, W. T. Schoen and J. T. Wolfram, all of which have a liberal patronage and are prospering in the undertaking.

#### SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

Among the various manufacturing interests of Fort Wayne, that of saddlery and harness making stands well to the front, the parties engaged therein being men of energy and enterprise, as the volume of business transacted by them abundantly attests. Conspicuous



among the firms in this line of work is the Fort Wayne Saddlery Company, on East Columbia street, which, in addition to manufacturing all kinds of harness, keeps on hand a large and varied stock of the finest goods of the kind in the market, the trade of this firm being as large perhaps as that of any other concern of the kind in the city.

J. W. Bell is also engaged in the saddlery and harness business, and commands a patronage which is satisfactory and steadily growing. Other manufacturers and dealers are Fred Hilt, E. S. Johns, A. L. Johns, Henry Klebe, G. H. Kuntz, C. H. Rudolph, J. F. Sergeant, Louis Traub, Philip Wick, the Schroeder Brothers, and quite a number of others, all of whom make goods to order, as well as for the general trade, and do a creditable business.

The horse collar industry has commanded the attention of Fort Wayne parties for a number of years, the oldest enterprise of the kind in the city being the Racine Horse Collar Manufacturing Company, so named from the founder, Aime Racine, who, with a partner, engaged in the manufacture of harness as long ago as 1865, the making of collars being subsequently added. The latter article proving more remunerative, the firm gradually made a specialty of its manufacture, and the excellence of the product in due time gave the company a wide and creditable reputation. To meet the growing demand of the trade Mr. Racine erected a large three-story building on the corner of First and North Cass streets, in which a very successful business was afterward conducted, the enterprise at this time being under the management of Mrs. Aime Racine, widow and successor of the founder. T. L. Racine is also identified with the industry, and other parties engaged in this same line of business are John Bayer and A. L. Johns, each gentleman conducting an establishment of his own.

The manufacture of paints, varnishes and oils has grown into a business of large proportions, the leading firm in these lines being William Moellering & Sons, whose goods have a wide sale, and wherever used are noted for their superior quality and excellence. Various kinds of paints are also made by the Fort Wayne Steam Specialty Company, whose establishment at Nos. 1318 and 1322 Erie

street, has grown into a large and prosperous concern, and whose different products in the line of specialties have an extensive sale.

In the matter of patent medicines of different kinds Fort Wayne has taken rapid strides, several parties and firms being interested in the manufacture of popular remedies, with large amounts of capital invested. Prominent among these concerns is the Moelling Medicine Company, which has achieved signal success in the manufacture of a number of curatives which have become quite popular, and for which there is a wide and steadily increasing demand. H. H. Haines has earned an honorable reputation as the manufacturer of a number of remedies, the efficacy of which is pretty generally recognized and appreciated, as is manifest by their sale in the leading cities of the country, to say nothing of their popularity in smaller places and remoter districts. One of the largest and most liberally patronized patent medicine firms of the city is the Rundell Proprietary Company, whose laboratory, at No. 319 East Butler street, is fitted up on an extensive scale for the manufacture of the various remedies, which during the last few years have been widely advertised and sold, the large amount disposed of affording the best testimonial as to their curative properties. Another medical concern that has done a creditable business and rapidly extended its influence is the Live Stock Proprietary Remedy Company, the nature of which is clearly and succinctly set forth in the style of the firm. This company is engaged in the manufacture of a number of remedies for horses, cattle and other live stock, the efficacy of which has been critically tested to the satisfaction, not only of the patentees and owners, but to all who have used them. Among farmers and stock men they are held in high repute as curative agencies, and their popularity is creating a demand which has already won for the company honorable repute throughout Indiana and neighboring states.

Other industries deserving of special mention, but which the limits of this review admit of only casual notice, are the manufacture of office, store and bank fixtures by the Diether Lumber Company, at whose works, on East Superior street, a full complement of skilled artisans are employed, the product of the concern in design, construction and all that constitutes artistic and well finished fixtures, being equal to the output of any other works in the city.



## BRICK, TILE, ETC.

The making of brick has long been an important industry, representing many thousands of dollars of capital, the growth of the business keeping pace with the city's growth and prosperity. Among those formerly engaged in this line of enterprise were John Braun and his son, John C. Braun, the latter taking charge of the business after the father's death, and conducting it quite extensively for a number of years, the output of his yard amounting to eleven million annually. Joseph Fremion also did a thriving business for some time, making upon an average of about one and a half million bricks per year. Others who followed the business from time to time, and did much to promote the material welfare of the city, were Nelson Leonard, Jefferson Leonard, Paul Koehler and John A. Koehler. The industry at this time is represented by J.W. Koehler. The Fort Wayne Brick and Tile Company, which has large kilns and extensive yards on Clinton street; William Miller, whose place of business is on South Hanna street, a short distance south of the city limits; William M. Moellering, at No. 231-241 Murray street, and William H. F. Moellering, on Calhoun street, adjoining the corporate limits on the south, the last two gentlemen being the largest manufacturers and dealers in the city and among the largest in the state. William Moellering, in addition to making and handling all kinds of brick, does a thriving business in hard plaster, fire clay and artificial building stone. Indeed, there are nearly a dozen individuals and firms engaged in the manufacture of brick, among which the following are perhaps the largest and most successful representatives of the industry at this time: The Fort Wayne Cement Stone Company, the Fort Wayne Pressed Brick and Tile Company, the Citizens' Brick Manufacturing Company, all of which have large and well equipped plants and do an extensive business, nearly the entire output being used by Fort Wayne masons and builders.

## MARBLE AND GRANITE WORKS.

There are several marble and granite works in the city, which indicate the extent to which the industry has grown, the business done

by each being extensive, as there is always a demand for this kind of material either for monumental or building purposes.

Among the firms and individuals engaged in the industry may be noted the following: Aichele & Son, on Portage avenue, near Lindenwood cemetery; Hattersley & Sons, whose establishment commands a lucrative patronage in the city and elsewhere; Cornelius Brunner, on West Main street; C. G. Griebel, at Nos. 254-260 West Main, has an extensive local and general trade; Haag & Bates, No. 344 East Columbia street, and Jacob Koehl, at the corner of Broadway and Main streets, are also achieving marked success in this business.

#### ARTIFICIAL STONE.

The manufacture of artificial stone has recently become an important industry, being represented in Fort Wayne by several individuals and firms who are doing a prosperous business by reason of the growing demand for the material, many people preferring it to brick or natural stone for building purposes. Several large business blocks are constructed of the manufactured article, also a number of dwellings of the better class, which present a very neat and attractive appearance, the material being pronounced as durable as any other that nature or art can provide.

The Fort Wayne Cement Stone Company, one of the largest and most successful enterprises of the kind in the city, has extensive grounds and a finely equipped factory at Nos. 20, 27 and 31 Nelson street, where are made all kinds of artificial stone, building blocks and cement, in addition to which the firm does a large business in contracting, besides shipping immense quantities of its product to the leading markets of the country. At the head of this enterprise are men of good standing and wide experience, and the rating of the firm in business circles of Fort Wayne, and wherever known, is high and its reputation eminently honorable and praiseworthy.

The Fort Wayne Pressed Brick Company, in addition to the manufacture of the product from which it derives its name, does a thriving business in cement and artificial stone, manufacturing large quantities of both material and commanding a lucrative patronage among the builders of Fort Wayne and other cities.



William Moellering & Sons are engaged in the same line of manufacture in connection with their various other interests, as is the well known firm of Kruse & Busching, at whose place of business on East Superior street all kinds of building material, natural and artificial, are extensively handled, to say nothing of the large trade the firm has built up in fire clay and other materials.

The manufacture of artificial stone necessitates the use of machinery especially adapted to the purpose, the making of which has already enlisted the interest of Fort Wayne parties to the extent of a considerable investment of capital in what is known as the Fort Wayne Stone Machine Company. The firm has a complete and thoroughly equipped plant in which is manufactured all kinds of machinery and devices used in the production of artificial stone and cement, the increasing demand for the latter gaining for the company a patronage which has so taxed the capacity of the plant that an enlargement of its facilities will soon become a necessity. The Fort Wayne Cement Machine Company, which is similar in many respects to the above enterprise, manufactures machinery for the making of cement, artificial stone and other kinds of building material, and does a very satisfactory business, the firm being soundly financed and composed of wide-awake, energetic men who have triumphed over every obstacle and built up an establishment which occupies no obscure place among the industries of the city.

#### SUMMIT CITY SOAP WORKS.

Among the important industries of Fort Wayne is the manufacture of soap, one of the largest and most successful establishments of the kind in Indiana being the Summit City Soap Works, which was started here a number of years ago, and which has enjoyed continued prosperity to the present day, its reputation at this time comparing favorably with that of any other interest of the city, besides being highly rated in the business circles of a large section of the Union.

Recently the enterprise came into the possession of Mr. Roche, a man of skill and experience, under whose efficient management the facilities of the works have been greatly enlarged and an im-

petus given the business such as it never before experienced. The several brands produced at this factory, with the justly celebrated cleansing material "Rub-No-More," have attained wide popularity, and it is not too much to say that they lead in the markets of many cities and defy competition wherever used. The works are operated at their full capacity and afford employment for a large force of men, women and girls, and, being on a solid financial basis and in the hands of a gentleman eminently qualified to conduct the business with a large measure of success, it is safe to predict for the concern a continuance of the prosperous condition by which its present status is characterized.

#### THE CIGAR INDUSTRY.

In a city of the size and importance of Fort Wayne, where the majority of the adult male population and not a few juveniles of the same sex are addicted to the American habit of using tobacco, it is natural to suppose that the cigar industry would assume immense proportions, and such is indeed the case, as the number of firms and individuals engaged in the business abundantly attest. The product of many of the Fort Wayne factories have a high reputation, and their excellence has caused a large demand not only on the part of local dealers, but by the trade at large, quite a number of traveling men being employed to represent the goods at other points.

The industry at this time is represented by the following manufacturers: J. C. Eckert, C. F. Albrecht, Brayer & Whitney, R. Beverforden, C. Bayer, Louis Frey, F. C. Grewe, F. J. Gruber, A. Hazzard, F. W. J. Horn, Hollister & Son, G. H. Humbrecht, Kasten & Kohlmeyer, Max Kirbach, P. G. Kirbach, T. C. Koch, H. Lauer, F. McCormick, G. Oberwite, H. W. Ortmann, H. A. Plumadore, Pfeiffer & Thompson, M. Rosenthal, A. J. Schele, W. J. Schmidt, F. G. Schneider, W. J. Steckbeck, S. G. Throckmorton, B. H. Trentman, C. A. Tripple and Carl Wilhelm.

As indicated on another page of this chapter, the industries of Fort Wayne are so numerous and varied as to render specific description impossible, a general glance being all that can reasonably be attempted, save in the matter of the several representative enter-



prises whose organization and history have been given at greater length. In addition to the many important establishments alluded to, there are others perhaps of equal standing and influence, whose history would doubtless prove as interesting, but as the data relating thereto was not always accessible, the review will close with an enumeration of the different articles manufactured in the city, not mentioned in the preceding paragraph, some of the industries being of recent growth, others having long been represented in the community.

In several establishments different kinds of tools are manufactured, this line of industry having grown to considerable magnitude of recent years. It would be difficult to enumerate all the results of inventive skill in this particular department of work, including as it does, all varieties of tools and implements, from the heavy axe and sledge used by the brawny workmen, to the most delicate instrument plied by the deft fingers of the physician, artist, or delver into the mysteries of science. Many of the larger establishments manufacture all the tools used by their employees, while others conduct departments in which this line of work is carried on for the general trade.

Reference has already been made to the manufacture of pianos and organs, but additional to these, various other musical instruments are made in the city, including fifes, flutes, clarionets and violins, the last being distinguished for skillful construction and purity of tone.

Tent making has grown into quite an important industry, but it is not prosecuted as it was on the plains of Shinar during the days of Abraham, nor after the manner of the orientals of the present day, but by machinery of the most modern type, as witness the number and quality of this line of goods annually produced.

A fine quality of leather is one of the outputs of Fort Wayne, the business of tanning having long been carried on in the city, but of recent years the industry has made rapid strides by reason of the new and improved process now in use.

Not the least interesting among Fort Wayne's many manufactured products of a high grade is art glass, which is made in large quantities and used in churches, cathedrals, in the windows of the

finer class of residences, and for decorative purposes generally, the output of the works in this city comparing favorably with the finest and most artistic glass imported from Germany, Italy and other European countries.

In this connection it may be stated that other lines of artistic work are successfully carried on, among which is the making of various kinds of statuary which, though in its infancy, is steadily growing into a remunerative business.

The Fort Wayne Cornice Works has become an important industry, many of the city's most imposing dwellings, as well as public buildings, being beautified by the workmanship of this establishment.

The manufacture of street cars now ranks among the city's leading industries, also the manufacture of automobiles, the latter being of recent origin, but the success which has attended the business thus far bespeaks the mammoth proportions to which it is bound to grow at no distant day.

Tinware of all kinds is manufactured in quantities to meet the local demand and the general trade; oil stoves, which have become as much of a necessity as a luxury, are produced in large numbers by different establishments; grates and mantels, plain and of artistic design, are the special feature to which the attention of several parties is being devoted, their manufacture having long since passed the experimental stage and grown into an industry of large proportions. The leading men in this line of industry at the present time are William Carter & Sons, who conduct a thriving business, and Hattersley & Sons, whose establishment commands a large and lucrative patronage, not only in the city, but in various points in Indiana and elsewhere.

The broom industry is well represented in Fort Wayne by a number of parties, the larger manufacturers being C. A. Cartwright, Joseph Didnerjohn, Robert Gage, F. C. Gaskill and J. L. Hunter, each of whom conducts a well regulated shop and employs an adequate force of workmen, the output of their respective establishments going far to supply the local dealers with one of the most useful articles of household economy.

The making of handles for all kinds of tools and implements



is an industry of no little importance in this city, several parties carrying on the same, the largest concern of the kind being the Withington Handle Company, on the corner of Erie and Hanna streets, which does a very extensive business, shipping its products to all parts of the United States, in addition to a thriving local trade.

The manufacture of mattresses is carried on by Edward Miller, P. E. Wolf, Hugh Wormcastle & Company, and the Pape Furniture Company, all of whom report a successful business and a growing patronage.

Awnings, automobile and buggy cushions, canvas gloves, and articles of a similar nature have engaged the attention of business men, and their manufacture is by no means the least of the city's industrial enterprises.

Among the various other articles manufactured in Fort Wayne, the following are deserving of mention, as each represents the investment of no little capital, and the businesses, being in the hands of men of intelligence, sound judgment and recognized integrity, are steadily growing and adding luster to the city's reputation as an industrial center. While the list is by no means complete, it doubtless includes the majority of articles not referred to in preceding paragraphs, namely: Furs, yeast, shoes, gum, potash, veneers, vinegar, perfumes, drag saws, wood saws, carpenters' and mechanics' saws, bed-springs, show cases, baking pans, and other cooking utensils, hoop-coilers, razor straps, photo mounts, zinc etchings, leather and rubber heels, baking powder, leather gloves, boiler cleaners, dental supplies, automobile tops, hot air furnaces, theatrical scenery, half-tone engravings, hay and stock racks, cotton racks, ice, chairs, shirts, trunks, fertilizers, incubators, cigar boxes, pop valves, lawn swings, confectionery, lithographing, gravel roofing, rubber stamps, leather mittens, hardwood floors, ice cream, butter, blank books, tablets, underwear, pop and all kinds of soft drinks, cider, skirts, books, tallow, baskets, charcoal, petticoats, dust pans, and other household articles, buggy tops, wall plaster, electrotypes, paper boxes, bolting saws, safety valves, bolt equalizers, roasted coffee, glove leathers, hats, caps, steam launches, canoes, shoveling boards, meats of all kinds, asphalt paving material, stencils, and many other articles representing nearly every line of manufacture,

the production of which is steadily growing in volume, and continually adding to the reputation of a city which today ranks first in the state in the number of industries, and which ultimately is destined to become one of the greatest industrial centers of the west.



## CHAPTER VIII

---

### EDUCATION.

---

The following historical sketch of the schools of Fort Wayne down to 1896 was written by Dr. John S. Irwin, who for many years was connected with the public schools of Fort Wayne as trustee and superintendent, and is taken from a report of the city government. From 1896 to the present the matter is furnished by J. N. Study, superintendent of the Fort Wayne public schools.

“Under the original constitution of Indiana no attempt whatever was made toward the opening of a public school. But efforts, more or less successful, had been made by churches and private individuals to provide for the education of the children then living in the town. It is known that at a very early day a school was established by the society of Friends somewhere in that portion of what was then part of Randolph county, but which is now Allen county, but no records or reminiscences whatever concerning the school can be found.

“In 1821, the Rev. Isaac McCoy was sent by the Baptist church as a missionary and teacher to the Indians, opening a school for these wards in the old fort; he also received the children of such white parents as were sent to him. In this school he was assisted at various times by Matthew Montgomery, Hugh B. McKean and Mr. and Mrs. Votts. After leaving Mr. McCoy, Mr. and Mrs. Votts taught school in a house on the banks of St. Mary’s river near the present site of the gas works office.

“In 1825, after the organization of the county, the first school house of Fort Wayne was built on a lot adjoining the old grave

yard, in the rear of the present jail, and was known as the County Seminary. In this building for many years, under the old ideas so admirably and tersely put by 'Pete Jones,' the young of the town, male and female, were taught by Mr. John P. Hedges and his successor in office. About the same time Mr. Henry Cooper, father of a present member of the school board and afterwards well known as a lawyer, taught in an upper room of an old log house on the southwest corner of the public square. The barred windows of this primitive school house must have served to depress the spirits of the scholars in the bright spring weather, while the rough floor and seats could have had little resemblance to the comfortable and even elegant appliances now provided for the pupil.

"Mr. Aughinbaugh, after teaching in the old Masonic Hall of that day, had charge of the seminary in 1832-3, being followed in 1834 by Smallwood Noel, who died many years later an honored and respected old man. He was followed in the next year by Mr. James Requa. About the same time Mr. Beggs taught in a small building on Columbia street.

"In 1835-6 Mr. Myron F. Barbour, a most popular and successful teacher, who is still living (and in his eighty-sixth year) in the enjoyment of a well earned and dignified ease and comfort,\* had charge of the seminary, where he laid the foundation of a solid and practical education to the benefit of many of the best business men and citizens of the town. He was followed by Mr. John C. Sivey, afterwards well known as a civil engineer on the Wabash and Erie Canal, who later became a resident of Wabash. In years gone by an anecdote was well known concerning an applicant for the position of teacher in the seminary, of whose moral qualifications the examiners entertained some suspicions. Want of moral character being apparently no ground of action they endeavored to defeat him by a strict and thorough examination in the essentials. In less than an hour the examination resulted in the entire defeat of the Board, and the licensing of the applicant.

"In the spring of 1836, Miss Mann, now the honored wife of ex-Secretary of the Treasury McCulloch, and the mother of Charles McCulloch, president of the Hamilton National Bank, and Miss

---

\*Mr. Barbour died some years ago.—Ed.



Hubbell, the late Mrs. Royal Taylor, came from the east and opened a school of a very high and distinguished character in a room in the old court house; after teaching there for a short time they joined the Rev. Jesse Hoover, who, on August 2d of that year, had opened a school in the basement of the Presbyterian church, the first and then the only church in town, which stood on the site of the present residence of Col. D. N. and Mr. Samuel Foster.\* In the charge of this school Mr. Hoover was succeeded by the Rev. W. W. Stevens, with Alexander McJunkin as assistant. Mr. Stevens subsequently built a school house on West Berry street, where, with his wife, he taught for many years.

“Probably no teacher in Fort Wayne, certainly none of the older ones, has so impressed himself and his characteristics upon the memories and respect of his pupils as did Alexander McJunkin. After leaving Mr. Stevens, he built a house, still standing, on the east line of Lafayette street, between Berry and Wayne streets, where he most successfully taught school for many years, until in 1852 he became the treasurer of the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad Company. A fine scholar, a strong, judicious instructor, and a stern, rigidly strict disciplinarian, he most forcibly impressed his ideas and teachings upon the minds of his scholars, and not infrequently with equal force upon their bodies.

“In the fall of 1845 the Presbyterian church opened a Ladies’ Seminary under the charge of Mrs. Lydia Sykes, which promised great usefulness, but, after a year and a half of very successful work, Mrs. Sykes’ health failed, and she was succeeded by the Rev. Mr. James, who had come to the town in 1846, and taught in several different buildings. Many other small private schools were taught in Fort Wayne, with varying success by residents of the town, one of whom was the present Mrs. Barbara Renan.

“In 1849 the Methodist College, afterwards the Fort Wayne College, and still later the Taylor University, situated at the west end of Wayne street was opened for higher education under the charge of Prof. A. C. McG. Huestis, who passed from life only a few years since. Mr. Huestis was possessed of marked ability and great originality as a teacher and educator, and it is impossible fully

---

\*This might be misleading now, as neither of the gentlemen have lived there for several years.—Ed.

to estimate the good seeds that were sown by his labors, or the fruits that have grown from them. The institution, with a life of varied success and depression under its different heads and management, has finally passed away.

"In August, 1852, the Presbyterian Academy was reopened on the site of the present high school,\* under the charge of Mr. Henry McCormick with Jacob Lancers as assistant. The school was continued under different teachers with varying success until 1867, when it was abandoned, as the public schools were more economically carrying out its objects, and the lots sold to the board of school trustees. Large and well organized parochial schools had also from time to time been opened under the care and direction of the Roman Catholic, the Lutheran, and other churches, many of which are still existing well managed, well appointed, and successful in teaching their pupils the fundamental elements of religion, as held by the respective churches, in connection with the more secular subjects of education. So extensively are these parochial schools patronized by those connected with their respective religious bodies, and so high is the character of the work done therein, that in connection with the private and the public schools, no excuse whatever can exist for an ignorant child or an illiterate adult.

"In closing this part of the report, it is proper to refer to another institution of learning in the city, whose origin is of a later date, but whose character is worthy of especial commendation and praise.

"In 1883, Miss Carrie B. Sharp and Mrs. Delphine B. Wells, two of the strongest and best qualified principals of the public schools, strongly impressed with the growing necessity for such a school, opened the Westminster Seminary, for the higher education of young ladies, not only of the city, but of the surrounding towns. This institution has had a growing career of usefulness and success which the writer earnestly hopes may increase and continue till the present principals and their successors and their pupils, for many generations, have gone to their higher rewards.\*\*

---

\*Since this was written the high school mentioned has been abandoned for the magnificent new structure in another portion of the city.—ED.

\*\*This school went out of existence several years ago.—ED.



"Of Virginia in 1671, it was said that 'the almost general want of schools for their children was of most sad consideration, most of all bewailed of the parents.' 'Every man,' said Sir William Berkeley in his report to the home government, 'instructs his children according to his ability. The ministers should pray more and preach less. But I thank God there are no free schools nor printing, and I hope we shall not have these hundred years; for learning has brought disobedience and heresy and sects into the world, and printing has divulged them and libels against the best government. God keep us from both.' Most loyal follower of Jack Cade who tells Lord Say, 'Thou has most traitorously corrupted the youth of the realm in erecting a grammar school; and whereas before our forefathers had no other books but the score and the tally, thou hast caused printing to be used; and contrary to the king, his crown, and dignity, thou hast built a paper mill.' Under this same wise Governor Berkeley, on reference of the subject to the king, a printing press was destroyed, and public education, and printing all news or books forbidden. Yet when the same Virginia, in connection with other states, ceded to the general government her territory northwest of the Ohio river, the congress of the confederation, in accordance with the spirit of the deed of cession, declared in article 3, of the celebrated ordinance of 1787, enacted for the perpetual government of the ceded lands, 'Religion, morality, and knowledge being necessary to good government, and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged.' And Washington in his farewell address, said, 'Promote, then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.'

"Guided by these wise and judicious views, the framers of the first constitution of Indiana, in 1816, adopted as a fundamental principle the following, which was confirmed by the people, 'Knowledge and learning generally diffused through a community being essential to the preservation of a free government, and spreading the opportunities and advantages of education through the various parts of the country being highly conducive to this end,' it shall be the duty of the general assembly 'to provide by law for a general sys-

tem of education ascending in a regular gradation from township schools to a state university, wherein tuition shall be gratis, and equally open to all.' The language of the revised constitution of 1851 differs slightly from this, but recognizing fully the principles of the ordinance of 1787, is essentially of the same import. It makes it the duty of the general assembly to 'encourage by all suitable means, moral, intellectual, scientific and agricultural improvement; and to provide by law for a general and uniform system of common schools wherein tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all.'

"In article 8, section 2, it declares that 'The common school fund shall consist of the congressional township fund, and the lands belonging thereto; the surplus revenue fund; the saline fund and the lands belonging thereto; the bank tax fund, and the fund arising from the one hundred and fourteenth section of the charter of the state bank of Indiana; the fund to be derived from the sale of county seminaries, and the moneys and properties heretofore held for such seminaries; from the fines assessed for breaches of the penal laws of the state; and from all forfeitures which may accrue; all lands and other estate which shall escheat to the state for want of heirs or kindred entitled to inheritance; all lands that have been, or may hereafter be granted to the state, where no special purpose is expressed in the grant, and the proceeds of the sale thereof; including the proceeds of the sales of swamp lands, granted to the state of Indiana by the act of congress of the 28th of September, 1850, after deducting the expense of selecting and draining the same; taxes on the property of corporations, that may be assessed by the general assembly for common school purposes.'

"Section 3 declares that 'The principal of the common school fund shall remain a perpetual fund, which may be increased, but shall never be diminished; and the income thereof shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of common schools, and to no other purpose whatever.'

"In the enabling act, authorizing the state of Indiana, congress, to insure the carrying out of the directions of the ordinance of 1787, provided that section sixteen in every township should be granted to such township for the use of schools, and also provided that two



whole townships should be appropriated to the use of a seminary of learning.

"Under the original constitution of 1816, no effort whatever was made, in what afterwards became Allen county, towards the opening of any public school.

"Under the school law of 1852, passed by the general assembly to give force to the provisions of the revised constitution of 1851, Hugh McCulloch, Charles Case and William Stewart were, in 1853, appointed the first board of school trustees, to organize and manage the public schools of Fort Wayne. They found themselves in charge of the school affairs of a city of some five thousand persons, of whom about twelve hundred were of school age, no school building, no school appliances whatever, and not a dollar with which to buy them. They rented the McJunkin school house on Lafayette street, appointing Mr. Isaac Mahurin, and his sister, Miss M. L. Mahurin, to teach therein; and a small house on the site of Mr. Henry Paul's present residence on West Wayne street, belonging to Mr. A. M. Hulburd, who, with his wife, was engaged to teach in it. Both schools were opened in September of that year, with a tuition fund for their support of three hundred and thirty dollars and seventy-two cents, and no special fund whatever. To acquire the funds necessary to continue the schools, the trustees, as provided by law, called a public meeting to vote upon levying a tax for that purpose. The purpose of the meeting failed ignominiously, and the trustees resigned. James Humphrey, Henry Sharp, and Charles G. French were appointed their successors, and these gentlemen, under a modified law, assessed a tax of two mills on the dollar for school purposes.

"With the growth of the city the necessity for additional school accommodations grew rapidly, but the means under control of the trustees kept no corresponding pace. In 1855, Mr. Henry Sharp resigned, and was succeeded by Mr. William Smith. The board determined to do all in their power for the relief of the pressing needs, purchased the site of the Clay school from Judge Samuel Hanna, and that of the Jefferson school from Dr. Charles E. Sturgis, and advertised for proposals to build the Clay school. They met and adjourned from time to time, but no bids having been received, with wonderful moral courage they assumed a responsibility the ex-

tent and weight of which can not now be readily appreciated. They proceeded with the work themselves, letting it in portions as they found opportunity and persons willing to assume the risk. After overcoming many and great difficulties and in the face of innumerable discouragements they opened the building on February 9th, with appropriate exercises, having appointed the Rev. George A. Irvin, superintendent. Those and those only who have themselves experienced such trials and difficulties can fully appreciate the gratified feelings with which they beheld the completion of their arduous but valuable labors.

"In September of this year, ten gentlemen of the city generously mortgaged their personal realty to the state sinking fund for \$500.00 each, sending the full amount to the trustees who agreed to protect the mortgages and pay the interest as it should become due. With this money the board built the Jefferson school, furnishing, with the Clay school, accommodations for about six hundred pupils. With the heavy debt hanging over them the trustees could do nothing further, although the number of children entitled to school privileges was constantly increasing.

"In 1861 the supreme court decided the school law then existing unconstitutional, and the schools were closed for a short time. A new law was passed, but under circumstances so depressing and disheartening that the membership of the school board was being constantly changed by resignation and appointment. In June, 1863, the Rev. George A. Irvin resigned his position as superintendent to become a chaplain in the Federal army, and was succeeded by Mr. E. S. Green, under whose administration a reorganization of the school and the course of study was attempted, but owing to the great difficulties in the way, without much success.

"Early in 1865 the school law was materially and advantageously amended, and the city councils were empowered to elect boards of school trustees, three in number, to serve for three years each. In April of that year the Fort Wayne council elected Oliver P. Morgan, Edward Slocum and John S. Irwin trustees, who entered at once upon the duties of their office. In the following June they graduated the first class who had passed through the high school, consisting of four young ladies of very marked ability, two of whom are still teaching successfully in the schools which had educated



them. At the close of the school year in June Mr. Green resigned his position as superintendent.

"The new school board found the schools were totally inadequate, no accommodations, no school appliances or aids whatever, themselves the inheritors of a magnificent debt, and not a dollar of money. They had, however, keen appreciation of the importance of their work, and great faith in the eventual recognition of that importance by the community. They elected Mr. James H. Smart, now Dr. Smart, president of Purdue University,\* as superintendent. With a high reputation for teaching ability acquired in the Toledo schools, and strong power of organization, he entered at once upon the accurate and practical grading of the schools, bringing the work within a reasonable number of years and elevating the standard to the highest practical level. From this time the growth of the schools in numbers and popularity was rapid and steady.

"In 1866 the board purchased part of the present site of the Hoagland school and built thereon a plain one-story frame building of three rooms, seating when closely filled some two hundred pupils. For both site and building they issued warrants, which was all they could do. Two rooms were opened in September, but it soon became necessary to open the third. This building has, at various times, been enlarged and modified so that now it contains thirteen class rooms, all full. The growth of the population in that part of the city, and the condition of the building itself, the small size and comparatively inconvenient character of the room, must in the near future make the erection of a new and improved building a positive necessity.

"In 1867 the board purchased the sites of the present High, Hanna and Washington schools, and petitioned the city council to issue bonds for the payment of these sites, and the erection of the necessary buildings thereon, which petition was granted and the bonds issued.

"They immediately contracted with Messrs. Cochrane, Humphrey & Company for the erection of the High and the Washington schools. Both buildings were furnished and opened for occupancy September 7th of that year. In the year 1877 a large addition was made to the High school building, and the older part greatly modi-

---

\*Dr. Smart died several years ago.—Ed.

fied. In 1894 still further modifications were made in it to meet the rapidly growing demand for additional space. Notwithstanding all this the rapid growth of the classes promoted from the grammar schools will demand greatly increased accommodations, which must be met in the very near future.

"The Washington school was also opened in September, 1868, and was originally a four-room building. In the year 1877 its internal arrangements were entirely reconstructed, changing it to an eight-room building. In 1884 so rapid had become the growth of the western part of the city that it became necessary to make an addition of four rooms, increasing the accommodation to twelve rooms in all and all required.

"In 1869 the Hanna school, a four-room building of the same plan as the Washington school, was built and one room occupied. In 1877 it was also transformed into an eight-room building, and in 1882, to meet the rapid growth in that part of the city, four more rooms were added, all now in use.

"In 1870 the small frame building which had stood upon the site of the high school, and had been moved to lots on the northwest corner of Jefferson and Harmer streets, bought from Mr. Horace Hanna, was opened as the Harmer school with one teacher. In the next year two rooms were added and occupied. But the demands for more room grew so rapidly that in 1876 the buildings were sold and removed and an eight-room brick building erected on the site. In 1893 it became necessary to build a four-room addition, making the whole a twelve-room house.

"In 1871 the villages of Bowserville and Bloomingdale were added to the city, and the school in the one-room frame building opened in September. The next year it became necessary to add two rooms to the building, and in 1875 the board was compelled to buy an additional lot, sell the frame building and erect a large and substantial eight-room brick, to which, in 1884, a four-room addition was made, all in use.

"In 1874 small districts were added to the city on the north, east and south, each having a small school building, which the board immediately occupied. They also rented another small frame building on the north for a German school. These districts, with



the exception of that on the north, have since been returned to the respective townships to which they formerly belonged.

"But all these improvements and additions very soon proved inadequate to the rapid growth of the school population, and in 1886 the board was compelled to purchase sites for buildings on the corner of Boone and Fry streets in the west, on the corner of Creighton and Holton avenues on the southeast and on the corner of West DeWald and Miner streets on the south, and erected thereon the Nebraska and the Holton Avenue schools, each two-room brick buildings, and the Miner Street school, a four-room brick. The construction of these buildings was such that they could be enlarged and receive second stories without the destruction of the roofs, and at comparatively small cost.

"In 1888, to relieve the wants of the extreme eastern portion of the city, the board purchased handsome lots from Judge McCulloch on the corner of McCulloch and Eliza streets and erected thereon a substantial four-room brick, opening two rooms in January, 1889. All the rooms are now full.

"In 1891 the overcrowded condition of the Hoagland and Bloomingdale schools compelled the board to purchase sites on the corner of Clinton and Pontiac streets, on which they built the Hamilton school, a four-room brick, and on the corner of Franklin avenue and Huffman street, on which they built the Franklin school, similar to the Hamilton school. The Hamilton school is all occupied, and only one room of the Franklin unoccupied.

"In 1891 two rooms were added to the Holton Avenue school, making it a four-room building, which is already overcrowded.

"In 1893 the Nebraska school was also enlarged by two additional rooms, and all four are filled, even beyond a healthy point. At the same time a second story was put upon the Miner Street school, making it an eight-room building, all the rooms being now full.

"In February, 1894, the Clay school, the first house built for the city schools, was destroyed by fire. On the same site the board have erected a twelve-room brick building, which we regard in its construction, arrangements and appliances, as a truly model building, and one erected at an exceptionally low cost, when its full character is considered. All the rooms are fully occupied.

“Fully recognizing the fact that the character of the school depends very largely upon the character of the teachers, in 1867 Mr. Smart, under the direction of the board, established a training school for the proper education of teachers. As a rule, graduation from the high school was a necessary precedent to admission to the school. Thorough education in pedagogical principles and methods, and accurate practice in the school room, under strong, well-qualified teachers, was the work of this school. The wisdom of the measure was rapidly manifested in the higher ability of the teachers, the broader, more accurate and more solid character of their work and in the rapidly growing reputation of the schools amongst prominent educators. In 1877 the instruction in this school was limited to the primary grade, another being opened for instruction in the higher grades. This latter school was continued for two years only, and the former until June, 1886, when, for pressing reasons then existing, the board discontinued it for the time being. So great were the advantages of the school in many ways that its reorganization is greatly to be desired.

“Having been elected state superintendent of public instruction in October, 1874, Mr. Smart resigned his position as superintendent of the city schools in the early part of March, 1875, and was succeeded by John S. Irwin, who had for ten years been a member of the board of trustees.

“The growth, prosperity and character of the schools have been largely influenced by the skill and labor of Mr. Smart. Elected when a man young for the position, he brought to the work abilities of a high order, energy and perseverance that knew no tiring or defeat, knowledge of his profession, theoretical and practical, much beyond his years, and out of virtual chaos elaborated a system well arranged, with courses of study well adapted to the wants of the community, and productive of results valuable to the pupils, serviceable to the city and honorable alike to the superintendent and teachers.

“In 1877 the ‘colored question,’ which had caused much anxiety and trouble, and serious expense, was satisfactorily settled by placing the colored children in the regular schools, grades and districts for which their advancement fitted them, and they are now



to be found doing satisfactory work in every grade from the baby room to the high school.

"In March, 1878, certain movements in the legislature, unfriendly to high school interests, caused the board to change the name of 'High School' to that of 'Central Grammar School.' The old name, while neither being objectionable in itself nor giving additional strength to the schools, at that time excited useless but very unpleasant opposition. The change of name without any lowering of the standard of education, caused a closer and more sensible examination of the subject, and it being found that in the five states erected from the Northwest Territory school authorities were fully empowered to teach any study, however high, for which the pupil was prepared, and the board had the money to pay, the opposition to high schools and high school work has died out, and last year the name of High School was restored by the board. At no time has the standard of the work required been in any manner or degree lessened, nor its extent lessened. The course of study, while it is regarded by no means faultless, has proved itself valuable by the success of our graduates both in higher institutions of learning and in the professional and business walks of life. It is the aim of all in charge not to weaken the schools, but rather to strengthen them, and that more by the accurate and thorough prosecution of a few solid, necessary and valuable branches, than by the skimming of the whole field of art, literature and science."

In July, 1896, Justin N. Study was appointed superintendent of schools and assumed the duties of his office August 1st.

The course of study was rearranged in accordance with the ideas of the "new education"; a system of semi-annual promotions was adopted, and various other steps taken to bring the school system more nearly abreast the current of educational progress.

#### MUSIC AND READING.

The special branches of music and reading, which had for some years been discontinued as subjects of special instruction, were re-established and supervisors appointed.

William Miles was appointed as supervisor of music and has held the position up to the present time. The study of music is

reorganized as a highly valuable part of the public school curriculum and the supervisor has succeeded in establishing a taste for good music among the pupils and the schools have reached a high degree of efficiency in execution.

Of all branches embraced in the common school curriculum reading is by far the most important. To be able to gather the thought from the printed page is an absolute necessity to the mastery of all the remainder of the course of study. As a rule the pupil who reads well does well in his other studies, and as a rule the poor reader is poor in his geography, arithmetic, grammar and other studies. To read well orally is one of the most valuable accomplishments, as unfortunately it is also one of the rarest. Reading is of such vital importance that it was deemed wise by our school authorities to put it under the supervision of a special teacher of the subject. From 1896 to 1900 the subject was under the supervision of Miss Mary E. Stephens, whose training and personality rendered her particularly successful in bringing about a great advance in the reading work of the schools. To the regret of all connected with the schools, Miss Stephens severed her connection with the schools at the close of the school year of 1900-1901. The vacancy so caused was filled by the appointment of Mrs. Jennie Ray Ormsby, who brought to the work a wide and successful experience as a special teacher of reading in private work. But at the end of a very useful year Mrs. Ormsby decided to re-engage in independent work. The place has not been filled as yet, the duties thereof in the primary grades having been delegated to the primary supervisor. It is probable as well as desirable that the supervisorship of reading shall be filled again at an early date.

#### DRAWING.

Fort Wayne was one of the first cities in Indiana, if not the first, to recognize the value of drawing as a part of common school education, and for many years a special teacher of drawing was employed in the schools. But the employment of a special teacher was discontinued and the study dropped. That this was a great loss to the school needs no argument. In 1898 the board of trustees wisely decided to re-introduce this eminently practical



branch of instruction into the schools, and Miss Alice E. Hall was elected as special teacher and supervisor of drawing. Miss Hall had received a much wider art training than the majority of teachers of drawing in public school work, and brought to the work not only wide knowledge of the subject, but also an enthusiasm that was an inspiration alike to teacher and pupil. The time that had elapsed since drawing had been taught in the public schools made it necessary to begin again with the fundamentals with teachers as well as pupils. The department has prospered and the results of the work as evidenced in the various exhibits of work made from time to time have received much merited praise.

A special teacher of free-hand drawing is also employed in the high school and a course of four years in mechanical drawing in connection with the manual training work established under direction of the teachers of the manual training department.

#### PHYSICAL CULTURE.

In 1902 it was decided to add a special instructor in physical culture, and Dr. Robert Nohr was chosen for the position. Physical culture work had been done for some years under the direction of the special teacher of reading, but it was felt that the physical training of the pupils was of such great importance that a teacher was needed to give all his time to the subject. The success of the department has justified entirely the establishment of a special department in the schools.

Reference is made to these so-called special branches to show that the city schools of Fort Wayne are not behind other progressive schools in acknowledging the value of these studies and providing special instructors for them.

#### TRAINING SCHOOL FOR TEACHERS.

In 1897 the City Training School, which had been discontinued in 1886, was re-established to give an opportunity to graduates of the high school and those having an equivalent education to prepare for work as teachers in the elementary schools. Miss Jessie B. Montgomery, a graduate of the Indiana State Normal, was ap-

pointed as principal of the school. At the time of her appointment she was a critic teacher in the Michigan State Normal at Ypsilanti. Miss Montgomery was principal of the school for four years and placed the work upon a high plane of efficiency. In 1902 she resigned and was succeeded by Miss Flora Wilber, a graduate of the Michigan State Normal, and also the Oswego (New York) Training School. The school has maintained its high standing under Miss Wilber's care, and is furnishing to the public schools a corps of teachers well trained and equipped and imbued with high ideals of the teacher's work.

#### PRIMARY SUPERVISOR.

For a number of years preceding the re-establishment of the training school appointment to positions in the grades, for most part, had been made from the ranks of the graduates of the high school. These young women had entered school work with no professional training whatever. The art of teaching had to be acquired by experiment upon the pupils committed to their care. A corps of teachers made up mostly of untrained teachers needs close and skillful supervision. By 1899 the increase in the teaching force had brought it to the point where the general superintendent was utterly unable to give the attention to the individual teacher that was required in so many cases, and it was deemed advisable to employ some assistance. It was determined to employ some one who should be competent, by professional training and by experience, to give to the teachers in the primary grades some at least of that training which is given in the best normal schools, and also supervise the instruction in those grades. Miss Annie Klingensmith, a graduate of the State Normal School at Indiana, Pennsylvania, and also a graduate of the Oswego (New York) Training School, and fitted by an extended experience for the duties of supervision, was selected for the position, and for six years devoted her time to the instruction of the primary teachers and the supervision of their work, with the most beneficial results. In 1905 Miss Klingensmith resigned to accept a like position in Paterson, New Jersey, and Miss Gail Calmerton, a graduate of the Oshkosh (Wisconsin)



Normal, and also of Chicago University, was elected as her successor.

Teachers without professional training are no longer selected for positions in the elementary schools, but the constant influx of young teachers in the primary grades renders the services of a supervisor of primary work absolutely indispensable to good results, as even a training school graduate needs much aid and advice during the early years of her service.

#### THE KINDERGARTEN.

The kindergarten at one time was a part of the school system, but was discontinued. Miss Norma Allen was employed in 1899 to open a kindergarten in one of the rooms of the new Hoagland school building. This proved so popular and the work so beneficial that the next year an additional kindergarten was opened in the Bloomingdale school, both kindergartens being under the supervision of Miss Allen. In the year 1901-02 two more kindergartens were opened, one in the Hanna school and one in the Nebraska school. At the present time six kindergartens are open to the public. Miss Allen was supervisor of kindergarten work until her death, since which time the kindergarten instruction has been under the general care of the superintendent and the supervisor of primary instruction.

---

It is impossible to give due credit to all who have served as executive officers and principals of buildings for their invaluable services in bringing the public school system of Fort Wayne up to its high standing among city school systems. Many have built the best years of their lives into the schools, and have done so with a devotion to duty and a spirit of self-sacrifice that no word of praise or commendation can adequately recognize. The recognition of their services must ever be in the grateful remembrances of those who have profited by their toil.

Since 1865 there have been but three superintendents of schools, as follows: James H. Smart, 1865-1875; John S. Irwin,

1875-1896; Justin N. Study, 1896—. Dr. Smart and Dr. Irwin have both passed to their reward in the great beyond.

The following list of trustees of the public schools of Fort Wayne since 1853 embraces many names of state and national prominence:

Trustees.	When Elected.	Served Until.	Served.
Hugh McCulloch.....	1853	1854	1 year.
Charles Case.....	1853	1854	1 "
William Stewart.....	1853	1854	1 "
James Humphrey.....	1854	1857	3½ "
Henry Sharp.....	1854	1855	1 "
Charles G. French.....	1854	1856	2 "
William S. Smith.....	1855	1856	1 "
Frank P. Randall.....	1856	1856	½ "
Pliny Hoagland.....	1856	1856	½ "
John M. Miller.....	1856	1857	½ "
Charles F. Sturgis.....	1856	1858	1½ "
William Rockhill.....	1857	1859	2 "
William H. Link.....	1857	1857	½ "
James Humphrey.....	1857	1859	1½ "
Thomas Tigar.....	1858	1861	3 "
William Edsall.....	1858	1859	1 "
Charles G. French.....	1858	1859	1 "
Samuel Edsall.....	1859	1861	2 "
Charles E. Sturgis.....	1859	1861	2 "
Oliver P. Morgan.....	1859	1863	4 "
Robert E. Fleming.....	1859	1861	2 "
William Rockhill.....	1861	1863	2 "
James H. Robinson.....	1861	1863	2 "
John C. Davis.....	1861	1863	2 "
Orin D. Hurd.....	1861	1863	2 "
Samuel Edsall.....	1863	1863	½ "
A. Martin.....	1863	1863	½ "
Christian Orff.....	1863	1865	2 "
Charles E. Sturgis.....	1863	1865	2 "
Ochmig Bird.....	1863	1865	2 "
Emanuel Bostick.....	1863	1865	1½ "
Virgil M. Kimball.....	1863	1865	1½ "
Oliver P. Morgan.....	1865	1873	8 "
John S. Irwin.....	1865	1875	10 "
Edward Slocum.....	1865	1869	3½ "
Pliny Hoagland.....	1869	1880	10½ "
Alfred P. Edgerton.....	1873	1888	15 "
Oliver P. Morgan.....	1875	1896	21 "
Max Nirdlinger.....	1880	1886	6 "
John M. Moritz.....	1886	1895	9 "



A. Ely Hoffman.....	1888	1897	9 years
Samuel M. Foster.....	1895	1898	3 "
William P. Cooper.....	1896	1899	3 "
Andrew J. Boswell.....	1897	1900	3 "
George F. Felts.....	1898	1901	3 "
Allen Hamilton.....	1899	1906	6 "
W. W. Rockhill.....	1900	1903	3 "
Eugene B. Smith.....	1901	1904	3 "
Charles S. Bash.....	1903	....	....
William O. Gross.....	1904	....	....
Ernest W. Cook.....	1905	....	....

## SCHOOL ACCOMMODATIONS.

Within the school year of 1896-7 the Lakeside and the South Wayne buildings, both fine structures, were completed and occupied. In 1898 four rooms were added to the Holton Avenue school, and an addition of four rooms built to the old high school. In 1899 the new Hoagland school, an elegant twelve-room building, was erected in place of the old frame school building. The next year four rooms were added to the Hamilton school, and in 1901 four rooms were added to the Nebraska school, making forty school rooms added in the years from 1896 to 1901.

In 1901 steps were taken looking to the erection of a new high school building and in September, 1904, the high school was moved into the most elegant and best equipped high school building in the state. The new high school, besides the regular curriculum of the high school, provides for a full four years' course in manual training for boys, as also courses of domestic science for girls, and now employs a corps of teachers twenty-two in number, and has an enrollment of six hundred pupils.

In 1904 the board decided to replace the Jefferson and the Hanna school buildings with buildings of modern type, both being antiquated and inconvenient, and the Hanna having become especially objectionable as a school on account of its proximity to noise-producing industries. Additional ground was secured at the Jefferson school site and a site purchased for the new Hanna building at the corner of Williams and Lafayette streets.

Plans were prepared and contracts let in the summer of 1905 for the construction of elegant modern school buildings of fourteen

rooms each, at the respective sites. These should be ready for occupancy at the beginning of the school year of 1906-07, and will afford a much needed relief to the school system. The old high school building is being used by the Jefferson school during the construction of the new school building. With the completion of these two ward schools, the school city will have fifteen ward schools and the high school, besides the old high school building. The school property is valued at more than one million of dollars.

#### INCREASE IN SCHOOLS.

The city school system employed one hundred and twenty-eight teachers in 1895, and in 1905 one hundred and eighty-two teachers are employed, with the certainty that still more will be added before the close of the school year of 1905-06. The enrollment in the schools for the school year ending June, 1905, was six thousand one hundred and sixty-two, and there was expended for salaries of teachers, \$110,221.05; other school expenses, \$61,170.59; making a total of \$171,391.64.

#### THE PAROCHIAL SCHOOLS AND OTHER SCHOOLS.

The parochial schools of the Catholic and German Lutheran churches provide educational advantages for about three thousand eight hundred pupils, and Fort Wayne is also the seat of Concordia College, under control of the Lutheran synod. This is a prosperous institution and within the last year has added extensively to its buildings and equipments. Several business colleges furnish instruction in commercial studies to those seeking to qualify themselves for business life.



## CHAPTER IX

---

### AGRICULTURE AND AGRICULTURAL SOCIETIES.

---

BY HON. GEORGE V. KELL.

---

In treating on the subject of agriculture in Allen county it is necessary to note the conditions which confronted the first settlers, who attempted to gain a livelihood, in part at least, by the tillage of the soil. Prior to the first settlement of the white men within her borders the Indians are known to have planted and cultivated in a very primitive manner small patches of corn, but living largely on fish and game, as they did, their need for the cereals was indeed small. In about the years 1823-4 the first white settlements were made in Wayne and Adams townships, and marked the beginning of the settlement of the county outside of what was then the village of Fort Wayne. The entire county which was not submerged with water was covered with a huge growth of timber, consisting of oak, hickory, poplar, walnut, beech, sugar, ash, elm and other varieties. The underbrush or small growth was in many places destroyed by fires started by the Indians.

The first work of the pioneer farmer was to provide a shelter for his household. This was rudely constructed out of logs of a convenient size, of which there was an abundance, and in fact no other material was available. The first cabins did not afford a glass window, nor were any nails used in their construction. The

roof was made of clapboards, split by hand and held in place on the roof by round logs laid on each tier of boards. The floor was either mother earth or made of puncheons, split out of timber, and in their time answered a good purpose. The door, if there was one, was made of the same material and hung on heavy wooden hinges; the fastening was a wooden latch; locks there were none; there were no burglars, for there was nothing to steal. Cooking stoves were not yet in use, but instead a huge fireplace in one end of the cabin, made of sticks for a framework, covered with mortar made of clay. This, with a flat stone or clay hearth, afforded ample facilities for the practice of the culinary art as carried on by the first settlers of what is now one of the best agricultural counties in the state. It also afforded a place where one could warm one side of his person at a time; of course there was nothing to prevent one from turning around and warming the other side except that the afore-said warmed side would perceptibly cool off in the operation.

The shelter for the family provided for, the pioneer farmer must next turn his attention to clearing the ground and prepare it for planting. This was no easy task. The principal tool was the ax; saws for cutting timber had not come into general use. It is a noteworthy fact the first settlers were excellent axmen, an art which at the present time is almost lost. The undergrowth and smaller timber were felled and burned and the logrollings were notable gatherings in the early days. A yoke of oxen (horses were not much in use), a half-dozen stalwart pioneers and a gallon jug of corn whisky completed the outfit that began at least the subjugation of the forest and made primitive agriculture possible. It was not the custom to remove all the timber at one time; many of the larger trees were girdled and left standing, and afterwards as opportunity afforded were cut down and burned. The process of clearing the land was a slow one, and without the brawn and energy which was a strong characteristic of the frontiersman, would indeed have seemed a Herculean task.

The first crops grown were corn and potatoes. Later on wheat was added to the list. The implements of agriculture were indeed primitive. The hoe was the most important tool in use, and was not much like the hoe of the present day. It was forged by hand and was very heavy. The author of "The Man and the Hoe" must



have had in mind one of the hoes which was first used for cutting the roots and digging up the soil in Allen county. But little metal was used in constructing the plows then in use. An iron or steel share, with a wooden moldboard; an A-shaped harrow, with iron or wooden teeth; a yoke of oxen and a cart or sled, made an outfit of which the owner might feel justly proud. The work of subduing the primitive forest was indeed one of magnitude, and of necessity must extend over a long period of time, and to us of the present day who lack the patience and persevering energy and who by environment are wont to see every enterprise move with the speed of steam or electricity, would indeed be discouraging; and were the young men of today placed under the same conditions as were our pioneer farmers, I very much fear the result would not be the same. Some of our sister states on the west as well as some of the western counties in our own state presented no such obstacles to rapid progress as were found in Allen county. Being as they were without timber, and naturally well drained, they were easily and quickly brought under cultivation.

Besides subduing the forests, it was necessary to cut out roads, for at this time only Indian trails, which were not adapted to travel by team and wagon, were in use. Many of Allen county's pioneer farmers were compelled to go ahead with the ax and cut out a road, while the wife came on with the ox-cart which contained the children and household goods. The progress was slow, often not covering more than one or two miles a day. The swamps and lowlands were impassable, and the traveler had to detour around them, often making the distance much longer. The streams must be forded, and this could only be done in the drier part of the year. Ferries were early in use on some of the larger streams, and it became apparent that in order to protect the public against exorbitant charges, as well as to insure the safety of the travelers, certain restrictions must be enforced. The county board therefore granted a license to Zenas Henderson & Company to keep a ferry across the St. Mary's river, near the old fort. This is said to be the first ferry in the county established by law. Other ferries were kept where the travel demanded them. The first road laid out in Allen county was the Winchester state road, running south from Fort Wayne. This was in the year 1824. The Goshen road, running north from Fort

Wayne, was opened in 1841 and at about the same time the Bluffton and Yellow River roads were opened. Rapidly following this, the Lima, the Piqua and the Huntington roads were also opened. All of these roads had for their central terminus Fort Wayne, the citizens of which, by private subscription, aided in building them. The farmers also did their share either by subscription or labor donated. As Fort Wayne was early the market for farm produce not only of Allen county, but of northern Indiana, as well as southern Michigan, it was but natural that all should be interested in the highways leading thereto. But to the farmers themselves was left the task of opening roads from one settlement to another. And when we compare the present system of public highways, which check our county throughout her borders, made and kept in repair by public taxation, we have indeed reason to be proud of our achievements. However, this is not the work of a day or a year, but covers a period of upwards of eighty years, or the lifetime of our oldest citizen.

In the early settlement of the county, agriculture was carried on, not so much as a means for pecuniary profit, as for the purpose of getting a living for the farmer and his family. There was not much incentive to produce more than the family could consume, for markets for the surplus were hard to find. While the constantly arriving new settlers were in need of supplies, and the balance could be disposed of in Fort Wayne in the way of barter and trade, it was not until 1848, when the Wabash and Erie Canal was opened for traffic, that the city assumed any importance as a market center. But this event opened an era of prosperity to agriculture not before known in the county. Since Fort Wayne shared in the same, this date may be said to mark the beginning of the growth and greatness of the city.

This also was a great incentive to road building. Adjoining counties took up the work and gave valuable assistance. Private capital built toll roads, made of plank, which served a good purpose in their time. Notable among these was the Lima road, extending north through Noble county, and making a market outlet for southern Michigan. The amount of produce hauled over this road to the Fort Wayne market was enormous. Dozens of wagons loaded with wheat might be counted at one time on their way to the Fort Wayne



market. Several days were taken to make the trip. A notable landmark on the Lima road was the old tavern kept by Howard Duntun at Huntertown, near the north line of the county, ten miles distant from Fort Wayne. This was a regular stopping place for teamsters. Food and lodging could be had for a nominal sum, and whisky free. Good fellowship was the rule. But time and energy change all things. Good wagon roads, steam and electric railways intersect the country in all directions. Fine carriages and automobiles have taken the place of the lumbering ox wagon, and all that pertains to agriculture has kept pace with advancing civilization.

The first agricultural society was organized in the year 1841, having for its purpose the advancement of agricultural interests. Its first officers were: Col. N. A. Woodward, president; Hon. Samuel Hanna, vice-president; J. Barkey, treasurer; Henry Rudisill, secretary; directors, Joseph Morgan, William Hamilton, Elias Waters, L. G. Thompson, Marshall S. Wines, Rufus McDonald, John Valentine and W. S. Reid. This society continued in existence for a number of years, held stated meetings for the discussion of agricultural subjects and also held one or more fairs. Interest, however, began to wane, presumably from lack of proper financial support. However, the work begun here and carried on simultaneously in other sections of the state, had its desired effect. A public sentiment in favor of improvement and better methods in agriculture was created and found expression in the acts of the general assembly in 1852 in the passage of an act for the encouragement of agricultural societies. This was the first step taken by the state in that direction, and it resulted in much good.

On the 16th of August, 1852, the Allen County Horticultural Society was organized. Hon. I. D. G. Nelson was elected president; O. W. Jefferds, treasurer, and F. P. Randall, secretary. Under this organization the first statistics of farm crops were formulated, showing that Allen county, from its small beginning, had in the year 1856 produced 110,333 bushels of wheat, worth \$146,303; 408,913 bushels corn, valued at \$98,273; 12,080 pounds of wool, valued at \$2,853; 193,285 bushels of oats, worth \$41,765; 38,975 bushels of potatoes, valued at \$19,389; 11,053 tons of hay, valued at \$59,352, and other crops in proportion.

When we take into consideration the conditions which confronted the pioneer farmer it is indeed gratifying to note the prog-

ress made. Better methods were being adopted; labor saving implements were coming into use; improved live stock, with the advent of the steam railways, which opened a wider market, were introduced; the log cabin had given way to comfortable dwellings; commodious barns were built on many of the farms, and an era of prosperity and contentment was enjoyed by the Allen county farmers.

In 1865, ten years later, the Indiana state fair was held in Allen county on the grounds which now encompass our beautiful Lawton Park. This was indeed a great show and is said to have been one of the most successful state fairs ever held in the state. This greatly encouraged agriculture in this part of the state, and it was surely a godsend to Allen county.

The State Horticultural Society, of which I. D. G. Nelson was president, held its annual meeting here during the state fair, and many eminent horticulturists from other states were present. The official reports show that in 1870, which was fourteen years after the crop reports given above, there were in Allen county 4,916 farms in regular cultivation, and that the wheat crop amounted to 432,752 bushels, an increase of nearly four hundred per cent. in fourteen years. Other farm crops had correspondingly increased. This noted increase was brought about by widening markets, the introduction of labor-saving machinery and improved methods. The mower and reaper had taken the place of the scythe and the sickle; the grain drill had supplanted the primitive method of sowing the grain; the horse rake took the place of the hand rake; horse forks were used for unloading hay; all other labor-saving implements, coming as they did at a time when the great Civil war had called thousands of our stalwart boys and men from the farm to defend our country's flag and honor, were eagerly sought after, and had it not been for their use those left on the farm would have been at a great disadvantage. With this help, however, the farmers were enabled to accomplish more than they had formerly done.

In 1873 the Allen County Agricultural Society and the Horticultural Society of Northern Indiana were merged into one organization, under the name of the Northern Indiana Agricultural and Horticultural Association, with headquarters at Fort Wayne. The officers were: F. P. Randall, president; Allen Link, treasurer, and William Lyne, secretary. Annual fairs were held by this associa-



tion and were generally successful and resulted in mutual good. But as time passed interest abated and for causes with which the writer is not conversant the annual fair was discontinued, and the Northern Indiana Agricultural and Horticultural Association became a thing of the past, and for a number of years Allen county was without a fair or an agricultural association. But time passes and with it come the apparent needs of organized effort, and on March 31, 1900, a new organization was effected, to be known as the Allen County Agricultural and Horticultural Association. Alexander Johnson was chosen president and George V. Kell secretary, who, with the following named gentlemen, composed the executive committee: Stephen Heath, G. L. Ashley, N. P. Brown, J. D. Gloyd and William DeVilbiss. The aim of the association was the advancement of agricultural and horticultural interests in the county. Steps were taken to organize a fair association; a premium list was prepared, and considerable work done, but owing to the short time and the further fact that a presidential campaign was in full blast, it was deemed advisable to postpone the fair until the following year. But the work begun aroused an interest in the project, and in 1901 the Fort Wayne Commercial Club became interested, a stock company was organized, officers elected, the Fort Wayne Driving Park was leased for a term of years, and a successful fair was held in October of that year. Since then fairs have been held annually and are second only to the state fair at Indianapolis. Alexander Johnson was the first president of the fair association and William Fleming its first secretary. The present board of directors are: J. C. Peters, Charles McCulloch, Dr. William F. Myers, James Gillie, A. S. Bond, L. A. Centliver, E. H. McDonald, Henry A. Wiebke, James B. White, D. N. Foster, F. J. Hayden, Herman W. Tapp, George Thumm, George V. Kell and Ochmig Bird.

For many years Allen county has held successful Farmers' Institutes. For some time these meetings were held in Fort Wayne, and consisted of a two days' program. Of recent years in connection with the regular Fort Wayne meeting, supplemental institutes have been held in different parts of the county and have resulted in much good. The regular institute officers at the present time are: George V. Kell, president; Mrs. Theodore Sorg, secretary, and W. H. McCarty, treasurer.

## CHAPTER X

---

### MILITARY SOCIETIES AND MILITARY COMPANIES OF FORT WAYNE AND ALLEN COUNTY.

---

BY ROBERT S. ROBERTSON.

---

#### GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Posts of this organization began to be formed in this section of the state in the summer of 1866. Terre Haute organized the first Grand Army of the Republic post in Indiana, and it can not be determined from existing records what rank Allen county should take according to date of muster, but it is entitled to rank among the early organizations of this notable order. Under the original plan of work the state was a department, and the county a district, and a commanding officer was appointed by the department commander for each district, who was entitled to a staff of assistants. Col. George Humphrey, who had seen service in the Mexican war as second lieutenant of Company I, First Indiana Volunteers, was a captain, major and lieutenant-colonel in the Twelfth Indiana Volunteers, and colonel of the Eighty-eighth and later of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was the first district commander for the district of Allen.

On the first of January, 1867, he issued general order No. 1, which the writer still has, and is as follows:



HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ALLEN,  
 GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
 FORT WAYNE, IND., January 1, 1867.

General Orders No. 1.

The following named officers are herewith announced on duty at these headquarters, and will be respected accordingly:

Comrade R. S. Robertson, Assistant Adjutant General; Comrade C. B. Oakley, Aid-de-Camp and Inspector General; Comrade J. S. Gregg, Surgeon; Comrade William G. Robertson, Quartermaster; Comrade W. W. Case, Aid-de-Camp; Comrade D. Briant, Aid-de-Camp; Comrade A. H. Dougall, Aid-de-Camp; Comrade George Stopher, Aid-de-Camp.

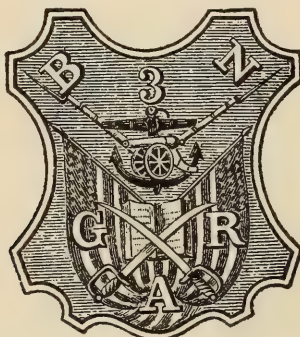
GEORGE HUMPHREY,

Official:

Commanding District of Allen.

R. S. ROBERTSON,  
 Assistant Adjutant General.

At that time the rules and regulations and the ritual of the Grand Army of the Republic, as well as its badge, were different from the later ones adopted, and it is believed that very few would recognize the first Grand Army badge if worn now.



THE FIRST BADGE OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

To the ex-soldiers resident in the town of New Haven, and not to those of Fort Wayne, belongs the honor of first organizing a Grand Army post in Allen county, and probably in northeastern Indiana. Under the plan of organization then, the department of Indiana was divided into districts by counties, and the posts were numbered as No. 1, District of Allen, etc., according to the county in which organized. Thus the post at New Haven, organized some time prior to August 24, 1866, was known as "Post No. 1, District of Allen, Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic."

Col. Charles A. Zollinger was the first post commander, with

Capt. M. M. Thompson quartermaster and Allen H. Dougall adjutant. Col. Joseph W. Whittaker is believed to have had part in the official staff, but the records of the old post being missing, the full list of officers and the charter members can not now be given.

Its first observance of Memorial Day was in 1867, in Miller's Grove, near town. Col. R. S. Robertson was the orator of the day, and after the observances of the program a basket lunch was served to a large assemblage of the townspeople.

It is not known how long it remained in existence, but it was a strong post at the time and probably met the same fate that befell others of that period—in fact, a very large number of Grand Army posts all over the country—died of politics. At any rate it was dormant, if not moribund, for many years, and when it reorganized it was under the new ritual and new plan of organization. Practically it was the same comrades who reorganized the post March 12, 1887, under the name of Jesse Adams Post, No. 493, Department of Indiana, Grand Army of the Republic. The first post commander was Henry C. Zollinger, who served as such more than one term. The charter members were: Louis Arion, O. D. Rogers, Thomas Brooks, Moses Ireland, John Troutner, Henry W. Meyers, William Stocks, Frederick Guebard, Barney Downhour, Henry G. Dawkins, James Richard, Samuel Peters, Riley J. Miller, William A. Hargrave, Henry C. Zollinger, Abram Lowery, Joseph W. Whittaker, Thomas Meads, James Dawkins, Philip Kollinger, Earl Adams, James A. Crippen, William Dawkins, Joseph Denzel, John Brooks, Theodore F. McDougall, William Hazelett and Justin Humbert. The post commanders succeeding Zollinger have been: O. D. Rogers, D. N. Foster, Joseph W. Whittaker, Thomas Meads, James Richard, Henry G. Dawkins, Lafayette S. Null, J. M. Gorrell, William Hazelett, Robert S. Bell, William B. Stocks, J. E. Bixby and J. A. Crippen.

The post has observed Memorial Day with proper observances ever since its organization, the citizens as a whole taking part to make it a success. There are ninety-one graves to be decorated, and the number is increasing. The total enrollment has been eighty-six and the members in good standing in 1905 are eleven, with R. S. Bell post commander; J. A. Crippen, adjutant; Lafayette S. Null, quartermaster, and J. M. Gorrell, chaplain, and with a determina-



tion to hold their charter and place in the ranks for the few years yet remaining for the existence of the Grand Army of the Republic.

The first Grand Army of the Republic post in Fort Wayne was organized August 24, 1866, and became Post No. 2, District of Allen, Department of Indiana.

In pursuance of a previous understanding, Col. J. O. Martin, of Indianapolis, the chief mustering officer of the department, met with a number of the ex-soldiers at his room in the Aveline House and there mustered into the Grand Army of the Republic the following named: Col. George Humphrey, a veteran of the Mexican war, major and lieutenant-colonel of the Thirtieth Indiana and colonel of the Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteers; Major and Surgeon James S. Gregg, Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteers; Capt. Christopher Hettler, One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana Volunteers; Lieutenant J. H. Ehlers, Eleventh Indiana Battery; Lieutenant James C. Woodworth, Twenty-fourth Massachusetts Volunteers; Lieutenant-Colonel Chauncy B. Oakley, One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana Volunteers; Capt. Arnold Sutermeister, Eleventh Indiana Battery; Lieutenant Henry M. Williams, Eleventh Indiana Battery; Lieutenant John H. Jacobs, Eleventh Indiana Battery, and Private Gustavus Boltz, One Hundred and Forty-second Indiana Volunteers. George Humphrey was elected post commander, Henry M. Williams, quartermaster, and John H. Jacobs, adjutant. The other officers of the post were appointed or detailed at each meeting, and were merely an officer of the day and an officer of the guard. When the meeting had closed, some of the party, with Colonel Martin, encountered, on Calhoun street, Col. Charles Case, adjutant of the Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, lieutenant-colonel of the Third Indiana Cavalry, colonel once of the One Hundredth by commission declined, and colonel of the One Hundred and Twenty-ninth, and Col. Robert S. Robertson, of the Ninety-third New York Volunteers, who was a newcomer here and had not yet decided to locate permanently until he had completed a trip to the cities on the Missouri river, but later returned and located in Fort Wayne. The party repaired to the law office of Colonel Case, where the two were mustered in also. On account of Robertson's absence, and for some reason unknown in regard to Colonel Case,

their names were not taken upon the roster of the post until September 11th and 18th respectively.

The charter was dated September 20, 1866, and John H. Jacobs, Henry M. Williams, George Humphrey, George W. Durgin, Jr., and James S. Gregg were the only persons named as charter members. Gen. Robert S. Foster was the department commander and Major Oliver M. Wilson adjutant of the department. A hall was procured in Jacobson's building, on Calhoun street between Main and Columbia. The official terms lasted six months, and the time for the regular election for the fall was October 2, 1866, at which time Chauncy B. Oakley was chosen post commander; William W. Case, quartermaster, and James S. Gregg, adjutant. In November the post moved to Odd Fellows Hall, on Court street. By-laws were adopted soon after, which changed the time of election of officers to the time of the first regular meetings in January and July, and on the 4th of January, 1867, the following officers were chosen: Robert S. Robertson, post commander; Robert Leeper, assistant commander; John I. White, adjutant, and William Edmunds, quartermaster. In March the new work and ritual adopted by the national encampment provided for a chaplain and surgeon to be added to the official staff.

On the 29th of March a communication was received, through headquarters, from the Grand Army of the Republic of the district of Jefferson, asking the post to approve a petition to congress, asking half pay for life to be given to every officer and soldier of the late volunteer army of the United States. It is worthy of note, and speaks well for the sturdy patriotism of the post, that it unanimously voted not to approve the measure, and voted to send a vigorous protest against it to our member in congress, which was at once done.

At the July election the following were selected: Chauncy B. Oakley, post commander; E. N. Edmunds, senior vice post commander; and J. N. Broom, adjutant. There was doubtless a junior vice and a quartermaster, but their names were not recorded.

January 10, 1868, the following were elected: Charles Emery, post commander; E. N. Edmunds, senior vice post commander; Warren H. Withers, Jr., junior vice post commander; Edward H. B. Scriven, adjutant; and Henry Tons, quartermaster. In March Scriven resigned, and Henry H. Robinson became adjutant.



A general order from department headquarters, dated May 1, 1868, abolished the districts and the post was numbered 72, department of Indiana, and was thereafter known by that number. New Haven Post became No. 24 of the department.

On the 15th day of May, 1868, Gen. John A. Logan's order from national headquarters, designating May 30th as a memorial day, and recommending the decoration of soldiers' graves with flowers and with appropriate services and ceremonies, was received and the post at once resolved to comply with it. A committee was appointed to arrange the program, and carry it out, of which Rev. Nathan S. Smith was chairman, with R. S. Robertson, J. I. White, George Humphrey and H. C. Hartman as the other members of the committee. Colonel Humphrey was appointed marshal of the day, with a staff of assistants. At the same meeting a committee was formed to ascertain as far as possible the location of all graves of deceased soldiers in the county, and its report, far from being complete, was the beginning of the work afterwards completed, so that now it is believed the Grand Army of the Republic has a complete roster of the "low green tent" of every soldier buried here.

On the first Memorial day ever observed in Fort Wayne the procession was formed at and marched from the Methodist Episcopal church, corner of Berry and Harrison, in this order:

Jones' Band.

Little girls, one for each state and territory, bearing flowers.

Grand Army of the Republic, and other ex-soldiers.

Fire Department.

Municipal Officers.

Citizens on foot and in carriages.

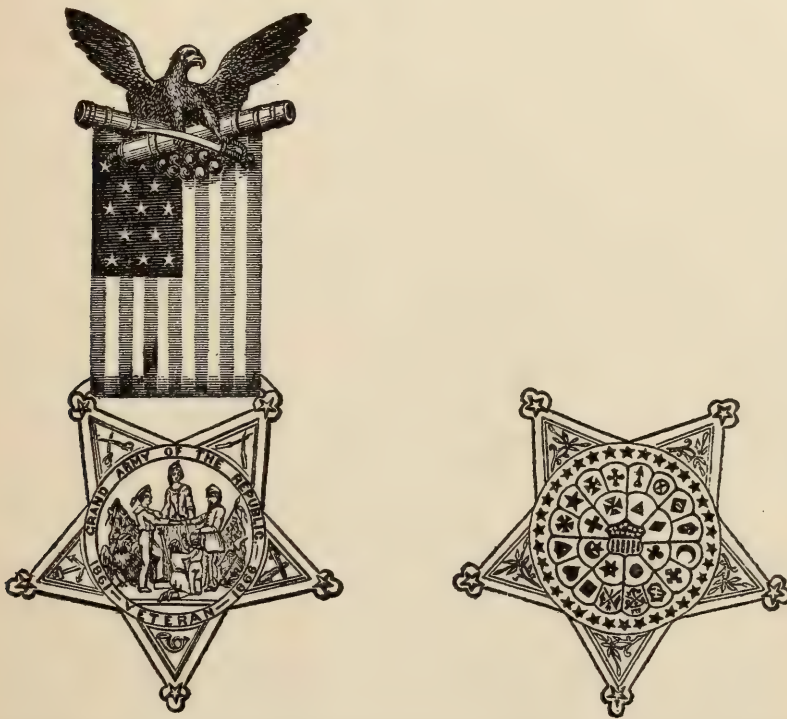
At Lindenwood cemetery there was prayer, music by the band, address, singing by children, decoration of graves by strewing flowers, and benediction. Strangely, the name of the orator of the day was not mentioned in the records.

The next year Col. R. S. Robertson delivered the address, and the day has been observed annually since, with apparently increasing interest.

At the election held July 3, 1868, the officers elect were: R. S. Robertson, post commander; E. H. B. Scriven, senior vice post com-

mander; James Humphrey, junior vice post commander; W. H. Worden, adjutant; Henry Tons, quartermaster; Nathan S. Smith, chaplain, and James S. Gregg, surgeon.

The meeting of May 8, 1868, was an open one, at which a Bible was presented to the post by Amos S. Evans. A program of music and speeches was carried out, a feature of the occasion being vocal music by the daughters of the late Colonel Bass, Colonel Hurd and Captain Emery, dressed to represent the "Red, White and Blue." Miss Emery also recited "The Crutch in the Corner."



BADGE OF THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC NOW IN USE, ADOPTED OCTOBER 27-28, 1869.

The entries in the post records ceased July 10, 1868, but were resumed March 5, 1869, and continued irregularly until May 8, 1869, when no further record seems to have been made, although it is known that Colonel Oakley and William H. Davis were commanders after that date. Post No. 72 died,—not all at once,—but by slow degrees. It died of politics. It commenced by endorsing Captain Emery for a government position. It endorsed Colonel Humphrey for the position of pension agent, and then Comrade Hartman, who became a candidate for the same position, asked that the post give him a similar endorsement, which the post re-



fused to do, and Hartman and his supporters withdrew from membership, and soon the bickerings engendered by political strife bore fruit and resulted in dissolving the post, without any official action of either the post or the department to declare it moribund, or give it funeral rites.

Twelve years passed before an attempt to reorganize the Grand Army in Fort Wayne was made.

In the meantime, early in 1870, a new badge, the one still worn, was provided for the order. It is to be regretted that it was intentionally made very similar in design to the congressional Medal of Honor, so much so that the common observer failed to note the difference, and so the Medal of Honor, intended to be equal in value to the Victoria Cross of England, the Iron Cross of Germany, and the Cross of the Legion of Honor of France, was often worn unnoted, and was mistaken for the common badge of the Grand Army. The mistake has been only lately rectified, by the adoption by congress of a new design for the Medal of Honor, which is protected by law from being imitated.

A new ritual had also been adopted. Heretofore the work had been in three degrees, that of recruit, soldier and veteran. The new work combined them in one, with several alterations, some improvements, and some doubtful. Thus, when the time for reorganization came, it was more the formation of a new post than a reorganization of the old.

SION S. BASS POST, NO. 40.

A charter was applied for under the above name, that of the colonel of the Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, who was killed at the battle of Shiloh, and was granted November 22, 1881, to the following ex-soldiers: Robert S. Robertson (who had kept up his membership by joining George H. Thomas Post of Indianapolis), William Rogers, William D. Page, David N. Foster, Alfred T. Lukens, Homer C. Hartman, Philo E. Brittingham, John W. Hayden, Isaac d'Isay, Ranold T. McDonald, Allen H. Dougall, George Humphrey, Ferdinand F. Boltz, Robert Stratton and John H. Jacobs. The temporary post commander, chosen to serve until the December election, was J. Kelly McCracken. In the absence of post

records, the other temporary officers of the post are unknown, but it is believed they are the same as those elected in December, and who served through the year 1882. The first officers elected for a full term, and served during 1882, were Homer C. Hartman, post commander; George Humphrey, senior vice commander; Ferdinand F. Boltz, junior vice commander; Alfred T. Lukens, officer of the day; Ranold T. McDonald, officer of the guard; Isaac d'Isay, quartermaster; Allen H. Dougall, adjutant.

There had been in Fort Wayne two warring factions among the ex-soldiers, who had not then, nor have they yet, lost their relish for a fight, and one of the factions had outstripped the other in organizing the post, with officers of their own choosing. This resulted in the other faction staying out, and storming the post intrenchments, or if any of their number applied for membership he was blackballed. Appeals were made to the department commander, and even to the national commander for the organization of a new post, which proposition was vigorously opposed by the post. James R. Carnahan, the department commander, and Ben D. House, adjutant general, visited Fort Wayne to pour oil upon the troubled waters, and succeeded in obtaining the agreement of the post to admit in a body all the outside forces who should make application, and a meeting was called which acted favorably, and November 24, 1882, was set for the time for mustering the recruits. Paul Vandervoort, then commander in chief, and James R. Carnahan, department commander, were present, as the occasion was intended to be a memorable one, and a banquet and program had been prepared. After the muster all repaired to the Mayer House, and sat down to the love feast. The national commander responded to the toast, "The Grand Army of the United States;" Department Commander Carnahan to "The Grand Army of the Republic of the Department;" Post Commander Hartman to "Sion S. Bass Post, No. 40;" Robert S. Robertson to "The Army of the East;" David N. Foster, to "The Field and Staff;" and Robert Stratton to "Our Dead Comrades." Songs and instrumental music filled the intervals, and a general campfire followed.

It was the beginning, and the end, of the truce, for the recruits soon captured the camp and, figuratively speaking, sent their erstwhile hosts to the guard house, and the merry war raged within



the post until the secession of many of the old members to form Anthony Wayne Post.

The subsequent post commanders were David N. Foster, 1883; Thomas Sullivan, 1884; James E. Graham, 1885; Ferdinand F. Boltz, 1886; James C. Peltier, 1887-1888; Alfred Dougherty, 1889; William McClelland, 1890; Frank Gibson, 1891; Isaac N. Medsker, 1893; James Liggett, 1894; M. R. Johnson, 1895; Charles Ehrman, 1896; Henry C. McMaken, 1897; Jasper Edsall, 1898; Ambrose Kintz, 1899; A. M. Pierce, 1900; Theodore Geller, 1901; John Kress, 1902; William Kennerk, 1903; John Hess, 1904, and William Donnell, 1905. There have been about nine hundred and fifty members enrolled from date of organization. The present membership is one hundred and thirty.

The department encampment Grand Army of the Republic was held in Fort Wayne in 1891, under the auspices of Sion S. Bass Post as the senior post, but with the active co-operation and assistance of the other posts, the Sons of Veterans, and other soldier organizations. The post has always been, and is now, active in Grand Army work.

ANTHONY WAYNE POST, NO. 271.

Owing to dissensions in Sion S. Bass Post, a number of its members, together with some non-members, petitioned for a charter for a new post, under this name, which was granted, and the charter issued December 17, 1883. Its charter members were Frederick W. Keil, David S. Keil, W. L. Stevenson, Thomas Ryan, Jacob M. Keyser, J. M. Cook, R. Bender, A. Brown, S. W. Stirk, Isaac Mendenhall, George W. Link, John C. Kensil, John M. Hefelfinger, James C. Gregg, James C. Woodworth, William S. Pettit, Henry C. Eastwood, Doris A. Woodworth, Alpheus P. Buchman, William A. Kelsey, John Carson, John Seaton, Joseph Lumbar, John W. Hayden, George R. Bickford, Alexander Sproot, Robert S. Robertson, Fred N. Kollock, Andrew R. McCurdy, William H. Davis, Isaac d'Isay and Richard M. Hayes. The officer chosen to serve until the regular election in January following was George R. Bickford, post commander. At the election in December following Robert S. Robertson, who was then serving as chief mustering officer of the department, was elected as post commander.

His successors were Allen H. Dougall, 1885; Henry C. Eastwood, 1886; John W. Hayden, 1887; John Kensill, 1888; Joseph Lombard, 1889; Philemon Dickinson, 1890; Andrew R. McCurdy, 1891; Fred N. Kollock, 1892; Samuel W. Stirk, 1893; John J. Ogle, 1894; Claude C. Miller, 1895; George W. Aldrich, 1896; Fred W. Keil, 1897; Brookfield Gard, 1898; Henry H. Corey and Patrick Ryan, 1899; William H. Wortman, 1900; William A. Kelsey, 1901; Amos R. Walter, 1902; William E. Wood, 1903; Richard D. Spellman, 1904; W. H. Wortman, 1905.

In March, 1896, a consolidation was effected with George Humphrey Post and a new charter was granted March 18th, naming the eighty-five members of both posts as charter members, but under the name and number of the Anthony Wayne. The first officers chosen under the new charter were taken from the membership of both posts. The post is flourishing, with seventy-one active members in 1905. On the 18th of August, 1905, it unanimously voted to consolidate with General Lawton Post, and empowered its committee to perfect the reorganization under the name of Lawton-Wayne Post, No. 271. The consolidation was successfully carried out, and on the evening of October 20, 1905, Junior Vice Commander A. R. Walter, of the department of Indiana, installed the newly elected officers of Lawton-Wayne Post, as follows: Post commander, Scott Swann, of Anthony Wayne Post; senior vice commander, Cornelius Gearin, of Lawton Post; junior vice commander, D. Sutton, of Wayne Post; quartermaster, I. N. Medsker, of Lawton Post; surgeon, Dr. B. Gard, of Wayne Post; chaplain, William Kirkham, of Lawton Post; officer of the day, Ambrose Kintz, of Lawton Post; officer of the guard, A. Heckman, of Wayne Post; adjutant, B. W. Skelton, of Lawton Post; sergeant major, Charles Behm, of Lawton Post; quartermaster sergeant, F. W. Keil, of Wayne Post. The new charter bore the names of one hundred and fifty members.

GEORGE HUMPHREY POST, NO. 530.

This post was organized under charter dated February 18, 1888, and named for Colonel George Humphrey, of the Eighty-eighth Indiana, with the following charter members: George D. Adams,



Frank Alderman, Ferdinand F. Boltz, David N. Foster, William N. Borden, Crawford Griswold, Robert G. Renfrew, William Devlin, Matthias Cramer, Frank R. Welden, Benjamin W. Skelton, Robert W. Swan and Alonzo Woodworth. The first officers elected were Frank Alderman, post commander; Frank R. Welden, senior vice commander; Benjamin W. Skelton, junior vice commander; Ferd F. Boltz, surgeon; Crawford Griswold, chaplain; Robert G. Renfrew, quartermaster; William Devlin, officer of the day; Matthias Cramer, officer of the guard; George D. Adams, adjutant. The succeeding post commanders were Frank R. Welden, 1889; George D. Adams, 1890 and 1894; Crawford Griswold, 1891-2; Robert G. Renfrew, 1893-4; Conrad Bricker, 1895.

It was consolidated March 18, 1896, with Anthony Wayne Post, No. 271, surrendering its original charter.

GENERAL LAWTON POST, NO. 590.

This post was organized May 12, 1900, and was named for Gen. Henry W. Lawton, who was lieutenant-colonel of the Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers in the Civil war, became famous in the pursuit and capture of Geronimo, one of the closing scenes of our long continued and terrible Indian war, and was killed in battle in the Philippines. His boyhood and early manhood were spent in Fort Wayne, so it was peculiarly fitting that his name should be thus honored in his old home.

The charter members were Christian Newcomer, Ambrose W. Kintz, William Kirkham, Charles Ehrman, Solomon D. Soliday, John R. Fox, William R. Durfee, William Bishoff, Marcus R. Johnson, William H. McClelland, James C. Peltier, Benjamin W. Skelton, Isaac N. Medsker, Jacob R. Brockerman, Theodore Bley, Henry C. McMaken, John T. Young, Jacob Moorman, Enos H. White, Eugene B. Smith, John Snowberger, David Miles, Ezra Rank, John Kennedy, De Lafayette Beaber, Fred Goebel, Charles Behn, Rufus R. Eby, James H. Bolens, Joseph Smith, Abel Baldwin, and William S. Gearheart. Amos R. Walter acted as mustering officer, with Allen H. Dougall assisting. The first officers were Theodore Bley, post commander; Benjamin W. Skelton, senior vice commander; Eugene B. Smith, junior vice commander;

M. R. Johnson, adjutant; Sol. D. Soliday, quartermaster; James C. Peltier, surgeon; Isaac N. Medsker, chaplain; Charles Behn, officer of the day; William R. Durfee, officer of the guard. The succeeding post commanders were Benjamin W. Skelton, 1901; Eugene B. Smith, 1902; Charles Behn, 1903; Enos H. White, 1904; D. L. Beaber, 1905.

The post held a public memorial service in the assembly hall of the court house, December 9, 1900, the anniversary of General Lawton's death. Senior Vice Commander Skelton presided, and R. S. Robertson, of Anthony Wayne Post, delivered the memorial address, giving a sketch of the life and services of the dead hero. A second memorial meeting was held in the post room, December 27, 1901, but none since. The total admissions to the post are ninety-one; total membership 1905, seventy-nine.

During the summer of 1905 tentative efforts were made to unite by consolidation with Anthony Wayne Post, No. 271, and a committee of each post, consisting of Henry McMaken, Con. Gearin and Isaac N. Medsker of General Lawton Post, met with a similar committee of Anthony Wayne Post, consisting of George H. Aldrich, Frederick W. Keil and Amos R. Walter, R. S. Robertson being later substituted for Mr. Keil in his absence. This joint committee agreed upon a plan of consolidation under the name of Lawton-Wayne Post, No. 271, and upon this report being made to Lawton Post, it resolved unanimously to accept the report and plan of consolidation on the 11th day of August, 1905. The plan was successfully carried out and the officers of the newly organized post were installed on the evening of October 20th.

#### POST NO. 3, DISTRICT OF ALLEN.

This post was organized in the first half of October, 1866, at Maysville, Allen county—now changed to Harlan as postoffice name. Dr. Franklin K. Cosgrove, captain of Company D, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteers, was the first and only post commander as long as it retained its organization, and Dr. Joseph H. Omo, who had been hospital steward of the One Hundredth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, was its first and only adjutant. It went into disuse in 1868, like so many other posts of the early organization, and since



the death of Dr. Omo it is not known where its records are. Dr. Horace E. Adams was also one of its members, and its records if found would probably disclose nearly the same membership as that of Stopher Post, which was its successor under the changed ritual and regulations. That the new post was the legitimate offspring of the old is proven by the fact that the old as well as the new bore the name of David K. Stopher, a first lieutenant of Company D, Forty-fourth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, who died at Knoxville, Tennessee, of smallpox contracted in the line of duty.

DAVID K. STOPHER POST, NO. 75, HARLAN.

This post was organized at Harlan (Maysville) under the above name, June 12, 1882. It was mustered in by R. S. Robertson, then chief mustering officer of the department, with the following charter members: Joseph D. Stopher, Samuel Keefer, Nathan P. Eckles, Theodore A. Pattee, D. B. Sagar, D. N. Osyer, Noah Farner, Comfort W. Starr, George Walters, Lafayette Coomer, George Holt, John W. Hatfield, James Kees, Joseph Sapp, and Henry Hettinger. Its first officers were Lafayette Coomer, post commander; Noah Farner, senior vice commander; Theodore A. Pattee, junior vice commander; Horace E. Adams, surgeon; Joseph D. Stopher, quartermaster; David N. Osyer, adjutant; J. F. Kenney, chaplain; John W. Hatfield, officer of the day; John Farner, officer of the guard. Subsequent post commanders, who are remembered, are Joseph D. Stopher (deceased), Charles H. Higgins (deceased), John W. Hatfield, and Noah Farner (deceased).

At some time the post had seventy-nine members on the roll, and its meetings were well attended, and its observance of Memorial day was regular. To quote the language of one of its members, "More than half have joined their comrades beyond the river, and David K. Stopher Post is but a memory (although a pleasant one) to the comrades who await the last roll call." The exact date of its closing is not known.

POST NO. 4, DISTRICT OF ALLEN.

This post was organized at Monroeville in the fall of 1866, or early in 1867. Captain Joseph Collins was its first commander.

How long it lasted under that charter is not known, but it reorganized under the name of Barnhart Post, with Dr. Charles A. Leister as commander. It is not known who were the charter members of either post, and both fell into abeyance without formal dissolution and it was several years after Barnhart Post closed before the reorganization of the order, under the name of William H. Link Post, in 1885.

There was decided opposition to the organization on the part of some of the citizens of Monroeville, that part which had opposed the war and disliked the Union soldier, and it was largely owing to that unfriendly sentiment that it was difficult to keep the order alive. A better state of feeling came as the war period receded, and the order is now active.

WILLIAM H. LINK POST, NO. 301, MONROEVILLE.

This post, named for Col. William H. Link, of the Twelfth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, killed in battle of Richmond, Kentucky, August 30, 1862, was organized under charter December 28, 1885, Ferd F. Boltz acting as mustering officer and post commander, assisted by Allen H. Dougall, acting as senior vice; John W. Vordermark, junior vice; Frank R. Weldon, chaplain; George O. Adams, adjutant; H. A. Crosby, quartermaster; John H. Rohan, officer of the day; William Donnel, officer of the guard; Willis D. Maier, C. F. Jarrett and John Goodin, guards.

The charter members mustered were David S. Redelsheimer, William R. Brown, Charles H. Niel, Horatio D. Pool, Henry Smith, Emanuel Friedline, Samuel H. Barto, John Goodin, James A. Brown, William M. Eagy, John H. Brown, John E. Pillars, Abraham Barkley, Reson F. Mumma, Samuel L. Ball, Hugh J. Glancy, John W. Meeks, John H. Barkley, Daniel S. Johnson, Joseph Lewis and John H. Rose. The officers elected were David S. Redelsheimer, post commander; John H. Brown, senior vice commander; John E. Pillars, junior vice commander; Emanuel Friedline, quartermaster; John W. Meeks, surgeon; Joseph Lewis, chaplain; Henry Smith, officer of the day; Horatio D. Pool, officer of the guard. The officers in 1905 are Morris Rose, commander; Reuben Rosseau, senior vice commander; John Goodin, junior vice



commander; John W. Meeks, quartermaster; John H. Brown, officer of the day; Isaac Jones, adjutant.

The whole number enrolled since organization is ninety-one; present membership (1905), thirty-three. Memorial day, 1886, was observed by meeting at post hall, marching to two cemeteries and there strewing the soldiers' graves with flowers, going from there to the schoolyard where a cenotaph had been erected and other patriotic decorations placed and addresses were delivered appropriate to the occasion by Reverends Slade, Douglass, Miller and Bicknell. The post has kept up an appropriate observance of the day ever since, and is still active in Grand Army work.

---

ENCAMPMENT NO. 51, UNION VETERAN LEGION, OF FORT WAYNE.

This encampment was organized in the latter part of 1889, largely through the efforts of George Turner, Dr. John Seaton and H. W. Dickman, and was mustered December 19, 1889, by M. M. Murphy, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, with the following charter members: Henry W. Dickman, George Turner, John Seaton, Samuel Anderson, William S. Bidwell, William Benedict, Diamond L. Carpenter, Charles Bergk, Alfred Dougherty, Samuel Foltz, Austin M. Darroch, Francis Goings, James Graham, Loudean P. Huntoon, Elias Hire, John V. Hiler, George J. Haswell, Frederick Jacoby, Sylvester L. Lewis, James Liggett, John V. Lonergan, William H. McClelland, Charles Reese, Samuel W. Stirk, James Sheridan, James W. Seaman, Milton M. Thompson, John H. Rohan, Philemon Dickenson, Charles Bishof and James Chamberlain.

The national commander at that time was A. L. Pierson, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. The plan of organization gave to the officers military titles, and the first officers of the camp were James E. Graham, colonel; Loudean P. Huntoon, lieutenant colonel; Sylvester L. Lewis, major; Charles Bergk, officer of the day; Samuel W. Stirk, quartermaster; Alfred Dougherty, chaplain; John Seaton, surgeon; Milton W. Thompson, adjutant; James W. Seaman, sergeant major; Francis Fessenden, color bearer; Henry W. Dickman, quartermaster sergeant; James Chamberlain, guard. The suc-

ceeding colonels commanding were Austin M. Darroch, Milton M. Thompson, Samuel W. Stirk, Thomas Z. Babcock, Henry C. Zollinger (two terms), John N. Hiler, Wilson S. Buck, George W. Aldrich, George A. Gale, John M. Henry, William H. McClelland, Charles J. Parr, James C. Peltier, Henry Hart, and William Donnell, now serving (1905).

About one hundred and fifty members have been mustered, and the membership is now seventy-seven. The requirements for membership are that the applicant must have enlisted before July 1, 1863, for the term of three years, and have served two consecutive years, unless discharged on account of wounds or other disability incurred in the line of duty while in service. No drafted man nor substitute was eligible, no matter what his service.

The national encampment of the Legion was held under its auspices in Fort Wayne at Standard Hall in 1890, and again in Library Hall in 1900, at which time William J. Bryan was one of its guests of honor.

For markers at the graves of its dead, the Legion uses a metal shield, similar to the emblem of the order, with a staple attachment to hold a small flag at memorial observances, which it keeps annually. The Union Veteran Legion was instrumental in procuring from the war department for Lawton Park, the large naval carronades, and pyramid of shells, which form so striking an ornament to the entrance of that beautiful park, and also in procuring from the same authorities the Spanish sea coast gun (the largest in the state) which marks the site of old Fort Wayne, and was erected in memory of Gen. Anthony Wayne. It also secured the funds to elevate the soldiers' monument to make it accord with its surroundings. It is still an active soldier organization in Fort Wayne.

#### SION S. BASS WOMAN'S RELIEF CORPS, NO. 7.

Sion S. Bass Woman's Relief Corps, No. 7, auxiliary to Sion S. Bass Post, No. 40, Grand Army of the Republic, was organized at Fort Wayne, Indiana, September 16, 1884, with thirty-nine charter members, making the requisite number to form a department, which was done in the same city, September 17, 1884. The post to which this corps is auxiliary was named for Col. Sion S. Bass, of



the Thirtieth Regiment Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and who was killed at the battle of Stone River. The first president of the corps was M. Jennie Graham, who has long since passed to the higher life. Of the thirty-nine charter members, but six remain, some lost by death, others dropping out and still others going to other places where they allied themselves with other corps. Those remaining are Amanda Edsall, Melissa J. Kickley, Sarah Chamberlain (eighty years of age), Sophie J. Crosby, Lucia A. Kintz and Mary Brown. Four of these are past presidents and active working members.

Woman's Relief Corps No. 7 is in a flourishing condition, with eighty-two members in good standing and nearly five hundred dollars in money; have not much relief work to do, turning no needy ones away and, failing any relief work at home, cheerfully contribute to calls from abroad. It has sent a good number of children to the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown, and at the happy Christmastide do not forget a generous donation to help in providing these little ones with remembrances of the day. Memorial Sabbath and Decoration day are observed by a good turnout and patriotism is taught in the public schools under the instruction of the patriotic instructor, who furnishes primers for that purpose.

The comrades of '61 to '65 are fast passing away. And as each one answers to the last bugle and goes to join his old comrades in the world beyond, the ladies of the Woman's Relief Corps hold flag services, and place the flag he loved so well and for which he fought upon his breast, strewing sweet flowers, singing some sweet old song, with scripture reading and prayer, thus to honor and emulate the noble deeds and patriotism to country and flag of those who "wore the blue."

Names of charter members: Eliza Sine, Nancy Mason, M. Jennie Graham, Sarah Chamberlain, Sophie Crosby, Lottie Bickford, A. N. McCaffery, Kate Chamberlain, Lida Bidwell, Matie Eaton, Nancy Paulus, Rebecca Band, Lucia Kintz, Amanda Edsall, Eliza Allen, Farley Mendinghall, Annie Knapp, Susan Beals, Nettie Barden, Mary Soliday, Bell Bernard, Era Benard, Melissa Kickley, Sara P. Foster, Susan Parker, Annie Weldon, Eliza Ward, Jennie Hurst, Emily O. Strobe, Eliza Goldstone, Frank Tait, Lydia

Brooks, Fannie Mendenhall, Ella French, Susan Williams, Rubie Mauk, Sarah Douings and Mary Brorer.

Past presidents: M. Jennie Graham (two years), Annie Weldon, Mrs. Gorsline (two years), Mrs. Holloway (part of term), Mrs. Susan Beals (remainder of term), Lucia A. Kintz (two terms), ——— Adams, ——— McMaken, Amanda Edsall (two terms), ——— White, Emma Hilton, Elizabeth Greenlun, Melissa Hickley, C. A. Williams, Mary Merilett, Maggie Kress, Mary Brower, Lucia A. Kintz, Mary M. Hoyles.

The officers for 1905 are as follows: President, Mary M. Hoyles; senior vice president, Sarah King; junior vice president, Susanna Allen; secretary, Mattie Etts; treasurer, Amanda Edsall; chaplain, Mary Bower; conductor, Sadie Wise; assistant conductor, Catherine Pence; guard, Libbie Hutchinson; assistant guard, Ella Crow; color bearer No. 1, Mary Middleton; color bearer No. 2, Elizabeth Hermon; color bearer No. 3, Libbie Greenlun; color bearer No. 4, Margaret Millar; patriotic instructor, Mary Tillsbury; press correspondent, Emma Mennewish; musician, Elsa Sutton.

There are eighty-two members in good standing, and the order is doing a good work in charitable relief. It gathers up cast-off clothing and remodels it for the children, it gives suppers and donation parties to further the same good end, and thus the mothers, wives and daughters of the soldier keep up the spirit of the war in doing good.

#### STIRK CIRCLE, NO. 18, LADIES OF THE G. A. R.

This organization grew out of dissensions in the Woman's Relief Corps, and its designs and plans for work were much the same as those of the older organization, the difference consisting largely in the qualifications for membership. It was organized June 21, 1897, by Mrs. Etta Toby, of Logansport, past national president. The charter was issued June 28, 1897, and named as charter members Mary J. Corlett, Sue R. Beals, Alma Niedhammer, Maggie Doty, Josephine Woodruff, Fannie Gibson, Mary Thompson, E. C. Sawtell, Estella Coblentz, Louise J. Woods, Elizabeth Sutton, Mary Grund, Mary Zollinger, Mary J. Stirk and Miriam Stirk. The



first officers were: President, Mary J. Corlett; senior vice president, Alba Beals; junior vice president, Alma Niedhammer; secretary, Sue Beals; treasurer, Fannie Gibson; chaplain, Maggie Doty; guard, Mary Thompson. The subsequent presidents have been Sue R. Beals, E. C. Sawtell, Mary Stirk, Alice Conover, Cora Rabus, Fannie Gibson.

It was organized as an adjunct of Anthony Wayne Post, and named for a deceased member of that post. Its membership consists of thirty-seven ladies and Grand Army of the Republic members to the number of thirty-six, all Grand Army comrades being entitled to honorary membership. Its duties are to assist all old soldiers, whether affiliated with the Grand Army or not, to assist the needy soldier and his family, and to see that no veteran is buried without the flag he served under and offered his life for being placed over his breast. Mothers, wives, sisters and nieces of blood kin to a soldier or sailor of the Civil war are eligible to membership. In its quiet, unobtrusive way, the society has done much to carry out its objects, and to alleviate the distress of the deserving objects of its charity.

#### CAPT. JAMES B. WHITE CAMP, SONS OF VETERANS.

Col. E. S. Walker Camp, Sons of Veterans, was organized in November, 1887, with a membership of thirty-seven. The first offi-



EMBLEM AND BADGE OF THE SONS OF VETERANS.

cers were T. W. Blair, captain; E. H. Bookwalter, first lieutenant; Dora Hardendorf, second lieutenant; Ed. C. Close, first sergeant; W. H. Geller, chairman of council.

This camp was merged with Capt. James B. White Camp,

which was organized December 10, 1901. The first officers of Capt. James B. White Camp were: Captain, W. F. Geller; first lieutenant, H. D. Miller; second lieutenant, Charles Crouse; camp council, T. W. Blair, E. H. Bookwalter, George Behler; A. F. Archibald, first sergeant. The present officers are Captain, W. F. Geller; first lieutenant, W. W. Allen; second lieutenant, S. J. Roberts; first sergeant, H. D. Miller; quartermaster sergeant, C. P. Josse; camp council, T. W. Blair, E. H. Bookwalter, George Behler. The camp has a membership of about forty members.

The Sons of Veterans have had charge of memorial exercises for the past ten years and have very satisfactorily performed this duty to the soldier dead.

On the 7th day of June, 1905, T. W. Blair was elected commander of the Indiana division, Sons of Veterans, and the state headquarters are now located in this city.

#### THE UNION EX-PRISONERS OF WAR ASSOCIATION OF NORTHEASTERN INDIANA.

A local organization under this name, as a branch of the national association, was organized June 18, 1889, with headquarters at Fort Wayne. The charter members were: John A. Soliday, who became its first president; Daniel Springer, Elijah Bunting, A. Summerlott, Elias Duberry, W. E. Timbers, W. A. Feagle, John Barrick, Leonard Beck, Wesley Johnston, Charles Beigle, J. W. Lynch, J. L. Leslie, George M. Burwell, Louis Young, Edward Heath, William M. Crane, Fred B. Wood, Peter B. Perry, John A. Rosenstine, G. H. Frederick, Henry Nill, J. A. Pruiness, William Boone, John Traulner, John F. Reammey, W. A. Shriever, Robert Bell, Jacob Rheim, Stephen Chase, Thomas R. Marshall, Samuel Foltz, William Errick, James A. Stacey, Amos W. Ely, J. W. Vordermark, S. L. Lewis, J. M. Ashley, Lessel Lang and Philip Noll.

The organization held annual meetings for about ten years, but less interest and decreasing attendance from year to year caused it to discontinue. Its first reunion, held in Standard Hall, at Fort Wayne, Tuesday, January 7, 1890, was quite an elaborate affair with a program of considerable talent and interest, as follows:



## MORNING SESSION, 10:00 A. M.

Prayer.....Rev. R. M. Barns  
 Address of Welcome.....Harry C. Hanna  
 Response.....President John A. Soliday  
 Music, "In the Prison Cell I Sit."  
     Brief Addresses by Comrades.  
     Election of Officers.  
 Music, "Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean."

## AFTERNOON SESSION, 2:00 P. M.

Address.....Gen. A. D. Streight  
 Music, "Brave Boys are They".....Sons of Veterans Quartette  
 Address.....Capt. J. B. White  
 Music, "Rally Round the Flag, Boys."  
 Address.....Comrade J. W. Vordermark  
 Music, "Tribute to Ellsworth".....Sons of Veterans Quartette  
 Addresses.....Comrade Dr. F. Wood, Comrade Sec. J. W. Lynch,  
     Comrade Capt. F. F. Boltz, Comrade Col. O. D. Hurd and others.  
     Season of Song.  
     "Sherman's March to the Sea," etc.  
     Reminiscences.  
 Music, "Tenting To-night on the Old Camp Ground,"  
     .....Sons of Veterans Quartette

## EVENING SESSION—BANQUET, 5:00 TO 8:00 P. M.

Toasts.	Response.
Prisoners of War.....	General Streight
Cavalry.....	Captain Lewis
Infantry.....	Captain Boltz
Artillery.....	Lieutenant Otto
To the Boys We Left Behind.....	Comrade Mason Long
Memories of Andersonville.....	Comrade Gibson
Joys of Our Home Coming.....	Major R. C. Bell
Closing—Social Hop.	

HENRY W. LAWTON CAMP, NO. 3, UNITED SPANISH WAR VETERANS.

Shortly after the close of the war with Spain several organizations of its survivors came into existence, all planned on lines of binding together the survivors into an order similar to the Grand Army of the Republic. The largest and strongest of these was the Spanish-American War Veterans and as Fort Wayne had furnished three companies for the war, naturally considerable interest was aroused here, and a society was formed and application made

for a charter as a part of the United Spanish War Veterans Association.

February 21, 1900, Major G. W. Teasor, of South Bend, as special mustering officer, organized the camp in the Commercial Club rooms, with sixty-two members on the charter. Several more were added within a short time. It was then numbered 8, and named in honor of Gen. Henry W. Lawton, of Fort Wayne, who was killed in battle in the Philippines.

Benoit J. Ellert was first camp commander, J. C. Jackson, adjutant, and John H. Wort, quartermaster. Subsequent commanders have been Major W. W. Barnett, John J. Jackson and R. M. Snyder.

Early in 1904 the different national organizations sent delegates to a convention of all, held at New Haven, Connecticut, where terms of consolidation were agreed upon, under the name of United Spanish War Veterans, which resulted in a strong organization with some two hundred thousand members. Fort Wayne was the third to receive a charter under the new organization. Its present membership is thirty-five and increasing. Its officers are William A. Carmer, commander, George W. Zollinger, quartermaster, and Henry C. Moriarity, adjutant. It meets the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

#### SOCIETY ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES.



BADGE OF THE SOCIETY ARMY OF THE PHILIPPINES.

Harry A. Wood Camp, a branch of the national society, was instituted November 16, 1903, at Fort Wayne, and was named for the only Fort Wayne soldier killed in battle in the Philippines. He



was one of the members of the Ninth United States Infantry, a company of which was so ruthlessly massacred at Balingega. Every officer, contract surgeon and enlisted man who served at any time prior to July 4, 1902, and has an honorable discharge, or an honorable record if still in the service, was eligible to membership, and members of a local society became members of the national society. The charter members were Robert Weber, Dr. D. B. Taylor, Claude B. Harper, Winton J. Bennett, J. P. Fromuth, William E. Wilson, Henry Storch, Frank L. Riley, Henry Guyer, Richard H. Rank, Louis W. Jones, Ernest Payne, Peter Zickgraf, William Marion Miller, William Tombaugh, William H. Meine, Walter Poe. The first officers, and only ones elected, were: D. B. Taylor, president; Louis W. Jones, vice-president; Robert Weber, secretary; Henry Guyer, treasurer; William H. Meine, sergeant major; Peter Zickgraf, bugler. There have been thirty-five members enrolled.

---

#### MILITARY ORGANIZATIONS.

The first organization of a military character known to have been formed in Fort Wayne was organized in 1835, for the suppression of a rebellion among the laborers on the Wabash and Erie Canal. Its roll is headed, "A correct list of persons belonging to a company of volunteers, raised, armed and equipped at Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 11th day of July, 1835, with a view to the suppression of difficulties said to exist between two parties of belligerent Irish laborers on the Wabash and Erie Canal, together, with an annexed statement of the actual service performed by each individual on that expedition." Certified at "Fort Wayne, July 18th, 1835," by "John Spencer, Captain," and attested by "Lucian P. Ferry, Orderly Sergeant pro tem."

John Spencer was captain; Adam Hull, first lieutenant; Samuel Edsall, second lieutenant; Henry Rudisill, ensign; David Pickering, first sergeant; Lucian P. Ferry, second sergeant; Samuel Stophlet, third sergeant; and Thomas Tigar, fourth sergeant. The corporals were Alexander Porter, first; John Rhineheart, second; Martin

Weeks, third; and Christopher Lavelly, fourth. The band consisted of Samuel C. Flutter, drummer, and Jacob Waters, fifer.

There were sixty-three privates, who were all well known citizens of that time, and who served from one to six days each, and the company was disbanded July 17th. There is no record of a collision between them and either faction of the "belligerents," and the route of the "expedition" is not now known.

The "Roll," now in the possession of the writer, is a fine specimen of penmanship and clerical skill. Being organized for war, and not for mere parade, the company had no name, as far as known.

#### THE WAYNE GUARDS.

The next military company of which we have knowledge was formed under this name, in May, 1841. How long it lasted is not known. Its officers were: Samuel C. Freeman, captain; Henry Rudisill, first lieutenant; B. B. Stevens, second lieutenant; P. Ramsey, ensign; R. McNullen, P. H. Oliver, T. B. Cocanour and Francis Archin, first to fourth sergeants respectively, and H. T. Dewey, R. Chute, S. M. Black and E. Stapleford first to fourth corporals; Peter Kiser was standard bearer and Franklin P. Randall clerk of the company.

#### FORT WAYNE LIGHT GUARD.

The Fort Wayne Light Guard was organized in 1874 and incorporated for three years. The militia law of the state was so crude at that time that it was impossible to either draw uniforms, arms or equipments from the state. The company gave bond to the city of Fort Wayne and the city drew the arms on its bond from the state. The organization was as follows: Captain, Jared D. Bond; first lieutenant, George S. Fowler; second lieutenant, Alfred T. Lukens; first sergeant, Thomas Andrew.

This company was composed of young men from the banks, offices, mercantile houses and railroad offices. During its three years' existence it was considered the finest drilled organization in the state of Indiana, if not in the entire west. J. D. Bond, captain,



and A. T. Lukens, second lieutenant, were both veterans of the Civil war and were considered very proficient drillmasters.

#### FORT WAYNE COLLEGE CADETS.

The Fort Wayne Methodist College, under the management of President Professor Yocum, organized the College Cadets about the year 1880. Capt. A. T. Lukens was appointed drillmaster and this office he filled for five years. At the beginning of the military instruction of the students a brass band was organized and E. W. Lukens, brother of Capt. A. T. Lukens, was made leader of the band. From the classes under the tutorage of Captain Lukens a great many men are today filling useful and honorable positions, among whom were Hon. W. J. Vesey and Owen N. Heaton, both having been on the superior court bench; Newton D. Doughman, assistant general counsel for the "Nickel Plate;" E. V. Emrick, late prosecuting attorney of the circuit court; Harry Scott, adjutant of the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteers in the Spanish-American war; Prof. Spencer Smith, now of the Northwestern University of Chicago; Robert Burns, an Indian from the Cheyenne reservation, now holding a position under the United States government; Nicholas A. Robertson, now city attorney of Eureka, Utah.

#### THE HIBERNIAN RIFLES.

This independent militia company was formed from Irish-American citizens of Fort Wayne in October, 1895, with J. E. Ford, captain; M. J. Cleary, first lieutenant; F. J. Monahan, second lieutenant; P. E. Bresnahan, orderly sergeant; D. J. Murphy, company clerk, and John B. Ryan, treasurer. These officers continued without change until January, 1898, when James O'Ryan became second lieutenant, vice Monahan; C. T. Sullivan, first sergeant, vice Bresnahan, and James J. Conroy, clerk, vice Murphy.

In 1899 the following changes were made: J. O'Ryan became first lieutenant; C. T. Sullivan, second lieutenant; J. J. Connolly, first sergeant; J. H. Logan, clerk, and S. J. Errington, treasurer.

In 1900-1 C. T. Sullivan became first lieutenant; J. J. Connolly, second lieutenant; J. J. Conroy, first sergeant, and T. J. Connolly, treasurer.

In 1902 J. J. Conroy became first lieutenant, and in 1903, W. H. Connors became second lieutenant, and J. J. Finney, first sergeant. Captain Ford, who had served continuously as captain to this time, resigned on the 10th of October, 1903; and Lieutenant J. J. Conroy was promoted to the captaincy, with W. H. Connors, first lieutenant, J. J. Finney, second lieutenant. In 1904 Captain Conroy resigned, and W. H. Connors was promoted to the captaincy, and the officers in 1905 are: W. H. Connors, captain; Tim. Moran, first lieutenant; Ed. J. O'Connors, second lieutenant; M. J. Shea, clerk, and T. J. Connolly, treasurer.

The company has had a high record for efficiency in drill, has participated in exhibition drills at Huntington, Wabash, Elwood, Marion, Rushville, Lafayette and Bluffton in Indiana, and Paulding, Payne and Antwerp, Ohio. It paraded at the dedication of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Indianapolis May 15, 1902, and entered the exhibition drill at the World's Fair in St. Louis in July, 1904.

It offered its services with one hundred and seven men in the ranks to Governor Mount April 4, 1898, for field service in the Spanish-American war, but the quota of the state being full, it was not called upon.

#### THE FORT WAYNE RIFLES.

This company was organized September 5, 1885, with Frank Wise as captain, Thomas J. Deagan as first lieutenant, and Ivers W. Leonard as second lieutenant. After a few months' service, Captain Wise resigned and Frank W. Rawles was elected captain, and served until 1890, when he was appointed field inspector in the United States pension bureau, and removed from the county and state. Charles J. Bulger was elected to fill the vacancy, and was in command of the company until its reorganization in September, 1891, when he declined the election, and John E. Miller was elected, and served as captain of the company until July 25, 1893, when he was promoted and commissioned as major in the state militia. Charles E. Reese succeeded him as captain, and continued in command of the company until the outbreak of the Spanish-American war in 1898, when the Fort Wayne Rifles volunteered for war service in the United States army, was accepted, and mustered into



the United States service as Company B, One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana Volunteer Infantry, with the following officers: Captain, Charles E. Reese; first lieutenant, John B. Fonner; second lieutenant, William W. Kerr. Lieutenant Kerr died in the service, and his body was brought home and buried in Lindenwood cemetery, with military honors, the local state militia, the Spanish War Veterans, the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union Veteran Legion and Sons of Veterans uniting in the ceremonies. Peter A. Thompson succeeded him as second lieutenant.

After being mustered out of the United States volunteer service in 1898, the company did not reorganize as a part of the state militia, owing to the fact that most of its officers and men had joined other bodies in the United States volunteer service, going to the Philippines and to China, Captain Reese becoming first an officer in the Thirtieth United States Volunteers, and later, first lieutenant Fifteenth United States Infantry (regular service). Lieutenant Fonner became lieutenant in the Thirty-first United States Volunteers, and was mustered out as such upon the expiration of its term of service. Ivers W. Leonard, the first chosen second lieutenant of the Rifles, was appointed an officer in the United States army at the beginning of the Spanish-American war, and is now (1905) captain of a company of United States infantry stationed at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming.

The company took part in the prize drills at Lafayette in July, 1886, taking first prize in maiden class and second in state drill. It participated in the Inter-State Prize Drill at Washington, D. C., in May, 1887, standing sixteenth in a total of ninety-six companies competing. At the Evansville state encampment, July, 1888, it won first prize, and held it against all comers. It has attended all the state encampments from 1886 to 1896 inclusive.

The company was called into service for the expedition against the prize fighting and pooling at Roby in 1893, and also for the railroad strikes soon after, but fortunately in neither case were their fighting qualities put to a test.

Its officers from date of organization have been: Captains, Frank Wise, Frank W. Rawles, Charles J. Bulger, John E. Miller, Charles E. Reese; first lieutenant, Thomas G. Deagan, Ivers W. Leonard, Henry W. Lepper, Charles J. Bulger,

William H. Peltier, Henry W. Hagerman, Charles L. Reese, Peter A. Thompson, John B. Fonner; second lieutenants, Ivers W. Leonard, Henry W. Lepper, Charles J. Bulger, John E. Miller, Charles E. Reese, Peter A. Thompson, John W. Thompson, Ernest D. Barr, William W. Kerr, Peter A. Thompson.

The Rifles was composed of some of the best youths of Fort Wayne, and quite a number of them are now in the military service of the United States, while others are taking high rank in business and political affairs.

#### THE FORT WAYNE VETERANS.

This was the first militia organization of Fort Wayne to become identified with a regimental organization. It was organized October 9, 1883, and served three years as Company L of the First Regiment, Indiana National Guard. Its officers were: Captains, James H. Rohan, Francis R. Weldon and James Harper; first lieutenants, Francis R. Weldon, James Harper and A. C. Brown; second lieutenants, W. M. Barnard, M. R. Gardner and Jasper Edsall. All of these were veterans of the Civil war, and the company was mustered out of service at the expiration of its first term of three years.

#### BATTERY B, INDIANA NATIONAL GUARD.

This battery is an outgrowth of, or successor to, the "Zollinger Gatling Gun Squad," formed some time prior to 1887, but which virtually disbanded. In November, 1887, a number of its original members reorganized under the name of the "Zollinger Battery," both organizations being named for Col. Charles A. Zollinger, of the One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, for many years mayor of Fort Wayne and pension agent at Indianapolis. H. C. Eastwood was elected captain and Charles Cherry first lieutenant.

The company had not funds to secure an armory, and little interest could be aroused, and few drills were had during the winter. In April, 1888, Colonel Zollinger secured for the battery two Gatling guns, and uniforms, with instructions to organize a full battery. This was done, and the battery accepted by the State, April 8,



1888. J. C. Willard was added to the officers as second lieutenant. At the encampment held at Evansville that year the battery won first prize in Gatling gun drill and third prize in artillery drill. In September of the same year Captain Eastwood and Lieutenant Cherry resigned, and J. C. Willard was elected captain, William F. Ranke first lieutenant and W. W. Munger second lieutenant. After the Indianapolis encampment of 1889, Captain Willard resigned, and Lieutenant Mungen was elected captain, and D. S. Eckart second lieutenant.

In the spring of 1891, its term of three years having expired, it was remustered, with the two ranking officers, and J. E. Wolf, second lieutenant, in place of Eckart, who did not remuster. In August of that year the battery drilled against infantry at the National German Kriegerfest, and won first prize. In June, at Omaha, it won third prize, with strange guns, their own failing to arrive in time. Soon after Lieutenant Wolf resigned, and Sergeant M. J. Cleary was elected to the vacant office. He resigned in 1893, and Sergeant C. A. Teagarden was elected to the vacancy. In the fall of that year the battery was in the field for the Roby prize fights, but had no occasion to fire a gun.

In the spring of 1894 it was remustered on the expiration of its second enlistment, with William F. Ranke, captain; C. A. Teagarden, first lieutenant, and Henry C. Niemeyer, second lieutenant. In 1896 Lieutenant Niemeyer resigned, and Sergeant Frank C. Kehler was promoted to that position, and the battery being entitled to a junior first lieutenant, Corporal Clyde A. Snowberger was elected to that position.

In 1897 it was remustered on its third enlistment, and elected as officers: William F. Ranke, captain; W. Frank Alderman, senior first lieutenant; Will C. Cleary, junior first lieutenant, and Oliver S. Jones, second lieutenant.

In expectation of the war with Spain, about one hundred additional men were examined and conditionally enrolled as members, and when its services were tendered to the government and accepted by ordering the battery to proceed to Indianapolis, one hundred and forty-two responded. On the 12th of May, 1898, it was mustered into the United States service as the "Twenty-eighth

Light Battery, Indiana Volunteers." It had four officers and one hundred and twenty-one men when ordered to Chickamauga Park. In June it was ordered to increase to the number of one hundred and seventy-six, and Captain Ranke came home to recruit, but only required two days to obtain the number required. On the 3d of September the battery was ordered to Indianapolis, and were there mustered out October 31, 1898. Its only loss was by the death of Michael J. Motherwell from typhoid fever.

In the summer of 1899 Captain Ranke took steps to reorganize the battery, but was commissioned as a captain in the Thirty-ninth United States Volunteers. This he resigned, however, and in February, 1900, he reorganized the battery, and it was mustered into the state service as Battery B. The officers were: William F. Ranke, captain; Will C. Cleary and Fred J. Meyer, first lieutenants, and Oliver S. Jones, second lieutenant.

In January, 1902, Captain Ranke resigned, after fifteen years' continuous service, and Lieut. William C. Cleary was elected to succeed him, and remained in command until January, 1905, when he resigned, and Lieut. Harry Clark was elected to the captaincy, and by hard and efficient work has kept it up to its former standard of efficiency. In the 1905 encampment at Fort Harrison it won first prize in mounted drill, and compelled Battery A, of Indianapolis, for the first time in its history, to take second place. The senior first lieutenant is John C. Scheffer; junior first lieutenant, Henry C. Moriarity, and second lieutenant, Oscar G. Foellinger. The battery ranks high in the National Guard of Indiana.

#### COMPANY L, THIRD REGIMENT, INDIANA NATIONAL GUARD.

This company was organized April 8, 1888, from Germans who were veterans of the Franco-Prussian war, and was assigned to the Third Regiment, Indiana National Guard, as Company L. Its officers were: Herman Hohnholz, captain; Will Finke, first lieutenant; H. Krone, second lieutenant. The officers and men were so accustomed to the tactics and drill of the German armies that they found it difficult to adapt themselves to that of the United States army, which the state militia was required to be pro-



ficient in, and the company was disbanded in the year following its organization, and the "German Military Company" passed into history.

COMPANY G, THIRD REGIMENT, INDIANA NATIONAL GUARD.

This company, with sixty-one members, was organized December 11, 1893, and assigned to the Third Regiment as Company G, May 23, 1894, and served through the Spanish-American war. The officers have been: Captains, John B. Fonner, W. A. Spice, O. C. Meyer and Jesse L. Birely, who is in command now (1905); first lieutenants, H. C. Mains, W. A. Spice, O. C. Meyer, William S. McLeod, Maurice J. Archbold and Forest Arney; second lieutenants, W. J. Spice, O. C. Meyer, W. S. McLeod, John S. Jackson, Jesse L. Birely and Clarence Craig.

The company was reorganized and mustered into service in the State National Guard, July 13, 1900, with fifty-six members, and with O. C. Meyer as captain, Maurice J. Archbold, first lieutenant, and Jesse L. Hirely, second lieutenant. Captain Meyer had enlisted in December, 1893, and become at once first sergeant, served through the strikes, and was elected second lieutenant March 28, 1895, on the resignation of Lieutenant Mains, and Captain Spice being unable to go to the field, Meyer was made captain May 9, 1898, and commanded the company during the war, and reorganized it in July, 1900, and was again elected captain. Lieutenant Archbold served as private from May 10, 1894, was appointed quartermaster-sergeant in June of that year, and served in that capacity until the company was mustered into the service of the United States for the war with Spain, when he became first sergeant, and served through the war, being elected first lieutenant on the reorganization. Lieutenant Birely served in the ranks from July 21, 1896, to February 25, 1897, when he was appointed corporal, and when the company entered the United States service he became a sergeant, and served as such throughout the war. When the company reorganized he was elected second lieutenant, and is now (1905) captain of the company, which has a muster roll of sixty-two.

## COMPANY D, EIGHTY-EIGHTH INDIANA VOLUNTEERS ASSOCIATION.

The original company was mustered into service August 29, 1862, with ninety-eight non-commissioned officers and privates, and three commissioned officers. In the spring of 1864 it received fourteen recruits, total number one hundred and fifteen. The officers were: Cyrus E. Briant, captain; Isaac Bateman, first lieutenant; Joseph D. Stopher, second lieutenant. Briant resigned December 12, 1862, to accept a commission as lieutenant, Company C, Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteers. Orderly Sergeant Scott Swann was promoted to captain of Company D December 12, 1862, and First Lieutenant Bateman and Second Lieutenant Stopher resigned. Isaac Slater was promoted to first lieutenant, and was killed in battle, and then Adam Bowers was promoted to first lieutenant and Milton M. Thompson promoted to second lieutenant.

The organization of the company at the close of the war was: Scott Swann, captain; Adam Bowers, first lieutenant, and M. M. Thompson, second lieutenant. Company D served in the Fourteenth Corps, and was in all the engagements of that famous old corps, from Louisville, Kentucky, to Chattanooga, and to Atlanta, Georgia, and the march to the sea, the Carolinas, till Johnston surrendered, and then to Washington City, D. C., and in the Grand Review, being discharged June 7, 1865.

This association was organized June 7, 1865 (the date of the muster out at Indianapolis, Indiana). The objects of the association are: First, to keep alive the patriotism, the kind feeling for each other, and the memory of the hardships and privations from '61 to '65; second, to meet once a year at the home of some member of the company and to assist any member of the company in need of help; third, the date of meeting to be August 29th of each year, except when that date comes on Sunday, and then the following Tuesday to be the date; fourth, no assessments or collections to defray expenses were to be made; fifth, the company to be officered the same as when in the service, and to serve until an election is called by a majority of the company present at any meeting; sixth, all members are required to visit any sick member, and attend all funerals when possible; seventh, all members are required



to write to the captain of the company on dates of meeting, if they can not be present.

It has kept up the organization and met each year. It lost the first member by death twenty-two years after discharge, and at the last meeting, August 29, 1904, it had lost eleven members, forty years after discharge.

The company lost while in service, out of one hundred and fifteen men, sixty-two from all causes—killed, died of wounds, sickness and in prison and discharged. The company was given the right of the regiment for efficiency in skirmish fighting when on the Atlanta campaign, three times. Volunteers were called for from the brigade to drive back the rebel line in its front (in rifle pits), and Company D volunteered and succeeded in driving them back. Company D fought the battle of White Oak Ridge (near Ringold) alone. At Chickamauga, on Sunday morning, Company D being on the skirmish line, was cut off from the regiment by it being forced back on account of the line on its right giving way. It lost one killed, five captured and fifteen wounded, out of forty-five men. Company D fought its way into the city limits of Atlanta July 24, 1864, forty days before the army got into the city, captured one and killed four. The fight was at close quarters, and the company got out with only five slightly wounded.

---

## SONS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

### ANTHONY WAYNE CHAPTER, NO. I.

To Anthony Wayne Chapter belongs the honor of being the first local society of the Sons of the American Revolution organized in Indiana, and by reason of its location on historic ground, no more appropriate name could have been proposed for it than that of the sterling soldier and patriot, Gen. Anthony Wayne, whose matchless

prowess and leadership paved the way for the era of civilization which has won for the state her present proud position among her sister commonwealths of the union. The objects of the chapter, as set forth in the third article of the constitution, are as follows: "To arouse and maintain an interest in our own locality; in the history of the American Revolution and former events, leading to the establishment of American independence; to inspire ourselves and our descendants with the patriotic spirit of our ancestors who by acts or counsel rendered service in the establishment of the government of the United States of America; to preserve the record of such service; to mark places in this city and county which have reference to the Revolutionary period; to increase the membership and usefulness of the state and national societies and to promote social intercourse and good feeling amongst its members."

Pursuant to a notice which had been given considerable publicity, a number of descendants of Revolutionary ancestors in Fort Wayne met on the first day of January, 1894, and perfected an organization with the following charter members: Frederick A. Newton, Seneca B. Brown, George S. Fowler, Charles B. Fitch, Otis B. Fitch, Robertson J. Fisher, David C. Fisher, Charles B. Woodworth, Clark W. Fairbank and Charles E. Bond, of whom Seneca B. Brown was elected president; R. J. Fisher, vice-president; Charles B. Fitch, secretary, and David C. Fisher, treasurer; a board of managers being also selected, consisting of Clark Fairbank, Frederick A. Newton and Charles B. Woodworth. In this connection it is proper to state that among the leading spirits in bringing about the organization and placing it upon a permanent footing, Seneca B. Brown, the first presiding officer, took an especially prominent part, for to him perhaps more than to any other member is due the credit of not only inspiring a lively interest in the society, but of ably and faithfully directing its affairs for some time after the organization went into effect.

In due time a constitution and by-laws were adopted, among the more important provisions of the latter being the third article, which designates the times of meeting in the following language: "The annual meeting of this chapter shall be held on the first day of January of each year, that date being the anniversary of the birth



of the illustrious Gen. Anthony Wayne, in whose honor this chapter is named." It further provides for regular meetings to be held on April 19th, in memory of the Lexington alarm; June 17th, the anniversary of the battle of Bunker Hill and on the 19th of October, in memory of the surrender of Yorktown, which event terminated the Revolutionary struggle.

The chapter has maintained an abiding interest in the above and other noted anniversaries in our national history, the meetings being largely devoted to the Revolutionary period and to the leading political questions growing out of the same. The membership at this time numbers thirty-three, which includes the majority of the descendants of Revolutionary ancestors residing in the city of Fort Wayne. The officers for the year 1905 are: President, Dr. B. Von Sweringen; vice-president, Charles McCulloch; secretary, Charles S. Swann; treasurer, Charles B. Woodworth.

---

## DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

### MARY PENROSE WAYNE CHAPTER.

The objects of this organization are clearly and succinctly set forth in the second article of the constitution, which reads as follows: "First, to foster a spirit of true patriotism; second, to encourage historical research in relation to the Revolution; third, to cherish, maintain and extend the institutions of America; to advocate appropriate celebrations of all patriotic anniversaries; fourth, to preserve the memory of the noble women who bore their share in the dangers and privations of the war of the Revolution."

Section one of the third article presents the prerequisites for membership in the following language: "Any woman of Indiana, not a member of any other chapter, may be eligible for membership, who is of the age of eighteen and who is descended from an ancestor who,

with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of independence, as a recognized patriot, as a soldier, as a sailor or as a civil officer in one of the several colonies or states of the united colonies or states; provided, that the applicant shall be acceptable to the national and local societies."

Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter, so called in honor of the maiden name of Mrs. Gen. Anthony Wayne, was organized on April 21, 1901, the following being the names of the charter members: Mrs. Minnie Graves Brown, Mrs. Marian Anna Barrett, Miss Florence Ewing Barrett, Mrs. Minnie Keel Bash, Mrs. Sarah Elizabeth Fitch, Mrs. Carolyn Randall Fairbank, Mrs. Clara M. Green, Mrs. Laura Woodworth Granger, Miss Frances Marian Habberley, Mrs. Flora Merritt, Mrs. Frances M. Robertson, Mrs. Winifred Randall, Mrs. Amy Randall Seavey, Mrs. Mabel Walker Sturgeon, Mrs. Bessie Loring Thieme, Mrs. Minnie Thompson White, Dr. Mary Whery, Miss Lulu Elizabeth Woodworth, Mrs. Evelyn Bond Watt, Mrs. Alida Taylor Woodworth, Miss Gertrude Lill Williams and Miss Blanche A. Williams. The following is the list of officers who first served the chapter: Frances M. Robertson, regent; Marian Anna Barrett, vice-regent; Minnie Graves Brown, recording secretary; Mabel Walker Sturgeon, corresponding secretary; Sarah Elizabeth Fitch, treasurer; Laura Woodworth Granger, registrar; Lulu Elizabeth Woodworth, historian.

The members of this chapter have displayed commendable zeal in fostering and keeping alive an interest in the objects of the organization, and to this end have been regular in their attendance at its various sessions and prompt in their response to every duty. A list of subjects discussed before the society from time to time displays a wide and varied range of research in the domain of American history, including not only the Revolutionary struggle, and the formative period of the government, but also the leading political, industrial, social and ethical questions relating thereto, together with full and complete biographies of soldiers, statesmen, publicists and others who distinguished themselves during the different eras of our national existence. Not a few of these papers display profundity of thought and a high order of literary merit, and it is hoped that some



time, if it has not already been done, they will be put in permanent form for the benefit of the reading public.

This chapter had the honor of entertaining the second state convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which held its sessions here in the year 1903. It proved the occasion of a brilliant gathering of the leading members of the order throughout Indiana, with many representatives from sister states, also a number of officials of national renown, the meetings being interesting and enthusiastic to a marked degree, and the assemblage did more to afford the people of Fort Wayne a true conception of the character, scope, object and growth of the organization than they could have obtained from any other source.

At this time the Mary Penrose Wayne Chapter numbers about forty members and the official roster for the years 1905-6 is made up of the following well-known ladies: Mrs. P. A. Randall, regent; Mrs. Amy R. Seavey, vice-regent; Mrs. Emma Heaton, corresponding secretary; Mrs. L. C. Hunter, recording secretary; Dr. Mary Whery, registrar; Dr. Carrie B. Banning, historian, and Mrs. Sarah Vesey, chaplain.

## CHAPTER XI

---

### MEDICAL HISTORY OF ALLEN COUNTY.

---

BY MILES F. PORTER, M. D.

---

Perhaps no profession is more intimately and vitally associated with the development of a community than the medical profession, and yet the names of medical men and the medical profession as a body occupy a very small space in recorded history. Doctors like Benjamin Rush and James Collins Warren, who find a place in history, usually do so through extra-professional rather than professional activity. The reason for this is to be found in the fact that the relationship between the doctors and the community is, in a large degree, personal in character.

Practically all improvements along lines of public health and public hygiene have their origin in the medical profession, but the origin of these improvements can not always be traced to the originator. Often they may be traced to the medical society through which they came into existence, but frequently they can not be traced this far. Thus it is that a councilman, a mayor, or a commissioner often is credited with originating medical reforms, when in fact the reform originated in the medical profession and was placed in the hands of the public functionary that it might through him achieve the necessary public or legislative indorsement.

So far as the public is concerned, the doctor is not a widely known specimen of the genus homo. The medical profession is known very largely through the hospitals, societies, health boards and other in-



stitutions which it has established, and through which in large measure its work is done. Hence it is that the medical history of a community resolves itself in great part into a history of its medical institutions. Some communities are fortunate enough, however, to have one or more doctors who deserve a place in history because of unusual distinction they have achieved through original medical work or discovery. Allen county is fortunate in that she has on the list of her doctor citizens several who deserve such a place. Dr. Benjamin Studley Woodworth was graduated in medicine in the twenty-first year of his age, at the Berkshire Medical College in Massachusetts, in 1837, and nine years thereafter became a citizen of Fort Wayne, where he spent the remainder of his life. Dr. Woodworth died in 1891, at the age of seventy-five years, having spent almost fifty-four years in the active practice of his profession. The writer had the pleasure of attending the fiftieth anniversary of the Doctor's graduation. Prior to coming to Fort Wayne Dr. Woodworth resided near the Grand Rapids, in the Maumee valley. Malaria was rife, and the treatment in vogue worse than inefficient, consisting in the administration of drastic cathartics, blood letting, emetics and small, almost infinitesimal, doses of quinine. To Dr. Woodworth belongs the credit of being the first in this section of the country, and one of the first in the profession, to advocate and practice the rational and scientific method of treating this disease now in general use. Had Dr. Woodworth done nothing else in life, what he did in the accomplishment of this reform in therapeutics would warrant the placing of his name not only in the medical history of this locality, but in the medical history of the world.

Another physician who must be mentioned here is Dr. William H. Myers, of Fort Wayne, who is still practicing. He was the first surgeon in this section of the country to successfully remove the spleen, and the first, and only one to date, to remove a living child through the abdomen of the mother, following this delivery of the child by the removal of the womb. Both child and mother recovered. The former operation was done for a large suppurating spleen on October 2, 1886, at St. Joseph's Hospital in this city, and the latter was performed upon a dwarf because of an extremely small pelvis, in the patient's home at New Haven, Indiana, on August 27, 1892.

To Dr. Christian B. Stemen, of Fort Wayne, belongs the credit of priority in the so-called "open method" of treating dislocations of the shoulder joint complicated by fractures of the arm in the immediate vicinity of the joint. This method, which Dr. Stemen was the first to put in practice, consists in cutting open the joint, seizing the dislocated bone and putting it in place, reducing or "setting" the fracture, and finally closing the wound. Prior to the adoption of this method of treatment most of the unfortunate victims of this accident remained cripples the rest of their lives, but by this method the arm may be restored both as to usefulness and appearance. This first operation was made in a farm house in December, 1873.

The first medical periodical was published in Allen county in 1879. It was a quarterly, edited by Drs. G. W. McCaskey and W. H. Gobrecht. But one number was issued, when Dr. C. B. Stemen assumed the chief editorship, and with the collaboration of others carried on the publication as a quarterly for four years, when it was changed to a monthly and issued in that way under the title of the "Fort Wayne Journal of the Medical Sciences" until 1897, when it was merged with the "Fort Wayne Medical Magazine," under the name of the "Fort Wayne Journal-Magazine." The "Medical Magazine" was founded in 1893, with Dr. A. E. Bulson, Jr., as managing editor. This publication was issued monthly until the merger above noted. The "Medical Journal-Magazine" is still published under the same management, the department of medicine and therapeutics being in charge of G. W. McCaskey, M. D., that of surgery in charge of Miles F. Porter, M. D., that of materia medica, therapeutics and pediatrics in charge of B. V. Sweringen, M. D., and that of ophthalmology, otology and rhinology in charge of A. E. Bulson, Jr., M. D.

The first medical organization in the county was known as the Allen County Medical Society, which was organized in affiliation with the state society in 1860, with Dr. I. M. Rosenthal as president. This society still lives under the name of the Fort Wayne Medical Society (the Medical Society of Allen County), which name was adopted March 15, 1904. This society, on June 23, 1903, adopted the constitution recommended by the American Medical Association with a view to bringing the county and state societies in closer affiliation with one another and with the national society, thus increas-



ing the effectiveness of all. The membership now numbers seventy-eight and meetings are held every two weeks during the year, barring August and September. As a result of a movement originating in this society in the shape of a resolution offered by Dr. Miles F. Porter, November 13, 1894, the office of city bacteriologist was created by the council early in 1895. Dr. L. P. Drayer was the first incumbent, being appointed prior to his graduation. In this society also originated, on a motion offered by Dr. B. Von Sweringen, following recommendations presented in a paper by Dr. G. W. McCaskey, a crusade against consumption, in which crusade the public was asked to take, and is taking, an active part. The public good which lies within the power of the committee appointed under this motion can scarcely be overestimated. It was this organization too that put on foot the movement still in progress to secure for the city of Fort Wayne an adequate supply of pure water.

The Fort Wayne Academy of Medicine was organized in 1901, by the younger members of the profession, most if not all of whom are members also of the Fort Wayne Medical Society, as a sort of training school wherein the younger doctors would feel more free to express themselves than in the older society. This society meets every two weeks, its meetings are well attended and, all in all, the work that it is doing is in the highest degree commendable. This society has sixteen members.

On the death of Dr. Woodworth, in 1891, the profession came into the possession of his library as a nucleus of a public medical library. This nucleus was placed in the public library in 1895, and a number of volumes have since been added. There are now several hundred volumes in this library, which is soon to be conveniently housed in the new library building, and there is every reason to believe that it will then take on a vigorous and continuous growth. Prior to 1896 the State Medical Society held all of its meetings in Indianapolis. As a result of a movement originating in the Allen County Society, it is now migratory. The first meeting after the change was held in Fort Wayne in 1896. That the change was wise, is shown by the fact that the membership of the state society was increased by two hundred and twenty-four at the Fort Wayne meet-

ing, and has been increasing yearly ever since, until now the membership numbers over twenty-two hundred.

On the 9th of May, 1869, at the corner of Main street and Broadway, in a house built for a hotel and known as the "Rockhill House," was opened the first hospital in Allen county by representatives of a Catholic order known as Poor Handmaids of Christ, which originated in Europe. The hospital was named Saint Joseph's. The first year twenty patients were treated; now eight hundred are treated annually. The buildings now occupy half a square, and the hospital building proper is four stories high, and will accommodate one hundred and fifty beds. Obstetric patients and those with contagious diseases are not admitted to this institution. With these exceptions, all sick or injured who apply are admitted without regard to creed or color, and if need be, without money. By the same order there was opened at the John Orff homestead on March 24, 1900, a hospital for the treatment of consumptives, under the name of Saint Rochus' Hospital. This hospital will accommodate twelve patients. The location is beautiful and healthful, and the grounds capacious and attractive. As at Saint Joseph's, so at this hospital, the doors are open to all, rich or poor, without regard to race or religion.

The City Hospital, now known as Hope Hospital, had its origin in a movement started by Dr. William H. Myers, the idea being a "non-sectarian" institution. The exact date of the opening of the hospital can not be ascertained, but it was probably in 1877 or 1878. It was at first located at the corner of Main and Webster streets, from which place the institution was forced to move because of an injunction secured through the efforts of residents of the neighborhood. The present association was incorporated in August, 1878, under the name of the City Hospital, which was a misnomer, inasmuch as the hospital has never received any aid from the city. The first home of the regularly incorporated hospital was at the southeast corner of Hanna and Lewis streets. The name was changed to Hope Hospital, in accordance with the wish of the members of the family of Jesse L. Williams, in acknowledgment of what he and his heirs had done for the institution. This change was legally made in December, 1900. In 1893, the hospital was moved to its present location, at the corner of Washington and Barr streets. In 1897



there was established in connection with this hospital a training school for nurses. At first a two-years course was required, but this requirement was increased to three years in 1902. The alumnae of this school originated the State Nurses' Association, the first meeting of which was held in Fort Wayne in 1903. The law now governing the practice of nursing in Indiana was drafted by this association and went into effect in 1905. There are at present twenty-seven nurses, including probationers, in the hospital. The capacity for patients is seventy-five. During 1904 there were treated in Hope Hospital six hundred and ninety-five patients.

The German Lutherans of Fort Wayne and vicinity opened a hospital in the homestead of Judge L. M. Ninde, on Fairfield avenue, in December, 1904, with a capacity for twenty-three patients. This capacity proved entirely inadequate, and a new building is now in process of construction which will add two operating rooms and room for fifty-two more beds to the present capacity. It is expected that this building will be ready for occupancy by November 1, 1905. A training school for nurses is run in connection with this hospital, accommodating eight pupils. The first room built especially for an operating room was built in Hope Hospital. At present all of the hospitals have operating rooms equipped to meet the exacting requirements of present-day surgery.

The first medical college was organized in Fort Wayne March 10, 1876, in the parlors of the Aveline House. The principal movers in this organization were Drs. C. B. Stemen and H. A. Clark, who were up to that time teaching in the Medical College of Ohio at Cincinnati, Ohio, and Drs. B. S. Woodsworth, I. M. Rosenthal and W. H. Myers, of Fort Wayne. The building now occupied by Mr. Geller on the southwest corner of Broadway and Washington streets was fitted up and two well attended sessions were held, when, on account of internal dissensions, the school was abandoned, and a reorganization was effected which lasted one year. Then followed simultaneously the organization of the Fort Wayne College of Medicine and the Fort Wayne Medical College. The latter existed for three years, while the former, having practically absorbed the latter, still lives and is prosperous. It owns its own building on Superior street, and has a corps of teachers numbering over thirty-three. This was

the second college in the Association of American Medical Colleges to require a four-years course of all its graduates.

Although a state institution, the Indiana School for Feeble-Minded Youth, which was located in Allen county in 1890, should here receive mention in that it offers to the medical student admirable opportunities for clinical study. Especially abundant in this institution is the material for the study of diseases of the nervous system, of the chest and deformities. At present the inmates number 1,031.

Allen county physicians did their full duty to their country in her time of need. Amandas J. Laubach enlisted as a private in the One Hundred and Fifty-third Pennsylvania Volunteers, served until after Lee's surrender, then took up the study of medicine, graduating from the Long Island Hospital Medical College in 1866. After practicing his profession in Allentown, Pennsylvania, for nine years, he was appointed acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army, in which capacity he served until July, 1878, when he established himself in Fort Wayne, where he soon built up a large practice, which he enjoyed until his death, which occurred March 6, 1892. John M. Josse, for years a prominent figure in things medical in Allen county, was an assistant surgeon in the Seventy-fourth Indiana, and surgeon of the Thirty-second Indiana. James S. Gregg, who during his life was one of the prominent surgeons of the state, was surgeon of the Eighty-eighth Indiana. William H. Myers, who is still practicing in Fort Wayne, was surgeon of the Thirtieth Indiana. Doctor A. P. Buchman, who is still engaged in an active practice in Fort Wayne, where he has been located for more than twenty-five years, enlisted when a boy as a musician in Company I, One Hundred and Seventh Ohio Volunteers, and served three years. After being mustered out he resumed his studies, and after graduating in medicine located in Fort Wayne. Dr. J. O. G. Gorrell was also a volunteer who served throughout the Civil war. When the yellow fever epidemic broke out in 1878 he volunteered to go south on the urgent call for help, and fell a victim to the scourge. He died nineteen days after his departure from Fort Wayne in Memphis, Tennessee, to which point he had been assigned. Dr. John J. Ogle, who for a number of years has been practicing his profession in Fort



Wayne, served one year, 1864-1865, in the Third Pennsylvania Heavy Artillery. Doctors Lafayette S. Null and W. J. Bilderback, of New Haven; Joseph H. Omo and F. K. Cosgrove, of Maysville, and Brookfield Gard, H. W. Neiswonger, Jacob Hetrick, Carl Proegler, Charles Bergk and E. P. Banning, of Fort Wayne, also saw service in the Civil war, but the writer has been unable to acquaint himself with the details of their service. In the Spanish-American war also Allen county physicians did their full duty. Doctor C. H. English served as brigade surgeon of the First Brigade, First Division, Third Army Corps, from the 16th of June to the close of the war, October 1, 1898. Emmett L. Siver and W. W. Barnett were surgeons in the One Hundred and Fifty-seventh Indiana.

---

Since this article was finished and ready for the printer, there has been consummated the union of the three medical colleges in Indiana as the medical department of Purdue University. This union marks an epoch in the medical history of Indiana, and will prove a mighty stimulus to the cause of higher medical education throughout the United States. Fort Wayne physicians did not take the initiative in the movement which culminated in this union, this credit belonging to the members of the faculty of the Indiana Medical College of Indianapolis, but without the hearty support of the Fort Wayne profession a harmonious union would have been impossible. The profession in Indianapolis deserves great credit for their share in bringing about this union, for it required no small sacrifice on their part, but greater credit is due the members of the faculty of the Fort Wayne College of Medicine, for their sacrifice was greater, inasmuch as the union results in the loss of their institution, while the Indianapolis profession will have in their midst a medical school which may, and we believe will, soon be made second to none in the country. The Indiana profession has always occupied a proud position in the ranks of medicine, and the Allen county contingent has always been well to the front in that position. That both the profession of the state and the Allen county contingent thereof are well worthy of their positions, is well proven by their broad-mindedness and unselfishness made manifest in this union, and as commemorating these men and their work the good people of Hoosierdom today point with pride to the medical department of Purdue University.

## CHAPTER XII

---

### POLICE DEPARTMENT.

---

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

Until 1863 Fort Wayne was without a regularly organized police force, the only protection against disorder, violence or infraction of the law, prior to that time, having been afforded by the sheriff and his deputies, the city marshal and assistants and a few constables. Realizing the need of more adequate protection than these officials could render, the council, in May, 1863, established a force of police consisting of a lieutenant and two patrolmen for each ward, their hours of duty being from twilight to daybreak. Conrad Pens, to whom belongs the honor of serving as first chief of the newly organized force, was a German sailor, in whom were combined the requisite qualifications for a successful conservator of the peace, being intelligent, cool-headed and brave, besides possessing executive ability, which made him a natural leader of men. The other chiefs in order of their service have been William Ward, Fred Limecooley, Patrick McGee, Diedrich Meyer, Michael Singleton, Hugh M. Diehl, Eugene B. Smith, Hugh M. Diehl, who served a second term and resigned in 1889, the vacancy being filled by Frank Wilkinson, who was appointed by the council in June of that year.

With the adoption of the new city charter in 1894, the department was reorganized and placed in charge of a superintendent, the night force being under the direction of a captain, who received his instructions from the former official. The title of superintendent was continued until 1905, when, under an act of the general assem-



bly in April of that year, it was changed back to chief, under which designation the head of the department has since been known.

When the reorganization of the force took place James Ligget was appointed superintendent, and served as such for a period of two years, discharging the duties of the position with marked ability, and in various ways doing much to promote the general efficiency of the men under his control. Homer A. Gorsline, the successor of Mr. Ligget, was elected superintendent in May, 1896, since which time he has brought the department to a state of efficiency far exceeding that of any other period of its history, proving under all circumstances an intelligent, popular and thoroughly capable official, daring in all the term implies, keenly alive to every duty coming within his sphere and possessing the abounding confidence of his subordinates and of the public at large. In Mr. Gorsline are combined the qualities of the strict disciplinarian, successful executive and broad-minded man of affairs. To perceive a duty is to him equivalent to performing it, and what he does himself he expects his subordinates to do after they have been properly instructed.

Although considerably handicapped by an inadequate force of patrolmen, the number being no greater than twenty-five years ago, when the city was much smaller and more easily controlled, he has his force well disciplined and thoroughly in hand and with the additional aid of skillful detective service, he is able to exercise such close surveillance over his jurisdiction as to make his name a terror to law-breakers and evil-doers, besides earning for Fort Wayne the reputation of being one of the best policed cities in the state of Indiana.

Since the adoption of the charter of 1894 the night force, as already indicated, has been in charge of a captain, the first to hold the position being William F. Borgman, who served from the spring of that year until his resignation, on the 2d day of February, 1898. Frederick Daseler was appointed to fill the vacancy, but served only to the 29th of the following June, when he too resigned, after which Mr. Borgman again accepted the place and continued to discharge the duties of the same until May 16th of the following year, when he was succeeded by Frank H. Whitney. After filling the office very acceptably until October 6, 1903, Mr. Whitney handed in his resignation, and for a third time Mr. Borgman became captain, which po-

sition he has since filled with credit to himself and to the entire satisfaction of the department and the public.

The first police station was established in a small brick building that stood opposite the court house on Court street. An office occupied the front room, communicating with a cell in the rear, which was fitted up with three iron cages for the use of male prisoners, the upper floor, containing two rooms, being set aside for the incarceration of such females as broke the law and laid themselves liable to arrest and detention. This building continued to be used until about the year 1877, when larger and more convenient quarters were secured on Barr street, where the business of the department was conducted until the completion of the new city building in 1893, since which time the commodious and well-appointed offices in the latter have been occupied.

Fort Wayne being centrally located, easily accessible and about equally distant from a number of the larger cities of the Union, makes it a favorite rendezvous for criminals, especially of the more genteel class, or, as they are termed in police parlance, "The Number Ones," in consequence of which the city of late years has gained somewhat of an unenviable repute. Cognizant of this fact, the police, under the superintendent's alert management, have redoubled their diligence in ferreting out and running down these violators of the law, quite a number of whom have been brought to justice from time to time and given short shift to Jeffersonville or Michigan City, where at the state's expense they are now doing service and learning by better experience that the way of the transgressor is truly hard. Less skill is required in handling the common and more numerous criminal class, which, for the reason already stated, has long had a large representation in Fort Wayne, the different railways furnishing them easy access to the city.

The adoption some years ago of a special police and detective system by the Pennsylvania Railroad has been of material benefit to the local force in eliminating the tramp evil, no one being allowed to steal rides on any of the trains of this line, under penalty of arrest and imprisonment, the result being an almost effectual check to the influx of an objectionable class over what was formerly one of its chief avenues of travel. When the other railways adopt similar stringent



measures, which is hoped they will soon do, the labors of the Fort Wayne police will be reduced by one-half, with a corresponding increase in the peace and quietude of the city.

Since its reorganization the following officials have rendered service to the department at intervals in capacities indicated: Captains of police: D. Meyer, M. Singleton, H. M. Diehl, who at one time was chief of the force; E. B. Smith, Frank Wilkinson, William Borgman, Frank Whitney, who, as before stated, was succeeded by Mr. Borgman, the present incumbent. Among the captains of police under the old regime were F. R. Limecooley, P. McGee, D. Meyer, M. Singleton, H. M. Diehl and E. B. Smith; sergeants—William Borgman, Fred Daseler, Frank Jewell, H. Harkrider and John K. Stevens; detectives—George Coling, Fred Daseler and Charles J. Rulo; marshals—Patrick McGee, Charles Uplegger, Christopher Kelly, Frank Falker, Diedrich Meyer and Henry Franke. (For complete list of marshals see list of city officers.) The personnel of the department at this time is as follows: Chief, Homer A. Gorsline; captain, William F. Borgman; lieutenant, Henry Lapp; detectives, George Coling and Henry Rulo; sergeants, Henry J. Harkrider and William F. Pappert; station clerks, Emil Smith and Frederick Graffe; patrol drivers, Henry Reichard and David Blum; station master, John Terry; city court bailiff, George Strodel; humane officer, Louis Schlaudroff; electrician, John Schroeder; patrolmen, Benjamin Bowers, Michael Brennan, Frank Cheviron, Robert Dickson, Benjamin Elliott, John Greer, Abram Goeglein, Joseph Golden, George Heller, Glenn Johnston, Peter Junk, Richard Kelly, John Keintz, William Knock, August Kroekeberg, Louis Linker, Reginald Major, Charles McKendry, Patrick Murphy, Charles Nave, Ernest Paul, Nicholas Petgen, James Richardson, William Rohrer, Charles Spillner, James M. Smith, John K. Stevens and Robert Trebra.

## CHAPTER XIII

---

### FIRE DEPARTMENT.

---

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

The history of the fire department of Fort Wayne, as a regular organization, dates from the year 1856, prior to which time there had been two volunteer companies, the "Anthony Wayne," organized in 1841, and the "Hermans," in 1848. The apparatus of the former consisted of a Jeffreys gallery engine, a two-wheel hose-cart, with about five hundred feet of hose, the entire outfit costing the sum of five hundred and eighty-seven dollars. The headquarters of this company were on the east side of Clinton street, north of Main, and later in an old market house which stood on the north end of the present market place on Barr street. It is a matter of record that the general assembly in the session of 1842, by a special act, exempted the members of this company from working the roads or serving on juries. After maintaining an existence for several years and answering fairly well the purposes which it was intended to subserve, the company was disbanded and the name is now but a memory.

The "Hermans" maintained an engine house on the west side of Clinton street, north of Berry, in the original plat of the city, and owned an apparatus consisting of a side-brake Button engine, a two-wheel hose cart and about one thousand feet of leather hose, all of which arrived in the same year that the organization went into effect. This company proved a tolerable protection against fire, but,



like the "Anthony Wayne," finally outlived its usefulness as an effective agency and in due time ceased to exist.

The immediate successor of the "Hermans" was the "Alert Engine and Hose Company," which was organized August 10, 1856. It took charge of the apparatus of the former organization and continued to use the same until January, 1868, when the machinery and other equipment was returned to the city and a reorganization effected as the "Independent Hook and Ladder Company." On August 7, 1856, a third company was organized under the name of the "Mechanics' Engine and Hose Company," concerning which little is known beyond the fact that it fulfilled in a measure the expectations of its founders, and disbanded after a career of seventeen years' duration.

On December 3, 1848, the council established the fire limits by the following boundaries: Barr street on the east, Harrison on the west, Main street on the south and the canal on the north, quite a circumscribed area for the present day, but at the time designated it included the main portion of the rapidly growing town.

In January, 1861, the city closed a contract with the Silsby Manufacturing Company for a steam fire engine at a cost of four thousand eight hundred dollars. In due time it arrived, was tried and accepted, and for a number of years proved a very effective means of checking fires. This was the first steam fire engine brought to the city and in compliment to the mayor, Hon. Franklin P. Randall, it was given his name. Still later there was purchased from the Clapp & Jones factory another engine, a companion to the first, which was called the Charley Zollinger, after the mayor who held office at the time it was bought. In the summer of 1867 the council purchased from a firm in Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, a second-hand fire engine of the Amoskeag type, and a hose-reel, paying for the outfit the sum of three thousand dollars. In September following a company called the "Vigilant Engine and Hose Company" was organized to operate the apparatus, which was found in good condition and quite serviceable, notwithstanding the evidence of previous use. The next year two additional hand engines were purchased, but, proving unsatisfactory in every respect, they were subsequently disposed of at a considerable less than the cost price, which was three hundred

dollars each. A hook and ladder truck was purchased in the spring of 1872, for the sum of two thousand three hundred dollars, and in the fall of the same year a notable addition was made to the apparatus of the company by the purchase of a fine rotary steam engine from the Silsby works, at a cost of four thousand eight hundred dollars. This engine, which was called the "Anthony Wayne," met every requirement expected of it and its long period of service bears witness to the good judgment displayed on the part of those who made the contract. In January, 1874, the chief of the fire department purchased the first hose for use on reels and carts. In May, 1874, Thomas Mannix having been elected chief of the fire department, the "Vigilants" and "Torrents" withdrew from the department and resolved themselves into a union to be known as the U. V. & T.—United Vigilants and Torrents; this organization, however, did not do service for the city. It was about this time that the "Mechanics" were organized and reinstated and they became very active in carrying out the objects of the company, proving in many respects a valuable auxiliary of the department.

The second ward engine house, at the northeast corner of Court and Berry streets, was erected in the summer of 1860, and the old engine house which stood immediately in the rear was afterwards torn away and a portion of the ground used for an additional structure, or rather an extension of the new building, thus greatly enlarging the capacity of the latter and providing ample accommodation for the increasing apparatus of the department.

On the 15th of August, 1875, the National Fire Alarm Telegraph service was introduced, with fifteen boxes, about eight miles of wire and other necessary apparatus, the total cost of which amounted to five thousand dollars. This was in use for a period of nine years, at the expiration of which time the Gamewell system was substituted, the latter proving vastly superior and in every respect more satisfactory to the department. The system of hitching horses by electricity and the suspension of swinging harness in front of the apparatus was introduced in 1875, and with some additional changes and improvements they are still in use. Both horses and men are so thoroughly drilled and such is the rigid discipline which has prevailed in the department, that little is to be desired in the



way of adding to its efficiency and skill in combating one of nature's most subtle, powerful and dangerous agencies.

For a number of years water was supplied to the department by laying long lines of hose to the canal, but this being found unhandy and inadequate, a series of fire cisterns were subsequently constructed at the intersection of the principal streets of the city, the number being increased from time to time until there were thirty-four in use. These answered the purpose for which intended until the completion of the water works system, when they were abandoned and filled up.

Among the principal volunteer companies which rendered service to the city at different times, the following are deserving of mention, namely: the Alert Engine Company, Torrent Engine and Hose Company, Eagle Engine and Hose Company, Vigilant Engine and Hose Company, Mechanics' Engine and Hose Company, Wide-Awake Engine and Hose Company, Protection Engine and Hose Company and the Hope Hose Company, all of which were very useful in their day and highly prized by the public.

The following is a list of chief engineers from the organization of the department to the present time, with their respective periods of service, namely: L. T. Bourie, 1856 to 1858; George Humphrey, 1858 to 1860; O. D. Hurd, 1860 to 1861; Joseph Stellwagon, 1861 to 1862; L. T. Bourie, 1862 to 1863; Munson Van Gieson, 1863 to 1866; Henry Fry, 1866 to 1867; Hiram Poyser, 1867 to 1868; Thomas Mannix, 1868 to 1873; Frank B. Vogel, 1873 to 1874; Thomas Mannix, 1874 to 1875; Frank B. Vogel, 1875 to 1879, the last named completing the list that served under the old volunteer system. From 1840 to 1856 the following men served as chief engineers of the fire department: Samuel Edsall, William L. Moon, John Cochrane, Thomas Pritchard, John B. Cocanour, Benjamin H. Tower, Samuel L. Freeman and George Humphrey.

In May, 1881, the department was reorganized for more effective service and a force of men employed at regular salaries, Henry Hillbrecht being appointed chief of the new system. So able and satisfactory did his administration prove that he has been retained in the position to the present time, his record during his long period of service presenting a series of successes such as few fire chiefs have achieved. John McGowan was appointed first assistant and

Fred Becker second assistant: There were at that time two steam engines, three hose carriages, one hook and ladder truck, with two men at full pay to each apparatus and six minute men on half pay to each of the three hose carriages.

The growth of the city, with the corresponding increase in danger of fire, made it apparent that the department could not handle to advantage such a large area from a single station; accordingly, after repeated recommendations by the chief, the city in 1885 erected, at a cost of three thousand dollars, a handsome engine house in the seventh ward, from which the residences and manufacturing establishments in that part of the city can easily be reached. The erection of other buildings from time to time and the increase in the force and efficiency of the department have kept pace with the growth of the city, there being at this time eight fine brick structures, fully equipped with the latest and most approved apparatus and numbered in the order of their respective locations.

No. 1, a two-story building, fifty-seven by one hundred and twelve feet in dimensions, standing on Main between Barr and Lafayette, was erected in 1893; at a cost of twelve thousand dollars, the lot being purchased the previous year for the sum of five thousand dollars. The ground floor is occupied by a large room for apparatus, in the rear of which are six stalls for horses, with doors that open and close automatically. To the front and side are the sitting and telephone rooms for department men, while back of these are apartments for the chief's conveyance and hose and for the electrician, also a large and commodious repair shop. The second floor consists of a dormitory, library, chief's private office, together with rooms for fire alarm instruments and bath room, the building being substantially constructed with a liberal amount of cut stone trimmings and on the whole presenting a very beautiful and imposing appearance.

No. 2, located on Wallace street and to which reference has already been made as the seventh ward engine house, was remodeled in 1889, by an addition costing the sum of two thousand dollars. It has a frontage of fifty feet, a sixty-foot depth, contains on the ground floor apparatus room for steamer, hose-wagon, hook and ladder truck and stalls for seven horses; the second floor being occupied by a



dormitory, reading room, bath and hay loft. The lot on which the building stands was purchased in 1870 for one thousand fifty dollars, making a total cost to the city of six thousand fifty dollars, although the property at this time represents a value greatly in excess of that amount.

No. 3 stands on Washington boulevard, between Harrison and Webster streets, is a handsome two-story brick structure with cut stone trimmings and cost the city the sum of five thousand three hundred dollars. It was erected in 1893 and occupies part of lot 465 of Hanna's addition, which was purchased the previous year for four thousand five hundred dollars, making a total cost of nine thousand eight hundred dollars. In most respects the arrangements of No. 3 are similar to those already described, being a model of convenience and well adapted to the purposes for which constructed.

The lot on which house No. 4 stands, No. 85 of Chute's Homestead addition, is fifty by one hundred and forty-three feet in area and was bought for twelve hundred dollars in the year 1891. The building, which was erected two years later, is located on Maumee road, between Ohio and Chute streets, and, like the others, is an imposing brick edifice handsomely finished and fully equipped with the necessary apparatus, and represents a cost of five thousand two hundred twenty dollars.

No. 5 is located on Broadway, between Hendricks and Lavinia streets, the lot being No. 32 of the G. W. Ewing addition, and costing the sum of one thousand six hundred fifty dollars. It was purchased in 1890, and in 1893 the building was erected at an outlay to the city of five thousand one hundred eighty-three dollars; neither pains nor expense were spared to make this house complete in all of its parts and it stands an enduring monument to the progressive spirit of the people, who by every means at their command have endeavored to promote the efficiency of a department upon which in no small degree the safety of their property depends.

No. 6, located on the northeast corner of Wells and Third streets, was also built in the year 1893 and cost the sum of five thousand one hundred ninety dollars. The lot, which is part of No. 29 of Farmer's addition, came into the city's possession in 1890 and represents a value of one thousand four hundred fifty dollars. No.

6 is similar in design with Nos. 3, 4 and 5, except a little larger, having a frontage of thirty-four feet, a depth of seventy-seven feet, the interior arrangements on the first floor providing for steamer, hose wagon, sitting room and stalls for four horses. The second floor contains a commodious dormitory, bath room, captain's office and hay loft, the exterior in most respects being like the buildings already described.

No. 7 building is on lot No. 33 of Wilson's addition and was purchased at a cost of seven hundred seventy-five dollars in the year 1890. The building, which cost the sum of four thousand six hundred fifty dollars, was erected in 1898, stands on Main street, southwest of St. Mary's river, and affords fire protection for the western part of the city. It is conveniently arranged and an ornament to the locality in which it stands; one steamer, one hose wagon, four horses and six men are housed in No. 7.

No. 8 was built in 1898 also and cost the city four thousand seven hundred dollars. It is located in Tyler's addition in the southwestern part of the city, standing on Fairfield avenue, and in size, design and interior arrangements is similar in nearly every respect to Nos. 3, 4, 6 and 7. The lot was bought in 1898 for one thousand two hundred fifty dollars, making the total cost of the property five thousand nine hundred fifty dollars. A force of six men is stationed here and the apparatus consists of one steamer, one hose wagon and six horses.

The last independent fire organization to disband was the Alert Hook and Ladder Company, which ceased to exist in the year 1890, since which time the department, as a compact body, has continued as it is today. Since 1892 all members of the department have received full pay for their services and it is needless to state that in point of efficiency they will compare favorably with any similar force in Indiana, or any other state. The oldest fireman in the city is Michael Connors, who joined the department in 1863 and has been continuously on duty since that time, a period of forty-two years of faithful, conscientious service. He is now captain of engine house No. 2 and one of the ablest and most judicious officials on the force.

The following are the names of the captains of the different buildings, with the number of men under their command: No. 1,



Captain Ferdinand Schroeder, fifteen men; No. 2, Capt. Michael Connors, who has six men in charge; No. 3 has a force of seven men, commanded by Capt. George W. Jasper; No. 4, John Stahlhut, captain, and six men constitute his force; at No. 5 there are six men under Capt. George Troutman; No. 6 also houses six men, whose leader is Capt. Christ. Rohans; Nos. 7 and 8 have six men each, their respective captains being A. J. Baker and John Huber. John Schroeder is superintendent of the fire alarm and police of the department.

The Firemen's Pension Fund of Fort Wayne was inaugurated several years ago and is a safe and sure means of protection in case of accident or death, having at this time an available fund of nearly twenty thousand dollars, all of which is judiciously invested. The fund is maintained by voluntary donations from friends of the department and other well-to-do people benevolently disposed, by assessments paid at regular intervals by the members, and by the proceeds from improvement bonds. The fund is carefully and judiciously managed by wise and conservative business men, and is greatly appreciated by those whom it is intended to benefit, providing, as it does, a certain indemnity in case of accident or disability while on duty, and in case of death a specific sum to be paid to the family of the deceased. Any fireman being permanently disabled is allowed the sum of fifty dollars per month during life, a most commendable feature, and certainly encouraging to those who follow a vocation where every call to duty may prove a call to dangers involving broken limbs, maimed or bruised bodies, or perhaps death itself in its most horrible and aggravated form. There is also a fund for the retirement of the members of the department at the expiration of a certain period of continuous service, this being one of the especially commendable provisions of the organization.

## CHAPTER XIV

---

### WATER WORKS.

---

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

The necessity of supplying Fort Wayne with an adequate supply of water early became apparent, but it was not until about 1875 that the matter was taken up in earnest and thoroughly canvassed and a movement inaugurated to install a plant which should meet all of the growing demands of the city for a number of years to come. After considerable agitation on the part of the public, the common council, in the spring of 1876, took definite action by engaging a hydraulic engineer to prepare plans and specifications, which in due time were submitted and referred to the proper committee. Some time prior to the report on Mr. Lane's plans the owners of the canal submitted a proposition in the form of a contract to construct a system of water works on the same general plan as the one under consideration, the canal feeder to be used as the source of supply. The estimate under this proposition was for 21.18 miles of piping and the erection of a large stand pipe two hundred feet high and five feet in diameter, the plant to be finished and turned over to the city in satisfactory order for the sum of three hundred and eighty thousand dollars. The proposition appearing not only plausible, as far as the general features of the plan were concerned, but reasonable as to cost of construction, the majority of the council voted in favor of its adoption. While satisfactory to the city fathers, the proposi-



tion was far from meeting the approval of a number of public spirited citizens, certain of whom obtained a temporary restraining order, thus putting an effective check to the work until the court could pass upon the matter. Before the final adjudication, however, an election was held, with the Lane plan as an issue, thus bringing the question of its adoption or rejection before the people of the several wards for their decision. The contest proved quite animated and gave rise to no little warm feeling and excitement, but the canvassing of the vote revealed the fact that not a single individual favoring the proposition had been elected. With this agitation ended all action on the subject of water works for a little more than three years, but the growth of the city and the corresponding increase of danger from fire could not long close the eyes of the people to the necessity of providing a better defense against this destructive agency than the inadequate fire department as then equipped; accordingly, on the 15th day of May, 1879, the council authorized the water works trustees to employ any competent hydraulic engineer whom they should see fit to select, and have him to prepare the necessary plans, and report the same at his earliest convenience.

J. D. Cook, of Toledo, was the engineer selected, and on July 5th of the above year he submitted his plans and specifications, which failed to meet the approval of the water works board and a majority of the council, for the reason that they contemplated the construction of a reservoir. The question of the adoption of the Cook proposition was also submitted to a popular vote, and in order that the matter might be intelligently considered by the people, the plan was printed in pamphlet form in both English and German, and a copy provided for every voter in the different wards. So powerfully did the necessity of a water works plant appeal to the people that the proposition was carried by a very decided majority, twenty-five hundred and thirty-three out of a total of three thousand and ninety-four votes being in favor of the plan, and five hundred and ninety-one against it.

After the common council had ratified the decision of the people the water works were ordered constructed, and as soon as possible work was begun and pushed forward as rapidly as the magnitude and importance of the undertaking would admit. Mr. Cook's salary, as manager, was fixed at twenty-five hundred dollars per year,

and the trustees were each to receive one hundred and fifty dollars a year for their services. On October 21, 1879, contracts were let as follows: Two engines and four boilers from Holly & Company, Lockport, New York, \$30,500.00; pipe and laying of the same, R. D. Wood & Company, Philadelphia, \$126,380.17; valves, Ludlow Valve Company, Troy, New York, \$3,377.30; hydrants, Matthews Hydrant Company, Philadelphia, \$8,490.00; construction of reservoir, building, etc., John Langhor and M. Baltes, \$59,627.36; engine house, Moellering & Paul, \$8,490.00; the total amounting to \$236,865.36, which was \$33,134.36 less than Mr. Cook's estimate of \$270,000.00, the difference being devoted to contingencies.

Ground was broken in the fall of 1880, and the construction of the works as originally planned was completed within the time specified, with the exception of the reservoir in the seventh ward, which was finished later at an additional expenditure of about twenty thousand dollars.

One of the subjects of the liveliest contention in the council, by the water works commissions and through the columns of the local press, was the source of an adequate supply of pure, fresh, wholesome water for the use of the city. Quite a number were in favor of pumping the water from the St. Joseph river, others advocated the feeder canal, and the owners of that property sought by every means at their command to sell it to the city, urging that the canal, being nearly twenty-five feet higher than the river, would not only furnish the requisite amount of water, but supply sufficient power to force it through the mains. The third considered, and the one finally adopted, was Spy Run, a beautiful stream which enters the city from the north and flows into the St. Mary's river a short distance east of the Clinton street bridge. Of the superiority of the water of this stream over that of the other sources under consideration there was no question, but as to whether or not the supply would prove adequate for all purposes became a matter of serious doubt. Despite this misgiving, however, the city erected its pumping house on Spy Run at a point east of Clinton street and equipped it with a valuable low pressure engine capable of pumping three million gallons daily, in addition to which there was also installed a fine high pressure engine, a battery of boilers, and all other machinery and appliances essential



to the complete equipment of the first-class plant which the city ordered constructed.

To increase the water supply a large basin was scooped from the gravel between the pumping station and Spy Run, in the bottoms of which a number of strong flowing springs were struck, thus very materially adding to the amount obtained from the creek, the water being run through influent pipes fitted with rock filters. Originally about twenty miles of piping was put down, through which the water was supposed to be forced with such tremendous power from the elevated reservoir that it could easily surmount the tops of the highest buildings in the city by making a mere hose connection, and thus furnish an abundant supply for all general purposes, besides affording adequate protection in case of fire. The first summer's drought that followed the completion of the plant demonstrated fully the inadequacy of the supply; accordingly recourse was had to the canal owners, who, in response to the request of the department for assistance, tapped the aqueduct over Spy Run, thus furnishing a sufficiency of water not only for all practical purposes, but insure the city against the danger of conflagration also. While never positively refused, this additional supply was for a considerable time the cause of strained relations between the municipal government and the owners of the canal, in consequence of which various means were sought to reinforce the volume of Spy Run so as to relieve the city from the necessity of soliciting assistance, which should have been voluntarily and freely granted. To this end a large pipe was finally laid from the basin to the St. Joseph river, and a large rotary pump installed for forcing the water into the pumping basin from what was known as the Rudisill pool, but the plan did not fully answer the purpose for which intended and at best afforded only temporary relief. As already indicated, efforts had been made from time to time to sell the canal feeder to the city, but, failing in this, the owners of the property, who also controlled the Rudisill dam, cut the latter in the early part of the summer, when danger from a water famine was the greatest, thus bringing the people of the city, as well as the board of commissioners, face to face with a serious and perplexing problem exceedingly difficult of solution. To meet this discouraging condition of affairs various expedients were resorted to, the one finally

adopted being the boring of a series of wells along Spy Run, below the pumping basin, and connecting them as soon as completed with the pumping station, the water in the basin having fallen so rapidly under the steady consumption of the parched city that but a few inches remained above the top of the big suction pipe when the first of the wells was connected. The steady flow of a strong stream of pure, wholesome water adding its volume to the basin was hailed with delight by the people, furnishing as it did an ample supply for all domestic and public purposes, besides guaranteeing protection should the fire fiend at any time break forth to menace the safety of the city.

These wells, of which there were thirty in number, each eight inches in diameter, and driven to an average depth of fifty-two feet, were connected with a large suction pipe which led directly to the engines in the pumping station, and at their normal capacity could furnish an average of forty million gallons every twenty-four hours, and if necessary a still greater amount. So fully satisfied were the water works commissioners with the adequacy of the supply that in 1889 they considered the advisability of dispensing with the water from Spy Run and using only that from the wells. In due time the proposition, which appears to have been received with general favor by the public, was carried into effect, since which time the city's supply of water has come from a source far below the surface of the earth, which fact accounts for its purity, wholesomeness and excellence for all purposes, being superior in these respects to that used by the majority of cities.

The rapid growth of the city, with a corresponding increase in the demands upon the plant, soon taxed its capacity to the utmost and rendered necessary an enlargement of its facilities; accordingly, about the year 1889, an addition was made to the pump house at a cost of sixteen thousand dollars, in which was placed a fine triple expansion low pressure Gaskill engine, capable of forcing through the mains an average of six million gallons of water daily, the price paid for the equipment amounting to thirty thousand five hundred dollars.

The original plan of pipe distribution unfortunately was not on a scale commensurate with all demands; consequently many of the mains had to be taken out from time to time and replaced by others



of greater capacity. The erection of manufacturing establishments in outlying wards also demanded a general increase of the pipe service, to meet which the mains have been greatly extended until every part of the city had either been reached or made easily accessible, there being at this time between ninety-five and a hundred miles of piping, tapped by seven hundred and thirty-four hydrants of the latest and most approved type. The vast extension of piping, which ramifies the city in a perfect network of iron, is the result of still later improvements in the water works system than those already indicated.

So rapid had been the growth in population of recent years, and so great the number of industries established, that the plant, with the several additions noted, was found inadequate to furnish the service demanded; accordingly, about 1899, a second station, costing about one hundred thousand dollars, was established on Van Buren street, the average capacity of which is eight million gallons per day. Later the Holly Manufacturing Company, of Lockport, New York, installed at this station a six-million-gallon pumping engine, which, with the former equipment, is capable of supplying the entire city at certain seasons, without any assistance from the original station on the North Side.

About the time of this addition, perhaps a little later, a compressed plant, capable of delivering four million gallons daily, was installed at station No. 1 by the Bass Foundry and Machine Company, bringing the average capacity of the works as they are now constituted up to considerable in excess of fourteen million gallons every twenty-four hours. To supply the vast volume of water, twelve additional wells have been put down, which, with the number previously in use, it is believed will furnish the city with an unfailing source of pure, wholesome water for many years to come.

From the beginning to the present time the affairs of the water works have been wisely and economically administered, a number of the city's most capable business men having served as members of the board of trustees, while none but engineers of skill and experience have been intrusted to operate and superintend the plant. As already indicated, there are over ninety-five miles of pipes, supplying considerably in excess of ten thousand consumers, seven hundred and thirty-four hydrants and twelve private hydrants, while two thou-

sand six hundred consumers are served by meter. Although supplying water at a heavy cost for the wells producing it and the necessary machinery and equipment, the works are so conducted as to make the cost of operation less perhaps than that of any other city of the same size in the country, the yearly expense, including repairs and maintenance, amounting to about fifty-five or sixty thousand dollars, while the receipts from all sources are something like eighty thousand dollars, certainly a magnificent showing when brought into comparison with that of other places where the same system is used.

The management of the works at this time is in capable hands, the board being composed of enterprising, public-spirited men, who, mindful of the trust reposed in them, exercise sound judgment and wise discretion in looking after one of the people's most important interests. Edward White is president of the board, H. T. Hogan and Julius Tonne completing its personnel. F. W. Urbahns is the genial and efficient secretary, Joseph A. Biemer, assistant secretary, and F. S. Dontonwill, engineer.



## CHAPTER XV

---

### TELEPHONES.

---

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

During the summer of 1869 Sydney C. Lumbard erected the necessary lines of wire and, connecting them with a central station in the third story of Foellinger's block, on the west side of Calhoun street, north of Main, established the first telephone in the city of Fort Wayne. At the various terminals the Bell patent telephones and transmitters were attached and the entire apparatus put in operation. For a while the apparatus proved reasonably successful and, under the management of Mr. Lumbard, over one hundred subscribers were secured, but in the course of a few years the patronage was gradually withdrawn and the concern went out of business.

In July following the establishment of the Lumbard, or Fort Wayne Exchange, the Western Union Telegraph Company began the erection of a series of lines throughout the city, establishing an office on the second floor of the Nill building, west side of Calhoun, north of Wayne. To this central station the various lines converged, and at the different terminals throughout the city they were connected with phones and transmitters invented by Thomas A. Edison. Quite a number of parties subscribed and for a while success appeared to attend the enterprise, but the patronage not being sufficiently liberal to justify the company to prosecute it further, the business was finally discontinued, or succeeded rather, by the Bell Telephone

Company, which still maintains an exchange in the city. The latter enterprise at one time had a monopoly of the telephone business in Fort Wayne and for a number of years commanded a large and lucrative patronage, but the absence of competition enabling the management to charge rates which the public deemed somewhat excessive, a movement looking to the organization of an independent company was finally inaugurated, among the leaders of the same being the following well known citizens: Charles S. Bash, W. J. Vesey, Charles McCulloch, Samuel M. Foster, George W. Beers and Capt. C. Hettler. In 1896 these gentlemen, with several others as public spirited as themselves, established what is known as the Home Telephone and Telegraph Company, organizing under the laws of Indiana and furnishing the requisite capital with which to finance the enterprise and put it upon a sound working basis. Backed by men of solid financial standing and wide business experience, the new company grew rapidly in favor, and within a comparatively brief period its instruments were installed in nearly every business house and manufacturing establishment of the city and many private residences, the people responding liberally to its support by becoming patrons, the charter of the management being such as to inspire confidence on the part of the public and the assurance of fair and honorable treatment. By always pursuing a safe and straightforward policy, and maintaining between itself and the public a reciprocity of interests, the company has been enabled not only to make almost unprecedented progress in the extension of its business and influence, but to reach a high standing in the confidence of its patrons and friends and in business circles such as few enterprises of the kind attain.

During the first eleven years the company maintained its exchange and offices in rented quarters, but in 1901 erected a building of its own on the southeast corner of Main and Clinton streets, a splendid three-story brick edifice, handsomely finished and furnished with ample facilities to meet the requirements of the rapidly growing business, and costing the sum of sixteen thousand five hundred dollars. The exchange and offices of the company, with the office of the National Telephone and Telegraph Company, occupy the third floor of this building, the first and second stories being devoted to



general office purposes and rented to a number of the leading business and professional men of the city. Subsequently, in 1902, a second building was erected at the southeast corner of Calhoun and Masterson streets, on the South Side, in which a thoroughly equipped exchange was installed in order to facilitate the business in that part of the city, this being a fine one-story brick edifice with no feature of a first-class exchange omitted, the cost of its construction amounting to six thousand dollars. In addition to these two splendid properties, the company owns other valuable real estate in Fort Wayne and elsewhere, the whole representing investments to the amount of forty thousand dollars, which figure furnishes a tolerably correct idea of the proportions to which the business has grown, as well as indication of the future prosperity of the enterprise.

The years in which the buildings were erected witnessed the complete reconstruction of the plant, including the discarding of all the instruments and apparatus outside and then in use, and the installing of an entirely new and greatly improved equipment at an expense of eighty thousand dollars, since which time the plant has ranked with the most thorough and complete in the country, being second to none in the matters of improvement and efficiency of service. In addition to the city exchange, the company has rural lines, or connections with every town and village in Allen county, and also maintains a long distance service by means of the National Telephone and Telegraph Company, over whose lines alone the latter branch of the business is conducted. At this time there are sixty operators at the main and branch exchanges, and thirty-five hundred instruments in use, the service, as already indicated, being confined to Fort Wayne and Allen county. The company was organized by Fort Wayne parties and has ever been maintained by Fort Wayne capital, being altogether a local enterprise in which many of the leading business men of the city are interested, the stockholders at the present time numbering about one hundred and forty. The following are the officials of the company last elected: Charles S. Bash, president; John B. Reuss, vice-president; W. L. Moellering, secretary, and Max B. Fisher, treasurer.

The National Telephone and Telegraph Company, to which reference is made in preceding paragraphs, and which is also a local

enterprise of considerable magnitude and far-reaching influence, was organized in 1897, being chartered as a corporation on July 1st, of that year. This company, which represents something like one hundred and forty stockholders, owns valuable exchanges in the cities of Auburn, Kendallville and New Haven, Indiana, and Sturgis, Michigan, and in addition thereto maintains a long-distance service, besides doing associated press work by means of its telegraphic department. The company is well financed and conducted upon a solid business basis, and by reason of efficient service it has grown rapidly in public favor, being at this time one of the most popular enterprises in a city noted for the number and high standing of its corporate institutions. The officers are: President, H. C. Paul; vice-president, Charles S. Bash; secretary, William L. Moellering; assistant secretary, E. M. Bopp; treasurer, W. A. Bohn.

As indicated in a preceding paragraph, the Central Union (Bell) Telephone Company has long maintained an exchange in Fort Wayne, and at one time enjoyed a large and lucrative patronage, with no competitor in the field. Since the organization of the home company, however, it has gradually discontinued its local business, devoting especial attention to the long distance service, in which it excels the lines of the Central Union, permeating the entire country like a network of wire, connecting nearly every city and town in the United States, and proving of unestimable value to all lines of business and a priceless boon to civilization. For the purpose of communicating with remote points, quite a number of the business houses and manufacturing establishments of Fort Wayne retain Central Union instruments, and they are still to be found in not a few private residences, although the company cares little for the latter class of business, indeed preferring to do without the patronage altogether. The exchange in this city is in the Tri-State Building.



## CHAPTER XVI

---

### STATE SCHOOL FOR FEEBLE MINDED YOUTH.

---

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

The history of this splendid institution dates from the year 1879, at which time provisions were made by the legislature for an asylum for feeble minded children, the same to be an adjunct of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home at Knightstown. Means were thus provided for caring for a class of defectives who up to the time designated had either become burdens to their families or public charges, in either of which case they were greatly neglected, few provisions being made for their comfort, and none whatever for their training. The first year's report shows that no feeble minded children had been received at the institution so generously prepared for them, but the year following quite a number arrived and were cared for in such a way as to give the institution wide publicity and recommend it to the favorable consideration of such parents as had mentally defective offspring.

The popularity of the asylum continued to grow from year to year, until by the end of 1886 one hundred and eighteen feeble minded children had been received, of whom one hundred and seventeen were withdrawn, some of them permanently, the rest being sent to other institutions to be cared for.

Various disasters overtook the asylum while it was connected with the Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans' Home, in consequence of

which the legislature, in 1887, decided to give the institution an independent existence under the name of the School for Feeble Minded Youth, and appropriated a sufficient sum of money to purchase grounds and erect the necessary buildings, ten thousand dollars being set aside for the former purpose and forty thousand for the latter. The initial action being taken, there was an animated struggle in the general assembly as to where the institution should be located, quite a number of cities and towns throughout the state presenting their respective advantages as the most eligible and desirable site for the proposed buildings. Among the number, Fort Wayne was ably represented and never were the energy and determination of her citizens better illustrated, or more strikingly displayed, than in the contest, nothing being left undone in the way of pressing the city's claims or extolling its many advantages. The struggle, which as already indicated was long and lively, finally ended in victory for the Summit City, immediately after which a board of trustees was appointed, E. A. K. Hackett, of Fort Wayne, being chosen president. On the 19th of May, 1887, the board purchased as a site for the institution a tract of fifty-four and one-half acres of land one and a half miles northeast of the city, on which was begun in the spring of the following year the erection of a building, after plans and specifications prepared by Architects Wing & Mahurin, of Fort Wayne. For the site and building the first appropriation of fifty thousand dollars was used.

In planning the structure the board and architects had in mind the comfort and convenience of the poor unfortunates whom it was designed to benefit, hence great care was exercised to make it adequately meet their wants and prove a home in which, as nearly as possible, they should feel satisfied.

The contract for the main building, which was all that the first appropriation covered, was let to William Moellering, of Fort Wayne, who completed it according to agreement in the fall of 1888, but was obliged to wait until the state's financial condition improved before receiving his pay. Subsequently the Brooks Brothers entered into a contract to build the wings of the main structure, also a hospital, cold storage building, boiler house and laundry, all of which were finished and ready for use in the month of June, 1890. The



appropriation by the legislature of 1888 amounted to the sum of one hundred and eighty-seven thousand dollars, which was expended in the improvements above noted, in addition to which there was an appropriation in 1891 of thirty-four thousand dollars for a school and industrial building, both being completed and ready for occupancy within a reasonable period. Other improvements were added from time to time to meet the needs of the inmates, whose numbers from the opening of the institution continued to increase at an unprecedented rate, an appropriation of thirty thousand dollars being made in 1895 for the purpose of purchasing a farm and the erection of the necessary buildings thereon. The farm, which consists of two hundred and thirty-four acres, has become one of the prominent features of the institution, affording a means of labor and healthful recreation for the larger boys, the majority of whom take kindly to agriculture and gardening, in the pursuit of which they display no little efficiency and success. Later the necessity of custodial cottages for both boys and girls became apparent; accordingly, in the year 1897 the general assembly appropriated the sum of forty-two thousand five hundred dollars for this purpose, and as soon as conditions would permit the buildings were pushed to completion and found to meet every object for which intended.

Another much needed improvement was a building for females of child-bearing age, which was provided in 1899 at a cost of forty thousand dollars, and in 1901 an additional appropriation of two thousand five hundred dollars was made to complete the buildings on the colony farms referred to in the preceding paragraph. Specific appropriations have been made at intervals for various improvements, including among others, a dairy house, slaughter house, store house, and coal house, the last two of which were finished in the year 1903. Briefly summarized, the buildings of the institution consist of the main structure and wings, detached cottages for low-grade girls and one for committed adult females, a detached hospital, school house, industrial building and the usual parts of a large plant, including boiler house, laundry, farm wagon sheds, fruit kitchen, ice house, coal house, dairy and slaughter houses, store house, etc., all on the original plat of fifty-five acres, more than half of which is occupied by buildings, lawns and play grounds.

The legislature has been liberal in its appropriations for the comfort and convenience of the inmates of the home, sparing no reasonable expense in providing for their mental development, industrial training and moral advancement, as will be seen by reference to other parts of this article. Briefly described, the main building of the home has a frontage of four hundred feet, with large wings at each end, is a three-story brick edifice, with tile floored halls, and as nearly fire proof as a building can be made. The central portion, or administration building, contains the offices of the superintendent, clerk and board of directors; also a public floor, these several apartments occupying the second story, the floor below being devoted to living rooms, sitting and dining rooms and kitchen for the use of teachers and subordinate officials, all of which are finely finished, amply furnished, leaving nothing to be desired in the way of a substantial, well kept home, pervaded throughout by the spirit of harmony and content.

The third floor contains the living apartment of the superintendent's family, and rooms for certain teachers, while the eastern dormitory is devoted to the use of the boys, the one on the west to the girls, both being spacious, well lighted and ventilated and affording accommodations for several hundred inmates. The hospital is a substantial building, constructed on scientific principles and equipped with all the necessary appliances for the successful treatment of such patients as come under the attending physician's care. The other buildings are in keeping with those described, being well constructed of the best material obtainable and admirable in their adaptation to the uses for which designed.

Ample means have been provided to insure not only the comfort but the safety of the inmates, the main building and dormitories being heated by steam, supplied with a complete system of water works and fire escapes, and lighted throughout by electricity, the institution maintaining its own electric light plant. The sanitary arrangements are complete in every detail, the health of the children being of all things the first and most important consideration on the part of teachers and officials.

The first superintendent of the school was John G. Blake, of Richmond, Indiana, who entered upon his official duties in 1888,



and served until 1893, during which time he brought the institution to a state of efficiency that met the expectations of its friends and justified the wisdom of the state in its establishment and maintenance. In Mr. Blake were combined many of the elements of the judicious, executive and successful leader, being by nature and training well qualified to have charge of such an institution during its formative period and by his wisdom and sagacity to make it infinitely more than an experiment. Popular with subordinate officials, teachers and inmates, he was also highly esteemed by the board and the general public and his departure from the school in 1893 was greatly regretted by all concerned.

The successor of Mr. Blake was James H. Leonard, who consented to act as superintendent until a fit man could be secured; accordingly, his term was a brief one, of less than two months, taking charge of the position on May 5, 1893, and resigning on the 30th day of June following.

In July of the above year Alexander Johnson, formerly secretary of the state board of charities, and a gentleman of wide and varied experience in charitable and benevolent work, accepted the superintendency and at once inaugurated an administration which made for the good of the institution, as well as reflected great credit upon himself. He too possessed fine executive ability, which with tact and strong individuality made him a judicious manager whose will was law to his subordinates, but whose kindly genial nature won the confidence and esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

The resignation of Mr. Johnson was accepted by the board on the 31st of August, 1903, and one day later Albert E. Carroll became acting superintendent and as such continued until May 5th of the following year, when he was appointed superintendent, the duties of which position he has since discharged in a very able and satisfactory manner, proving the right man in the right place and a worthy successor to the capable and popular gentleman who preceded him in the office. Although a young man, Mr. Carroll possesses sound judgment and wise discretion, and since becoming the executive head of the school he has introduced a number of valuable reforms, added many needed improvements, and with rare tact and forethought has

so administered affairs as to gain for the institution wide popularity and make it a model of its kind.

The aim of the school is not only to furnish a comfortable home and provide mental training for the class of unfortunates which it is designed to benefit, but if possible to make the more intelligent capable of self-support when they leave the institution, to which end especial attention is devoted to industrial training. Among the various trades and occupations in which the boys receive instructions are shoemaking, tailoring, mattress-making, carpentry, brick-making, cabinet-making, agriculture, horticulture and gardening; the girls being taught cooking, laundrying, plain sewing and other things pertaining to domestic economy so as to make them good housekeepers and as near as possible self-supporting. The school course includes work from the kindergarten up to the seventh grade, some advancing as far as the eighth grade and the first year in the high school, but the majority seem incapable of making much progress beyond the mere rudimentary branches. In the matter of manual training, which is made a specialty in all grades and departments, the inmates of the institution keep pace with the students of the best schools in the country, and excel the majority, the skill acquired by many of the children being truly remarkable. Music, drawing, clay modeling, all kinds of fancy needle work, lace-making and many other kinds of skilled handiwork receive particular attention, the instructors in these and other lines of study and work being selected with reference to efficiency alone, neither favoritism nor political prestige having any influence whatever in the management of the school or the selection of its teachers and subordinate officials.

The number of inmates at this time is one thousand and thirty-five, of whom four hundred and fifty are students, the remainder being engaged in different capacities in the various shops and brick yards and on the farms. Strict discipline is everywhere maintained, though recourse to harsh or severe means is never resorted to to enforce it, gentleness, kindness and untiring patience constituting the dominant power in the management of the large and peculiar class of unfortunates to whom the great state of Indiana sustains the relations of a kind and indulgent parent.



The schools are under the efficient superintendency of Prof. Cyrus D. Mead, who is assisted by the following corps of teachers, namely: Mesdames Alice Summerbell, Fannie Pace, Blanche McKelvey, Martha Kimball, Maria Louise Slack, and Misses Grace Thompson, Rosetta Scheble, Mary Wintermote, Charlotte Voris, Emma Jackley, Ethel Vernon and Nan J. Patterson.

A fine band of sixteen instruments is maintained, all the members of which are inmates of the institution except Prof. Henry Grodzik, who for twelve consecutive years has been leader and instructor. This band has been thoroughly drilled and plays with ease the most difficult music, one of the most pleasing features of the institution being the rendition of popular patriotic airs each evening as the large flag is lowered from the lofty staff in front of the main building. The inmates also have a well organized orchestra which furnishes music for the entertainments and theatricals that are given by the students from time to time in the large public hall, besides playing for the religious services held in the institution. It consists of ten pieces and is composed entirely of females who receive instruction from Prof. Frederick Reineke, one of the most accomplished and experienced musicians of Fort Wayne.

Not the least among the influential agencies for the moral and religious training of the inmates is the Sunday school, which is held every Sunday afternoon and is largely attended, one of the special features being the singing, in which all the children unite, making the walls of the hall fairly vibrate with melody. Other religious services are also held from time to time, to all of which careful attention is given, and it is needless to state that from such exercises great and permanent good is derived.

The health of the inmates is carefully looked after by a physician appointed for the purpose and who resides at the institution, the present incumbent being Dr. Charles R. Dancer, whose services have proven very satisfactory.

## CHAPTER XVII

---

### LIBRARIES OF ALLEN COUNTY.

---

BY JOHN H. JACOBS.

---

The founders of the commonwealth of Indiana fully appreciated the usefulness of public libraries. So early as 1806-7 the territorial legislature had incorporated a public library in Parke county and one in Vincennes; the last named is still, in its hundredth year, doing good work. The constitution of 1816 provided that "The general assembly, at the time they lay off a new county, shall cause at least ten per cent. to be reserved out of the proceeds of the sale of town lots in the seat of justice of such county for the use of a public library for such county, and at the same session they shall incorporate a library company under such rules and regulations as will best secure its permanence and extend its benefits."

When Allen county was "laid off" in 1824, the owners of the site of Fort Wayne, Messrs. Barr and McCorkle, as a consideration for the location of the seat of justice at that place, gave to the county five hundred dollars in money, the land now occupied by the court house and fifteen lots—Nos. 104 to 118, inclusive, old plat. As the money was collected from Barr and McCorkle and from the purchasers of the lots, the successive county agents, John Tipton, Charles Ewing, Francis Comparet and Louis Armstrong, set aside ten per cent. of it for the Allen County Public Library. Approximately there were received from this source about seventeen hun-



dred dollars. This sum, however, was not reached until March, 1842, at which time the commissioners "paid over to the library trustees two hundred and twenty-five dollars, being the balance due on the ten per cent. fund of all lots sold." It does not appear from the commissioners' records, which are incomplete and fragmentary, just when the library was established; but in 1835 R. J. Dawson and William Means were appointed trustees to succeed J. H. Kincade and S. V. B. Noel, who had removed from the county, and in 1834, at the request of Henry Rudisill, the commissioners appointed John Spencer, Robert Brackenridge and Thomas J. Smith trustees to fill vacancies caused by the resignation of Allen Hamilton, the death of Benjamin Archer and the removal from the county of Joseph Holman. Under the act of 1824 the trustees were elected by popular vote, but subsequently were appointed by the county commissioners to serve one year and without pay. An amendment to this act in 1831 provides that not more than five hundred dollars shall be invested in land or other property excepting books. Among those who served as trustees, in addition to the above named, were Osborn Thomas, Madison Sweetser, William G. Ewing, Philip G. Jones, M. D., F. P. Randall, G. W. Wood, I. D. G. Nelson and Robert Fleming. In 1844 the office of library trustee was abolished and the duties thereof transferred to the county commissioners. The inventory of the library's books and other assets ordered to be taken at this time does not appear on the record, but the librarian's report shows on hand in notes and county orders three hundred and eighty-three dollars. F. P. Randall was appointed treasurer of the library and Henry R. Colerick librarian.

In 1850 Messrs. Hugh McCulloch, Joseph K. Edgerton and Henry R. Colerick were appointed to select books for the library. Their selection was approved by the commissioners, who ordered the books to be purchased. In December, 1851, the treasurer reported that the books, costing one hundred and fifty dollars and ninety-eight cents, had been bought and turned over to the librarian, Mr. Colerick. As compensation for his services Mr. Randall was granted the free use of any books which he might wish to read, subject to the ordinary rules and regulations of the library. Evi-

dently the library was not free to all. While the number of books which the library contained is not recorded, it must have been considerable; the late E. F. Colerick, Esq., wrote that within his recollection it was five hundred.

At the December term, 1855, the county commissioners divided the county into library districts, Wayne township, including Fort Wayne, being one district. The others were composed of two or more townships. The record ends here abruptly. A gentleman writes from recollection, "In each library district, however, the books were distributed among several librarians, who were instructed to exchange one with another after each district had had the use of the books a sufficient time." "It was the careless gathering of a sack full, carrying to the center to exchange, that separated the volumes, and the confusion was never fully restored to order." One of these sub-librarians was asked if the people read the books. He replied, "They don't take them out. They ain't much account. Plutarch's 'Lives' and a lot more old novels. They were getting yellow and I boxed them up." Of course, this arrangement resulted in the loss of a very large part of the books; the rest passed into the hands of the township trustees and were practically dealt with as part of the township libraries.

#### THE WORKING MEN'S INSTITUTE AND LIBRARY

sprang from the benevolence and enthusiasm of William Maclure, a native of Ayr, Scotland. Mr. Maclure was a gentleman of great wealth, of varied scientific attainments, profoundly interested in popular education, of wide sympathies and genuine public spirit. He came to the United States in 1793 for the purpose of making a geological survey of the country, a purpose which he prosecuted with indefatigable energy for sixteen years, publishing the results of his labors in 1809. He was one of the founders and chief benefactors of the Philadelphia Academy of Science and president thereof from its organization until his death.

Although not in harmony with the communistic schemes of Robert Owen, his opinions concerning popular education were so accordant with those held by Mr. Owen that he joined in the New



Harmony enterprise as the most practicable means of furthering his own philanthropic plans. He was an enthusiastic advocate of education for the whole people and especially for those "who earned their living by the labor of their hands." He was largely instrumental in introducing the Pestalozzian system of education into the United States and had great faith in the elevating power of "institutes."

Impaired health constrained him to leave his work unfinished and seek a home in Mexico, where he died in 1840, in his seventy-seventh year. The executors of his will, who were his brother and sister, were instructed to give books to the value of five hundred dollars to any society of working men having a corporate organization and a collection of not less than one hundred volumes. The executors, however, entertained opinions different from the testator's, and, pleading that the trust was void as being for bodies not in existence, took possession of the estate of which they were the natural heirs. The late Governor Hovey, then a young lawyer of Posey county, instituted proceedings to dispossess them; he was ultimately successful, was himself appointed administrator of the estate, and, with as little delay as practicable, proceeded to carry out Mr. Maclure's wishes. August 30, 1855, at the request of D. B. Canfield, agent of the Maclure fund, a meeting of working men was held in the court house in Fort Wayne to consider the practicability of forming a library association. W. S. Smith was chosen chairman and Thomas Tigar secretary. After addresses by Mr. Canfield, agent of the Maclure fund, a meeting of working men under the name of The Allen County Working Men's Institute at Fort Wayne. A constitution and by-laws were adopted. The library was not free. An entrance fee of fifty cents and one dollar a year dues, payable quarterly, were required. Officers were chosen as follows: President, Thomas Tigar, an Englishman by birth and training, editor and proprietor of the Fort Wayne Sentinel, a paper characterized not more by its enthusiastic advocacy of Democratic principles than by its freedom from all contaminating influences; vice-president, John Cochrane, a Scotchman, builder of many a comely and durable edifice, but none so attractive and lasting as his own manly, uncompromising Christian character; librar-

ian, William Fleming, of Irish birth, with meager educational opportunities, but great capacity of growth, he soon developed real intellectual force and became an influential factor in politics and business; secretary, John M. Miller, of American birth, cabinet-maker, whose name was synonymous with honest workmanship and fair dealing, and whose life was permeated by the warmth of old-time Methodism; treasurer, George Humphrey, of Scotch birth and Fort Wayne training, a carpenter and builder long associated with John Cochrane in business, with hosts of friends, in whose memory he still lives. All were representative men, whose birth-places indicate the cosmopolitan character of the population of Fort Wayne fifty years ago, a characteristic which is yet strongly marked. John Drake, W. H. Bryant, W. S. Smith, D. W. Maples and John Arnold were appointed a committee to solicit contributions of books for the library. These gentlemen were so diligent in their work that in a few months all the books immediately needed and fifty dollars in money were obtained. Henry Chamberlain, Volney Parks and A. Gamble secured for the use of the association a room over the dry goods store of Evans & Company on West Columbia street, which continued to be its home for the next twelve years. The books from the Maclure estate, about five hundred volumes, were promptly received and were on the whole well adapted to the end in view. There were some books of fiction of the best class,—all the Waverly novels,—but they formed a very small portion of the whole number, perhaps too small. Works of history, biography, travels and agricultural and mechanical arts predominated, and they were largely read. The constitutional restrictions of membership to those “who earn their living by the labor of their hands” was a hindrance and, after a time, was practically ignored.

In September or October, 1855, the Young Men’s Literary Society was, at its own request, merged into the Institute, its library was added to the Institute’s and the members received without payment of the usual entrance fee. They were Henry J. Rudisill, H. C. Gray, S. A. Freeman, M. D., M. H. Taylor, Henry W. Bond, A. G. Meyer and D. N. Bash. This literary society had, by means of lectures, offered to the citizens of Fort Wayne opportunities for instruction and enjoyment of a very high order. And the oppor-



tunities were not neglected. Hon. Hugh McCulloch's subject was "The Crusades," which he dealt with very instructively, showing their broad and far-reaching social and economical effects. Rev. Dr. Jonathan Edwards' address on "The Aspects of Society" was a profoundly thoughtful and comprehensive presentation of the social and, incidentally, political condition of the nation. Notwithstanding the existence of many dangerous elements, the lecture was full of hope and encouragement. It touched lightly on the ameliorating influence of slavery, which, however, brought out a very caustic criticism on this part of the address from Dr. B. S. Woodworth, published in the succeeding number of D. W. Burrough's *Anti-Slavery Standard*, a paper whose opinions on the slavery question could not possibly be misunderstood. Hon. Joseph K. Edgerton's address on "Socrates" was a scholarly and appreciative study of the greatest man of non-Christian antiquity, delivered in a style of great clearness and power. Of the lecturers from abroad, the most distinguished were B. F. Taylor, of Chicago, poet and editor; George D. Prentice, the witty editor of the *Louisville Journal*, whose uncompromising devotion to the Union was a powerful influence in keeping Kentucky up to her duty in the gloomy days of 1861. It is no disparagement to the other lecturers to say that Horace Mann's "Thoughts for Young Men" surpassed them all. It abounded in lofty thoughts, stimulating to noble effort, clothed in beautiful words, and was delivered with much feeling, none the less apt and eloquent now than over fifty years ago. By request of many citizens, the lecturer was invited to deliver an address, "Thoughts for Young Women." He subsequently did so. Coming from Horace Mann, the "Thoughts" could not be other than beautiful and good and eloquently expressed, but they failed to come home to the hearts and lives of his hearers as the former had done. Colerick's Hall, then the largest in the city, was always crowded to hear these lectures and surely from them no one went away empty.

The library was well supplied with magazines. Harper's *Monthly*, *The Atlantic*, *The Eclectic*, *North American Review*, *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, *Edinburgh*, *Westminster* and *London Quarterly Reviews* offered the members an opportunity to keep themselves informed on all the important subjects of the day

at home and abroad. The interest of the weekly meetings was increased by debates, in which a considerable number of the members took part. It may be useful to mention some of the topics discussed as showing what in part occupied men's thoughts at that time. "Should the building of the Pacific railroad be undertaken by the national government?" To this four sessions were devoted. "Has the use of paper money been beneficial to the world?" Mr. Sully contended very earnestly for a purely metallic currency; the coins should not, however, have a fixed price, but the government stamp should indicate the quantity and fineness of the metal in each, which should then circulate like any other commodity—wheat or iron—for whatever it was worth. "The annexation of Cuba to the United States;" "the constitutionality of the fugitive slave law;" "ought the rate of interest to be regulated by law?;" "would the shortening of hours of labor and business tend to the improvement of society?;" "suffrage for women;" "the annexation of Mexico and the independence of Canada." As the shadows of the coming war grew darker, "Would it be politic for the national government to maintain the union of the states by force?" December, 1861, "Should the negroes be armed to aid in putting down the rebellion?" These discussions were kept up as long as the society existed. At a later date the junior members of the association formed a debating society for themselves. The principal members were Henry Colerick, John Mohr, Jr., E. L. Craw and Charles Brenton, which continued until the Institute ceased to exist.

Under the auspices of the Institute, lectures were delivered from time to time by Hon. Andrew H. Hamilton, Rev. John M. Lowry, Drs. B. S. Woodsworth and H. P. Ayres and Hon. Isaac Jenkinson, which were open to the public. In the winter of 1859-60 lectures were delivered by Professor Youmans, Mrs. L. K. Lippincott (Grace Greenwood), Horace Greeley and Bayard Taylor. Although some of these were losing ventures, they were on the whole profitable. The price paid the lecturers was fifty dollars and in several instances a small sum in addition for expenses. This price seems, when compared with the sums paid a few years later, small indeed, but it was deemed a satisfactory compensation. For Mr. Greeley's lecture about seven hundred tickets were sold and for Mrs. Lippin-



cott's about five hundred at twenty-five cents each. The lectures were delivered in Colerick's Hall and the expenses, including rent, advertising, etc., were about fifteen dollars for each.

Of the two hundred and more who at some time were enrolled as members, above eighty per cent. have died. Of these some lived notable lives. It may be permissible to name Lindley M. Ninde, John Morris, Rev. John M. Lowry, Dr. B. S. Woodworth, Dr. H. P. Ayres, Isaac Knapp, Kerr Murray, Neil McLachlan, James B. White, Richard Sully, Rev. George A. Irvin, the first superintendent of Fort Wayne public schools; Sion S. Bass, colonel of the Thirtieth Indiana Volunteers, mortally wounded in the battle of Shiloh; W. H. Link, colonel of the Twelfth Indiana Volunteers, died of wounds received in the battle of Richmond, Kentucky. Of those still living several have attained distinction in professional or business pursuits. The membership, all in all, averaged high intellectually and morally.

The society had, however, begun to decay. There were no means by which worn-out or lost books could be replaced or new books purchased; the number of members decreased, and the exciting events of the Civil war so monopolized the thoughts of the community that interest in the society gradually died out. A few members continued to meet, but the number became so small that it was no longer practicable to pay the necessary expenses and in 1867 the library was transferred to an upper room in the then new court house. Meetings were held here and books issued as formerly, but it seemed impossible to revive interest in the institution and in the fall of 1869 the library was placed in the high school building for the use jointly of the pupils and members of the Institute. Practically, however, the Working Men's Institute ceased to exist from that date. When the Fort Wayne Public Library was established the school trustees transferred to it a part of the books; the remainder still form part of the High School Library.

#### PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

In 1852 the legislature of Indiana enacted a law imposing a tax of one-fourth of a mill on all the taxable property in the state and also twenty-five cents on each poll for the purpose of establish-

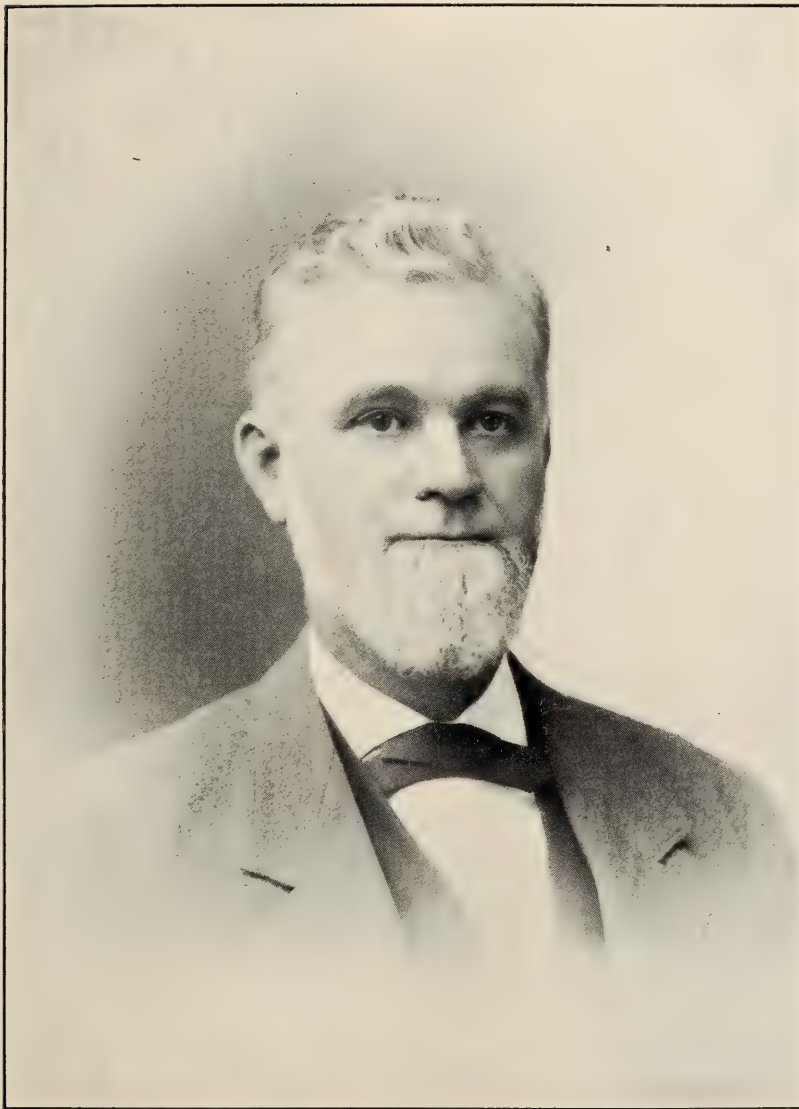
ing a free library in each township. This law expired in two years by limitation. It was re-enacted in 1854 and again in 1855. The books were to be selected and purchased by the superintendent of public instruction, under the direction of the state board of education, and to be distributed among the townships in proportion to population. The township trustees were to be the custodians of the books. The purpose of the law was unquestionably a wise one—to furnish a means of self-education to all the people of the state. The books selected were well adapted to that purpose. Among them were some of the best works of fiction, but that class of books was not present in such prodigious numbers as it is in the popular libraries of today. Books of history, biography, the useful and mechanical arts and travel predominated, biographies being in the ascendant. Nearly all of that excellent collection known as “Harper’s Family Library” were in each of these libraries. The history of one of these is substantially the history of all. The Wayne township library was open for the delivery and return of books Wednesday evening and Saturday afternoon; the first issue was April 7, 1854; the borrowers were John Cochrane, W. W. Dodge, Dr. B. S. Woodworth, Dr. Isaac Knapp, James Humphrey, W. G. Sheaffer, O. D. Hurd and George Humphrey. The number of readers grew apace and so did the number of books. In 1861, when Mr. Bernard Beckers was librarian, there were over one thousand volumes in the catalogue. During the trusteeship of Mr. John G. Maier there were twelve hundred, and the numbers on the books indicate that from first to last two thousand volumes were put into the library. The books were much used. Many days a hundred volumes were taken out, sometimes more, and by readers of all ages and both sexes. The system of administration, however, was defective. Many books were lost and when the supply from the state ceased the number dwindled away very rapidly. The last issue of books was recorded in December, 1893. The experience of other townships was substantially the same with that of Wayne township. A shifting and sometimes an unsuitable home for the books, trustees sometimes uninterested in library work and careless about having the borrowed books returned, inconvenience of access for a large part of the people, because of distance and poor roads,



and the loss of interest by the state, sufficiently account for the decay of the township libraries. But the work was not in vain; the money was not wasted. "Only those who know very little of the busy world of men or of the silent world of books, in which lie at once the records of past human activities and the seed plots of human activities to come" can doubt that out of the means of self-education furnished by the township libraries, and their predecessors, many men and women derived thoughts and impressions which made their lives better and so promoted the general good. The fragments of these libraries were in most, perhaps all, cases distributed among the schools of the respective townships and became the nucleus of new district school libraries or an addition to such libraries as had been previously formed. For in many districts the teachers and pupils, feeling the need of books when the township libraries failed, had by their own personal efforts established little libraries for themselves, using for this purpose the money raised by entertainments of various kinds. Their efforts in this direction usually have been supplemented by the township trustee. These local libraries contain the seed of a beneficent growth. The teachers and pupils should not be called on to do this work alone nor for themselves only. If the people of each district would act together with earnestness and intelligence these district libraries would furnish to all an opportunity of self-education all the more valuable because the result of their own efforts. The eight common schools in Wayne township have together about seven hundred volumes, including the fragments of the old township library; the remainder have been obtained partly by the teachers and pupils and partly have been purchased by the late trustee, Louis Schirmeyer, at whose request the teachers of the respective schools prepared lists of such books as they thought best suited to their community and schools. The lists so prepared are very creditable to the judgment of the teachers.

#### THE MONROE TOWNSHIP SCHOOL LIBRARY

was established in 1895. The necessary funds were derived from entertainments given by pupils and their friends, and in part were furnished by the township trustee. The library now contains about



JOHN H. JACOBS.





one thousand volumes of history, biography, fiction and text books, which are distributed equally among the eight school districts of the township.

THE MONROEVILLE PUBLIC SCHOOL LIBRARY,

located in the Monroeville high school building, was established in 1885. It contains five hundred volumes, principally of history, general literature, fiction, political economy, scientific subjects and some text books. The books have been donated by citizens of Monroeville and The Twentieth Century Club, and in part have been purchased by funds raised by entertainments. In 1905 the Monroeville school board turned the library over to The Twentieth Century Club, composed of prominent ladies of Monroeville, who have catalogued the books and have appointed as librarians Miss Marguerite Niezer and Miss Alta Lewis. The library is open every day except Sundays.

THE EMERINE J. HAMILTON LIBRARY.

There was no public library in Fort Wayne except the township library, then hastening to decay, when, in 1887, the late Mrs. E. J. Hamilton, together with her daughters, Mrs. Mary Hamilton Williams, Mrs. Ellen Hamilton Wagenhals and Miss Margaret Hamilton, established a Free Reading Room for Women. After the death of Mrs. Hamilton the title was changed to The Emerine J. Hamilton Library. The library was comfortably and conveniently located at No. 19 West Wayne street. Mrs. S. C. Hoffman, Mrs. Laura Detzer, Miss Nannie McLachlin and Miss Tracy Guild successively served as librarian, with Miss Emma Eckles as assistant. As the title indicated, it was originally intended to be only a reading room. It was opened to the public, amply furnished with the best magazines and newspapers and books of reference, with about four hundred volumes on the shelves of carefully selected books, in which those relating to general literature and art and the best fiction, both past and present, predominated. From the beginning the attendance was very gratifying and the use made of the institution was proof of the correctness of the judgment of the founders as to the literary tastes and needs of the women of Fort Wayne. In 1889



the reading room was, without losing any of its distinctive qualities, enlarged into a circulating library. Many historical and biographical works were added, and a fine lot of books for children. This step added very much to its usefulness, especially to the members of the many literary and art clubs then rapidly growing in numbers and influence, who for the most part had no other means by which their wants could be met. No pains were spared to make the library adequate to the growing demands upon it, and it continued to grow in usefulness as well as in size until the establishment of the Fort Wayne Public Library seemed to make its continuance no longer necessary. Then, as the best way in which to continue so good a work, the library, numbering upwards of four thousand volumes, was given to the Young Woman's Christian Association, June 24, 1896.

To Mrs. Hamilton not only those who used the reading room but the whole city of Fort Wayne owe a lasting debt of gratitude. For it is no extravagance to say that its success stimulated into effective activity the desire for a library that would be adequate to the needs of the entire community, and was a main factor in bringing about the establishment of the Fort Wayne Free Public Library.

#### FORT WAYNE FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

The Allen County Public Library and the township libraries had fallen into decay because the laws under which they were organized provided no adequate and permanent means of support and growth, nor any efficient control. To remedy these defects a movement, in which Colonel D. N. Foster and Colonel R. S. Robertson were the active spirits, was begun in 1878. A bill drafted by Colonel Robertson was presented by himself and Colonel Foster to the legislature of 1879, but in spite of all their efforts it was not passed. Undiscouraged, however, by this failure, these gentlemen presented the same bill to the next legislature and had the satisfaction of seeing their labors successful. The bill became a law March 7, 1881. In July of the same year the school trustees, at the request of the above named and other citizens, asked that a library tax be levied. The city council, however, refused to grant the re-

quest, and was subsequently advised by the city attorney that "there was already in existence a public library," and that therefore the council had no authority to make the levy asked for. The library to which the city attorney's opinion alluded must have been the township library, in which the state had ceased to take any interest and for which it had made no appropriation for many years, and which was then well-nigh defunct and could hardly have been deemed such a library as was contemplated by the statute. However, that opinion, sound or not, was accepted as final. This unexpected result so discouraged the friends of the proposed library that the whole project was permitted to become dormant and remained in that state until the Woman's Club League, contemporaneously with its organization in the beginning of 1893, entered upon the work of establishing a library that would be adequate to the wants of the rapidly growing city and free to all the people. The ladies labored with such earnestness, persistency and intelligence in the prosecution of this work that it was practically accomplished in a few months. They decided, under the advice of W. H. Shambaugh, Esq., the city attorney, to proceed under the act of 1881, which would make the library a part of the public school system, vesting the title to the property and the sole management thereof in the board of school trustees. They secured the hearty co-operation of the trustees—Messrs. O. P. Morgan, A. E. Hoffman and John Moritz. They circulated petitions asking that a tax for library purposes be levied, which petitions were signed by many citizens, and in July were presented to the city council by a committee of the Club League, with the recommendation of the school trustees. The council promptly granted the request and ordered the tax to be levied.

As no part of the money to be raised by taxation could be made available under a year, the Club League formed a library for the use of its own members and obtained from the mayor permission to use rooms in the City Hall. As soon as the first installment of money had been paid in the trustees elected Mrs. S. C. Hoffman to be librarian, with Miss Jennie Evans assistant. A permanent committee for the selection of books was appointed, composed of four ladies—Mrs. C. R. Dryer, Mrs. A. S. Lauferty, Miss Margaret



Hamilton and Miss Merica Hoagland—nominated by the Woman's Club League, and four gentlemen—Rev. W. S. Wagenhals, Colonel R. S. Robertson, C. T. Lane and J. H. Jacobs—chosen by the trustees. Subsequently the librarian was added to this committee as a member *ex officio*.

In cataloguing the books and otherwise preparing them for the shelves, Miss Hoagland gave her services without compensation. Miss Dye, of the Indianapolis Public Library, was employed as an expert. Her services were very helpful and highly esteemed. The Dewey system of classification was adopted and has been continuously in use. The card catalogue was begun at that time and is kept up to date, a great convenience to those who are willing to devote the very little time needed to become acquainted with it.

Everything being in readiness, January 28, 1895, a public meeting was held in the city council hall in honor of the completion of the work. Mayor Oakley presided. Brief addresses were made by several citizens and the members of the Club League received a modest portion of the praise to which their very successful labors entitled them. The next morning the library began its work in the rooms which had been granted to the Woman's Club League, with three thousand six hundred and six volumes on the shelves; of these one hundred and seventeen had been presented by the league; eight hundred by the Allen County Teachers' Association, ten hundred and twenty-eight by the school board from the library of the high school (in these were included a number of books which had formed part of the library of the Working Men's Institute), two hundred and forty-seven were public documents from private parties, and fourteen hundred and fourteen had been purchased. The demand for books was good from the beginning; by July the number of card-holders was fourteen hundred and seventy-seven, and forty-four hundred and sixty-one had used the little reading room.

The necessity for more room was so evident that the trustees secured the premises at the southwest corner of Clinton and Wayne streets, to which the books were transferred in September, 1895. The number of card-holders nearly doubled the following year and the number using the reading room nearly tripled.

After two years of faithful and efficient service, Mrs. S. C.

Hoffman resigned her office and was succeeded by Miss Clara M. Fowler, a lady of culture, who held the office until her death in July, 1898, when her chief assistant, Miss Margaret M. Colerick, the present librarian, was chosen in her stead.

The growth of the library was so rapid, its success and usefulness so unquestionable, that a permanent home for it and one especially adapted to its needs became a subject of much consideration by the trustees. In the summer of 1898 the board, consisting of George F. Felts, A. J. Boswell and W. P. Cooper, purchased for fourteen thousand dollars the present site at the corner of West Wayne and Webster streets. There was on the property a commodious dwelling, which, with some alterations, it was thought would meet the needs of the library until the trustees should feel themselves able to erect a more suitable building. Early in 1901, however, the Woman's Club League, whose interest in the work so successfully carried on had not abated, solicited from Mr. Andrew Carnegie a grant of money for the purpose of erecting a home that would be an architectural ornament and adequate to the wants of the city for many years to come. Although this request was not granted, a subsequent one from the same source, endorsed by Mayor Berghoff and a number of prominent citizens, brought from Mr. Carnegie an offer of seventy-five thousand dollars for the purpose above named, on condition that the city would furnish a site and guarantee to raise annually seven thousand five hundred dollars for the maintenance of the library. The city referred this offer to the school trustees, consisting of Allen Hamilton, W. W. Rockhill and Eugene B. Smith, in whom the title to the library property resided. The board agreed to furnish the site and to provide the yearly income. Mr. Carnegie's offer having thus been accepted, the school board, with as little delay as practicable, began preparations to build on the site already owned, finding a temporary and very suitable home for the library in "The Elektron." Alfred Grindle was selected to be architect and the contract was awarded to William Geake. About two years were occupied in the work of construction.

It is not necessary to say anything about the building; it speaks for itself. It is commodious, massive and of very imposing ap-



pearance, and the interior is sumptuously decorated. The library was formally opened in its new and, it is to be hoped, permanent home, January 7, 1904. In the presence of a large number of citizens assembled in the rotunda, Mayor Berghoff, on behalf of the city, turned the building over to the school board and Mrs. C. S. Bash, president of the board, received it. Judge Taylor delivered an address and Rev. Drs. Wagenhals and Moffat offered prayers. A report of the opening exercises was sent to Mr. Carnegie, from which he learned that his original gift had been insufficient to permit the architect's plans to be fully carried out; he at once sent his check for fifteen thousand dollars. With this sum the trustees have been able to carry out practically the original designs and also to add considerably to the fire-proof qualities of the building. The cost of the library building, exclusive of the site, is approximately one hundred and ten thousand dollars; of the site, including interest on deferred payments, fourteen thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars, making the total cost of the real estate one hundred and twenty-four thousand seven hundred and twenty-five dollars. By taxation has been realized as follows: 1894, \$3,261.11; 1895, \$5,271.80; 1896, \$5,732.85; 1897, \$4,099.48; 1898, \$6,768.59; 1899, \$7,661.89; 1900, \$7,813.84; 1901, \$7,950.73; 1902, \$8,790.59; 1903, \$11,046.91; 1904, \$12,841.06; total, \$81,238.85. Moreover, the interest received for the use of the school money during their respective terms of office was turned over to the library fund by the treasurers of the school board as follows: Samuel M. Foster, \$4,181.60; A. J. Boswell, estimated, \$1,683.33; W. W. Rockhill, \$4,282.26; Eugene B. Smith, \$1,018.71; total, \$11,165.90. These gentlemen were under no legal obligation to pay this money into the library fund; their act was liberal, and, in the best sense, public spirited and worthy of high commendation. If to the foregoing sums be added the ninety thousand dollars given by Mr. Carnegie, the total amount of money spent for the library, for all purposes, from its inception to August 1, 1904, about ten years, appears to be one hundred and eighty-two thousand four hundred and four dollars and seventy-six cents. The current expenses of the library, exclusive of the cost of books, binding and repairs, for the year ending August 1, 1904, were about five thousand dollars.

The amount expended for books and magazines up to July, 1904, is twelve thousand eight hundred and thirty-three dollars and eighty-six cents. The total number of volumes now in the library is upwards of twenty thousand. Of these two thousand five hundred and thirty-nine are United States government publications. As the library has been made a depository for all works which the national government publishes for distribution, this number will increase rapidly. These documents contain an immense amount of information valuable to students of the political and economic history of the country, and also many scientific reports and maps not to be had elsewhere. To make this mass of knowledge available, minute and very accurate, catalogues are indispensable, the making of which would require an amount of labor far beyond the power of the present limited administrative body. However, the Congressional Library offers relief speedily and very cheap. In the reference room is a large collection of the best magazine literature in the English language. The sets of some are complete and the librarian, with commendable zeal, embraces every opportunity to make the broken sets more complete. Some of the magazines, as Harper's and The Century, besides furnishing excellent contemporary literature and comment on current events, also admirably exhibit the progress of the art of book illustrations from the wood cuts of the earlier days to the photographic engravings of today. Some valuable gifts have been received; bound volumes of Fort Wayne newspapers of an early date; of Niles' Register; a large part of the library of the late Hon. Joseph K. Edgerton has been given by his heirs; the Hebrew Young Men's Society has furnished a copy of the new Jewish Encyclopedia, now nearing completion, a veritable The-saurus of everything relating to the history and literature of that ancient people. Mr. S. M. Foster has also presented to the library a fine portrait of Mr. Andrew Carnegie, which besides being an excellent likeness of the library's benefactor, is also admirable as a work of art.

A beginning has been made in the collection of material relating to the history of Indiana and, in particular, of Allen county, which it is hoped will be continued until it shall be as complete as can be made. Mr. George Reiter also has presented his collection



of curiosities, relics and antiquities, which may be the earnest of great things to come. Including the last purchase of books, which will be placed on the shelves in a few days, the circulatory library numbers about sixteen thousand five hundred volumes, embracing eleven thousand five hundred and thirty-six titles; of these thirty-four per cent., 3,876, are works of fiction; twelve per cent., 1,342, of biography; seven per cent., 781, of travel; 8 per cent., 921, of history; eight per cent., 930, of literature; three per cent., 375, of fine arts; four per cent., 449, of useful arts; four per cent., 495, of natural science; five per cent., 560, of sociology; three per cent., 301, of religion; one per cent., 152, of philosophy; 47 of philology.

The classes of books and the number of each class, which have been issued are shown by the following figures, which are also indicative of the progress that has been made from the first to the last full year of the library:

1895.		1903.
39,251.....	Total Circulation .....	54,062
34,553.....	Fiction .....	45,167
599.....	Biography .....	1,096
1,951.....	History and Travel .....	3,881
968.....	Literature .....	1,759
154.....	Fine Arts .....	650
130.....	Useful Arts .....	567
249.....	Natural Science .....	732
310.....	Sociology .....	470
231.....	Religion .....	370
99.....	Philosophy .....	339
9.....	Philology .....	31

The number of works other than fiction circulated in 1895 was eleven and four-tenths per cent. of the whole number; the number of such works circulated in 1903 was sixteen and four-tenths per cent. of the whole, showing a real, if not large, progress in the public taste. There was at the same time a relative diminution of five per cent. in the number of works of fiction sent out. The increase in the number of card-holders and of frequenters of the reading

room is gratifying. At the end of the first full year, July 31, 1896, there were two thousand six hundred forty-nine card-holders; the increase was considerable each year, but the greatest in 1904; that year one thousand one hundred fourteen new cards were taken out. January 1, 1905, the card-holders were nine thousand and fifty-five, considerably more than one-sixth of the total population of the city. During the year ending July 31, 1896, twelve thousand one hundred and thirty-one persons used the reading room; in the year 1903 twenty-four thousand and fifteen. The various literary and art clubs in the city make free use of the library. The hunting up of authorities and verifying of references, while it adds considerably to the labor of administration, adds still more to the interest and usefulness of club work. A most interesting part of the work and one that promises great results is that in connection with the public schools. Often on Saturdays every seat in the children's room is occupied and not a few read their books while standing. In order to make the relation of the library to the schools more effective, Mrs. Detzer and Mrs. Porter, of the library committee, were appointed to confer weekly with such teachers as might desire it on this subject. This very interesting work, if wisely managed, must raise up a great many children accustomed to the intelligent use of good books and to the investigation of subjects which will go far toward enabling them to carry on self-education when their school days shall have passed away. From time to time it has been necessary to increase the number of assistants to the librarian. The present staff consists of Miss Margaret M. Colerick, librarian; Miss Jane L. Evans, who has been a member ever since the first opening of the library; Miss Sarah L. Sturgis, in 1900, Miss Lillian M. Briggs, in 1905, Mrs. Ella Wilding. The library committee is at present as follows: Miss Katharine Hamilton, secretary; Miss Margaret M. Colerick, Mrs. A. J. Detzer, Mrs. M. F. Porter, Mrs. A. Griffiths, Colonel R. S. Robertson, W. P. Breen, Esq., J. H. Jacobs, Prof. August Crull and J. B. Harper. Mrs. D. N. Foster, Mrs. C. B. Woodworth and Mrs. S. C. Hoffman have also been members of this committee. The present useful finding list was prepared in 1897 by Miss Tracy M. Guild; the additions to it by Miss Evans, first assistant librarian.



The Fort Wayne Free Public Library has now fully entered on a career of usefulness whose results cannot be limited by county or state lines. It is a lasting monument to the intelligence, foresight and earnestness of the members of The Woman's Club League and of the gentlemen who drafted and procured the enactment of the library law of 1881.

#### CONCORDIA COLLEGE LIBRARIES.

Concordia College, one of the most influential and healthful of Fort Wayne's institutions, possesses two libraries. They contain little, perhaps no, useless matter and are well adapted to the needs of the college. The Students' Library contains one thousand six hundred and twenty-eight volumes, classified as follows: Works of fiction, in English, 368, in German, 300; works of history, in English, 102, in German, 112; works of literature, in English, 168, in German, 181; works of biography, in English, 120; works of travels, in English, 50; works of mythology, in English, 41; works of art and culture, in English, 84; works of philology, in English, 35; miscellaneous, in English, 84.

The Teachers' Library contains approximately six thousand volumes, of which 1,000 are devoted to theology, 700 to German language and literature, 500 to English language and literature, 500 to Latin language and literature, 500 to Greek language and literature, 750 to history and geography, 350 to education, 500 to mathematics and natural science, and 1,200 to miscellaneous subjects.

The Missouri synod appropriates yearly one hundred dollars to the Teachers' Library and a like sum from the general funds of the college is appropriated to the students' collection. The small number of volumes is not an indication of the value of the libraries. The books have been selected by gentlemen every way competent, who have used the limited resources at their disposal so wisely that the result is an excellent working library. It might be advantageously enlarged and it may be hoped that the Missouri synod, now grown to be one of the most prosperous ecclesiastical societies in the country, will increase the library revenues of a college which is such a healthful social influence and which has done and is yet doing so

much for the advancement of sound learning and of a sober and rational piety. Through the kindness of Professor Dieterich, a former member of its faculty, but now United States consul at Bremen, the college is the fortunate possessor of a copy of the splendid edition of Tischendorf's "Codex Sinaiticus," published at the cost of Czar Alexander II of Russia. The manuscript, which contains the oldest and best text of the Greek Bible, was given to the convent probably by the Emperor Justinian about the middle of the sixth century and remained there for thirteen hundred years. The copy owned by the college is unbound. Some lover of beautiful books who also has money to spare could hardly put a little of it to better use than by giving to this almost unique work a binding that would be in harmony with its intrinsic worth.



## CHAPTER XVIII

---

### PRIVATE LIBRARIES OF FORT WAYNE.

---

BY JOHN H. JACOBS.

---

I desire to express my thanks to the friends whose kind offices I have profited by in the preparation of the following sketches and notes, especially to F. B. Shoaff, Esq., who examined for me the records of the county commissioners, and to Miss Margaret M. Colerick, librarian of the Fort Wayne Public Library, and her assistants. Miss Colerick has furnished nearly all the statistical and other matter touching the working of the public library. I am also under many obligations to the owners of the private libraries for their kindness in showing me their literary treasures. There are other libraries in Fort Wayne which, not from any fault of their owners, it has been impracticable for me to visit. Some of these are large. The high-school library numbers about four thousand volumes, carefully selected to meet the wants of the school; it is now being transferred to the new building. Dr. W. H. Myers has, besides his professional library, an extensive collection of literary and scientific works of unusual merit. There are also many valuable smaller collections of books and engravings which add much to the literary and artistic treasures of our city.

---

Of the library of the late Hon. F. P. Randall, but few books remain; these, however, are very interesting. A Latin Bible, written

on parchment, dates from the twelfth century. The letters at the beginning of each chapter are brightly colored, and the borders are ornamented by foliage. It is a splendid specimen of mediaeval chirography. In size, it is a thick small quarto, well bound in parchment. A Psalter, bound up with a collection of prayers and the litany of the saints, all written in Latin on vellum, dates from 1321. Many of the capital letters are rubricated. An Old Testament in Latin, written on vellum in 1410. The capitals and many smaller letters are rubricated. To each book is annexed a summary of its contents, and at the end of the whole work the scribe notes, in bright red letters, the completeness of his task. It is a thick small folio, bound in heavy leather-covered boards. The leather is much worn, but the manuscript is in perfect condition, apparently as clear and bright as when it left the hand of the patient scribe nearly five hundred years ago. A Latin Bible in small quarto. At the close is imprinted MCCCCL. If this date be correct, the Bible is one of the very first printed. "The Holy Bible," in English, "Printed for Christopher Barker at London, 1599." This edition is the one known as the Genevan Bible, sometimes as "The Breeches Bible," because of the translation of Genesis, 3:7, "and they made for themselves breeches." The New Testament in twelve languages on each page, viz: Syriac, Hebrew, Greek, Italian, Spanish, French, English, Danish, Polish, German and Bohemian. In two volumes, large folio; E. Hutteri, 1599. The letters of Aeneas Silvius, in Latin, a folio of 1460. A folio edition, in one volume, of Thomas Aquinas, printed for Octavianus Scotus by Boneto Locatello, 1494. Epistle of St. Jerome, in Latin, printed in 1497. "Lives of the Fathers," in Latin, with a preface by "Dr. Martin Luther," printed at Wittenberg in 1544. It is a small but thick 12mo volume, well printed and bound, and easily legible even for old eyes. An Encyclopaedia of Scholastic Theology, printed at Ruettingen in 1482. A description, in Latin, of Ancient Temples, Statuary and Ruins, with illustrations on each page, printed at Rome, 1540. A very large folio volume of which the title page has been lost, printed for J. Nut, London, 1710. It is a collection of treatises on the subjects which, it was thought, an English country gentleman of that time should be well informed about. It begins with grammar and ends with the laws relating to forests,



taking by the way, logic, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, natural philosophy, the Cartesian philosophy, astrology, horsemanship, hawking, fowling, hunting, heraldry, agriculture and various other subjects. All the dissertations are extensive and those on horsemanship and sportsmanship in all departments are very elaborately illustrated by many excellent full-page engravings. These two subjects are treated in great detail, and give a very lively view of country sports in England two hundred years ago. In the book also is the very fine book plate of Augustus Schultzius, Magdeburg. Le Brun's *Travels in The Levant*, published in Paris in 1700, two very large folios, illustrated by two hundred full-page engravings and several large panoramic views of cities. That of Constantinople is three feet or more long. The book plate is "Ex Bibliotheca Scobolewiskiana." On the outside of the cover is stamped in gold a coronet. In this interesting collection, also, are autograph letters in excellent condition from Winfield Scott, Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, De Witt Clinton and others in reply to an invitation to be present at the celebration held in Fort Wayne in 1833 in honor of the completion to that point of the Wabash and Erie Canal. In some of these letters, most of which are quite elaborate, the writers set forth their views on "Internal Improvements" in general. Here, too, in prime order, is the original manuscript of the act to incorporate the city of Fort Wayne in 1839. In a volume without name or date—on the plan of a scrap-book—are many seals and coats of arms in red wax, of German dignitaries, with the name of the owner in German script, written in the margin. Other features of interest must be omitted.

---

The private library of Rev. S. and Mrs. Wagenhals comprises over forty-two hundred volumes. More than one-half of these pertain to the several branches of theology—exegetical, historical, systematic and practical, in English, German and the ancient languages.

The sections of profane history, biography and travel embrace the standard authors, with many recent monographs. Literature and fiction are represented by sets of the great essayists and novelists, while the collection of current books is unusually full.

The philosophical section covers the entire field, the critical philosophy of Kant being most fully represented in the standard edi-

tions of the master, the encyclopedic lexicons and the best of the monographs published in Germany and England since the Kantian centenary in 1881. There is a good working section on the several departments of sociology.

Rev. Wagenhals has always taken a deep interest in the progress of the medical sciences, and continues to add some of the best recent publications to a stock purchased at intervals and containing enough obsolete works to exhibit the striking developments in this science within the last half century. Works on bacteriology and microscopy, with a good instrument and lenses, indicate an interest outside the domain of professional studies.

Here are some rare books, both theological and secular, the most noteworthy being a well preserved copy of the *Erichiridion Militis Christiani* of Erasmus, printed in 1522; and a copy in folio of Plutarch's *Lives*, reprinted in 1631 from the folio of Sir Thomas North's translation of the French of James Amiot, and published in 1579. It is a rich mine of the stately English of that remarkable epoch.

Although not strictly a part of a library, we may notice a large collection of prints and photographs pertaining to art in the classical periods of Egypt, Greece and Rome. There are a number of the publications of the Arundel Society and a complete set of the *Boisserische Sammlung* of portraits by the Dutch masters, of which there are but a few unbroken sets in existence.

---

Miss Margaret Hamilton's library, which comprises about two thousand volumes, is a good working library on those subjects which have at various times engaged the attention of the owner. The section of Italian literature and history includes many books of biography and description in Italian and English; a very interesting and instructive part of these are written by English ladies long resident in Italy who have learned to know and appreciate the people and to esteem them highly. There is a full set of the works of Professor Villari, a voluminous writer on some of the most interesting characters and events of his country. The great history of Rome during the Middle Ages, by F. Gregorovius, to which the learned author devoted the labor of a lifetime, is not a history of the government of



the empire, but of the city in its relations with the empire, the papacy and the exterior world. Competent critics value the work very highly. Professor Adams says of it, "Whether considered as an historical authority or as a work of literary art, it is one of the most valuable productions of modern German scholarship." It embraces the period from the fifth to the sixteenth century and ends with a description of the sack of Rome by the imperialist troops under the Prince of Orange; at the hands of these troops, the city suffered for nine months more than it had done from the Goths and Vandals centuries before.

Sismondi's *History of the Italian Republic*, in sixteen volumes, tells the story of the rise, progress and fall of Italian freedom from the fifth to the eighteenth century. It is one of the great histories of modern times. Sismondi was distinguished for industry and conscientious accuracy. In the prosecution of his work, he visited every place in Italy that had been the scene of any great historical event. He was remarkably free from prejudice and self-conceit. "On religious questions, his feelings were especially intense. Once having heard in an English church a sermon on eternal punishment, he vowed never again to enter another church holding the same creed, and never to contribute to spread what the English call their Reformation, for, by its side, Romanism is a religion of mercy and peace."

Another section of the library contains many of the most valuable books relative to the history and literature of England in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the diaries of Evelyn and Pepys, the journals of Dean Swift, Walpole's correspondence, the letters of the poet Gray in which he made known to the English world the beauties of the "Lake Region," of which beauties he is said to have been the discoverer. Miss Burney's and Mrs. Delaney's journals and correspondence, which give such delightful views of the private life of their time. A fine edition of Boswell's *Johnson*, said, no doubt correctly, to be the best biography ever written; the works, too, of Oliver Goldsmith, that never grow old or dull. All these give but an imperfect representation of the wit and wisdom gathered on these book shelves. Works of art, too, have a by no means inconspicuous place in this collection. Here is a fine set of Mrs. Jameson, whose fine fancy and delicate perceptions of the beautiful and real poetic en-

thusiasm make her words such a source of delight and profit. Ruskin, doubtless the most original and eloquent of all writers on art, was also both in spirit and purpose revolutionary and so aroused among the more conservative artists and critics a strong opposition leading to very painful controversies. But the splendor of Ruskin's style gave him at once a place in literature, and, in spite of all opposition, he has had a very great influence on the course and character of subsequent art. Ruskin's most admirable and most influential quality, however, is his uncompromising love of truth and undisguised hatred of all shams and hypocrisies in every department of life as well as in art. As a stylist, a word painter and a moralist, John Ruskin can not fail to remain for centuries an English classic.

Months instead of hours might be profitably spent in browsing in this pleasant land of literature, but I am admonished to forbear.

---

The library of Montgomery Hamilton, Esq., contains about one thousand volumes. It is mainly a reference library. Besides dictionaries and encyclopedias, it contains many bound volumes of magazines; the Edinburgh and London Quarterly Reviews, the Saturday Review, and a set of "Punch" complete from its beginning in 1841 to 1870. There are no "incunabula" nor any books technically called rare. There are several illustrated works that are not common in any sense. The Bible translated into French by M. de Sacy, profusely illustrated by steel engravings very realistic and curious. The account, published by the United States, of Commodore Perry's expedition to Japan in 1852—so fruitful of results beyond anticipation—is lavishly illustrated by wood cuts and full-page lithographs. The steel engravings which illustrate the two volumes of Bartlett's American Scenery, 1840, of which the descriptive part was written by N. P. Willis, are very early impressions. They are very clearly defined and have all the softness and delicacy which are characteristic of the best engravings of that sort. A German copper-plate reproduction of Hogarth's works in large folio is considered by connoisseurs to be very fine work. There are also many books on theology and ethnology, subjects in which the owner has taken much interest. In very good order are the volumes of one of Harper & Brother's earliest republications, "The Boys and Girls' Library,"



originally published in London by John Murray. They were purchased many years ago by the late Hon. Allen Hamilton for the use of his children.

---

The library of the late Hon. Andrew H. Hamilton, still in the possession of his family, consists of, approximately, six thousand volumes and evidences the good taste and sound judgment of its collector. Mr. Hamilton was a diligent student of folklore and collected above six hundred volumes on that subject and a considerable number which deal with it incidentally. These volumes include practically all the publications of the English Folklore Society,—of which Mr. Hamilton was a member,—many stories and legends of Ireland, including those collected by Croker, Samuel Lover and others. Dalzell's "Darker Superstitions of Highlands of Scotland"; Campbell's "Witchcraft and Second Sight in The Highlands" and the same author's "Superstitions of the Scotch Highlands;" "St. Patrick's Purgatory," by Thomas Wright, and an interesting essay by a most accomplished antiquarian on the legends of purgatory, hell and paradise current during the Middle Ages; "The Superstitions of Witchcraft," by Howard Williams; Upham's "History of Witchcraft in Salem Village." Although the delusion of witchcraft was sufficiently well known to the ancient world, yet in its full development and frightful results it was modern rather than ancient or mediaeval; it was Christian rather than pagan, Protestant and Puritan as well as Catholic. Mr. Upham's book has been long out of print, and is not often met with. It can not be read without a feeling of painful humiliation that the civilized, the Christian world, was once dominated by a delusion which, it has been estimated, caused nine millions of people to be burned to death for a crime that had never been committed. The foregoing titles just touch the fringe of this large collection of popular legends and superstitions in which are represented nearly every nation and tribe.

Of books notable for their antiquity comes first the "Missale Lincolniensis," with the offices of St. Hugh of Lincoln, a manuscript on vellum of the year 1350. The capital letters at the beginning of each chapter and many of the smaller ones are rubricated. A portion of the service is set to music. Prefixed to the missal is a

calendar, the lines printed alternately in red and black. The volume is about fourteen inches long, nine inches wide and three inches thick; its heavy board sides are covered with stout leather, almost black, originally tooled in handsome designs now become dim; at each corner and at the center of each cover is a heavy metallic boss. The book has been well cared for and, apart from the damage done to the binding by natural gas, seems likely to endure another five hundred and fifty-five years.

"*Horae Beatae Mariae Virginis cum Calendario*," a manuscript on vellum in Gothic letters with illuminated initial letters and borders of an arabesque design intermingled with flowers and foliage brilliant in color and heightened with gold. There are thirteen large and fourteen small miniatures illustrative of the seasons, events of the life of Christ, the Evangelists and later saints. The text is in Latin, with some prayers in French added by an apparently later hand. It is a 12mo, bound in old olive morocco, elaborately ornamented by tooling and by gold coloring of the time of Henry III of France. The manuscript probably is of an earlier date. A copy of a similar work is priced in the late catalogue of a London bookseller at thirty-five pounds.

Books remarkable for beauty of typography are: A "*Codex*," printed in red and black and bound in the original stamped calf, Venice, 1486; St. Francis de Sales' "*Introduction to a Devout Life*," in French, Paris, 1651; The Holy Bible, with annotations, printed at Birmingham, 1719, by John Barkerville. It is a folio in the original calf binding, and is a fine specimen of that great printer's work. Barkerville was an artist in his profession and his work is held in high esteem.

There are two unusually perfect copies of the "*Genevan*" or "*Breeches Bible*," in quarto, printed in London by Robert Barker; one in Old English letters, with the book of Common Prayer, dated 1610; the other, dated 1634, contains Sternhold and Hopkins' metrical version of the Psalms, with "*Apt notes to sing them withal*."

Of the many illustrated works, those that will attract most attention are: "*Religious Ceremonies and Customs of all Nations*." It is a very large folio, text in French, published at Amsterdam, 1732. Hoet, Houbraken and Picart's engravings to illustrate the



principal events recorded in the Bible, also in large folio, published at La Haye, 1728. The engavings in the three preceding works are of a quality and size not often met with, and to be appreciated must be seen. To any one fond of reading about adventures and dangers by flood and field in distant lands and among strange people and in circumstances far different from those of our own day, Pinkerton's Collections of Voyages is an inexhaustible treasury. It is in sixteen thick quarto volumes, published 1808-1813.

Few books have been so popular as Lord Anson's "Voyage Around the World" in the years 1740-1744. It was translated into every civilized language, and is still, after the lapse of one hundred and fifty years, a very readable and instructive book. An incident recorded in it suggested that most pathetic poem "The Castaway," written by Cowper just before his reason passed away never fully to return

A few old novels may be noted as curiously illustrative of the light literature of the seventeenth century. "The Rogue, or Guzman d'Alfranche," from the Spanish of Mateo Aleman, London, 1623, in small folio, is a tale of very low life indeed. One can hardly find in any other books characters so entirely bad. It was, however, so popular that it ran through twenty-five editions in Spanish, and was translated, Roscoe says, into every European language. Le Sage translated it into French, and some critics think he found in it a model for Gil Blas.

"Clelie," translated from the French of Mlle. Scudery by John Davies, London, 1678, in folio, is prolix and tiresome beyond expression, yet it once enjoyed considerable reputation. The action of the romance is placed in the early age of Roman history and the heroine is that Clelia who escaped from the power of Porsenna by swimming across the Tiber. There is, however, not much about Roman life in the book, but in the guise of that distant age there is a good deal told concerning the manners and characters of the time of Mlle. Scudery. There are three hundred and seventy characters in the novel, and there seems little doubt that nearly all were portraits readily recognizable by contemporaries. There is a key to these characters in the National Library in Paris. Some French writers still deem the book worthy of study as "dealing with all the questions concerning

the condition of women in the world, the rank allotted them by modern civilization and the preservation of that rank entailed on them." Voltaire writes, "Clelie gives us portraits of all the people who made a noise in the world at the date its author lived." "The Countess of Pembroke's Arcadia," by Sir Philip Sidney, London, 1674, is said to show marks of real genius. It, however, is hardly less wearisome than the preceding and abounds in the affectations so prevalent in the author's time. Sidney's noble life and heroic death probably enhanced the popularity of his book. Hone's "Every Day Book," "Year Book" and "Table Book" are most handsomely bound in full calf. Southey's "Common Place Book" is bound in a style appropriate to that thesaurus of out-of-the-way learning. The first edition of Cruikshank's "Comic Almanack" might be profitably compared with the colored illustrations of a Sunday newspaper of today.

Of the many works of standard authors and valuable reference books, it is not practicable to speak in detail. Allusion may be made to Richardson's Dictionary, in two large quarto volumes. It is especially valuable for its etymology, although now to some extent superseded. "It exhibits the biography of each word, its birth, parentage and education, the company it has kept and the connections it has formed, by a rich series of quotations, all in chronological order." Bishop Trench recommends it in his "Study of Words." It has a quality not common to dictionaries of being really a readable book. Murray's "New English Dictionary," so far as completed, of course supersedes everything else, but it is so costly as to be beyond the reach of most students, and generations are likely to pass away before its completion. Bayle's "Historical and Critical Dictionary," with additions by Birch Lockman and others, in ten folio volumes, is certainly up to the date of its publication the most valuable compend in the English language. It is especially valuable in biographies, and it was for this that Dr. Johnson liked it best. Gibbon eulogized it as he did very few books. Dibdin calls it a cornucopia of flowers, bright, blooming and unfading. Bayle was one of the most independent thinkers of the seventeenth century, and stands at the head of modern skeptics and logicians. His dictionary everywhere gives evidence of the high intelligence, honest principle and well-nigh universal knowledge of its author. It has exercised an im-



mense influence over literature and philosophy, and may be historically regarded as the protest of the enlightened human intellect against the irrational dogmatisms of the church. Rees' "New Encyclopedia," 1803-1819, in forty-five quarto volumes, represents with great fulness and detail the state of human knowledge in the beginning of the nineteenth century. Its biographical articles are very numerous and of lasting value. They were mostly written by Dr. Rees himself, who was an exceedingly painstaking and accurate writer. Rees was a Welsh dissenting clergyman, distinguished no less for his piety and devotion to his clerical duties than for his learning. To a friend who had congratulated him on the completion of his great work, he replied, "I thank you; but I am still more thankful that I have been able to publish four volumes of my sermons." To all students of English literature "Literary Anecdotes of Eighteenth Century," in nine volumes, 8vo, and "Illustrations of Literary History of Eighteenth Century," in eight volumes, 8vo, are of the highest value. The more one reads of them, the keener will be his appetite. Dibdin says they are the most instructive books of literary anecdote and history in the world. "In these books, Mr. Nichols poured forth such a flood of literary and biographical anecdote as is not to be equalled for variety and interest by any other work in the English language."

The foregoing notes can give only a most inadequate idea of this notable library, worthy the attention of an accomplished bibliographer.

---

The library at the Hanna homestead is composed of the books collected by Hon. F. J. Hayden, together with those collected by Mr. Hugh T. Hanna. It numbers probably two thousand volumes; amongst these are no incunabula nor curios, but many standard works in the best editions and unusually well bound in half calf or morocco. Full sets in such bindings of the works of Washington Irving, J. Fenimore Cooper, Prescott, Parkman, Webster, together with his life by George T. Curtiss, show that American literature has not been overlooked. The copy of Cooper's novels contains all the illustrations by F. O. C. Darley; these books have been translated into various languages and have delighted thousands of readers. It has been charged that the Indian character as portrayed by Cooper is a

gross exaggeration, or rather pure fiction. There is, however, reason to believe otherwise. Many writers who had personal knowledge of the Indians before intercourse with whites had degraded them, speak highly of their virtues and thoughtfulness. Heckewelder, the Moravian missionary, who lived long among them, on this point is very emphatic, and gives in support instances of which he had personal experience. The brilliant writings of Prescott and Parkman deserve to be kept in memory, not only because of their intrinsic merits, but because of the very great difficulties amidst which they were begun and carried on to completion; both writers were almost blind even before their literary careers had really begun, and their works are a worthy monument to their resolution and patience, as well as to their intellectual skill. Webster's Orations it seems unlikely will ever cease to be regarded as the masterpieces of American oratory; in style, in substance and in delivery they have not been approached. Webster was of grave and severe aspect; Carlyle saw in him more of the silent Bersekir-rage than in any other, but he was also of deep sensibilities. In London some gentlemen took him to Westminster Abbey; he walked in, looked around, and burst into tears.

An American book of real worth, but long out of print, is "The Literature and Literary Men of Great Britain and Ireland," by Abraham Mills. The scope of the book is indicated by the title; the biographical sketches are sufficiently full, and the critical judgments sound. A full and well-bound set of the "Modern British Essayists" invites an examination of the literary prophecies of some of those able scholars; such an examination would be a useful lesson in the fallibility of human judgment. Hallam's historical works, in ten 8vo volumes, although in respect of mediaeval times now to a considerable extent superseded, are otherwise of the highest value. Hallam was industrious, his learning was extensive and profound, and his impartiality and truthfulness such as very few historical writers can pretend to. Carlyle's works are in full force, the "Frederick the Great" in the large-type English edition. In spite of all that has been written of him, Carlyle remains inexplicable; nevertheless was he one of the greatest moral forces of the time. The morning after his death, the London Times wrote of him, "We have had no such individuality since Johnson. Whether men agreed or not, he was a



touchstone to which truth and falsehood were brought to be tried. A preacher of Doric thought always in his pulpit and audible, he denounced wealth without sympathy, equality without respect, mobs without leaders and life without an aim."

Dickens, with all the illustrations by Cruikshank, Darley and others, and Thackeray, in twenty-two volumes, with the author's own illustrations, together with Cooper, noticed above, represent more than favorably the world of fiction. The "Encyclopedia Metropolitana," completed in twenty-nine volumes in 1845, was planned by Coleridge in 1818. It was arranged not alphabetically as other such works are, but in four divisions: First, pure sciences; second, mixed and applied sciences; third, biography and history; fourth, miscellaneous and lexicographic articles. The contributors were among the ablest men of the day and very many of the contributions have been published separately. Another encyclopedia from the library of the late Judge Hanna is "The New American Encyclopedia of Universal Knowledge," in seven volumes, compiled from the "Encyclopedia Perthensis," and published by John Low, New York, 1805. This antedates the "Encyclopedia Americana," edited by Dr. Francis Lieber, published in 1829. A work valuable now only for its associations is An Abridgement of Ainsworth's Latin and English Dictionary. It is a thick 12vo volume, published in London, 1758, and used by the father of Mr. Hayden during his university course at Oxford. Three other works in the possession of which the owner must feel an honest pride are Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" and Dryden's "Poems," both bound in full red morocco; on the cover is stamped the seal of Victoria College; presented to Mr. F. J. Hayden as a prize for the best English essay of the year, in 1864; the other is a comely copy of Hazlitt's edition of Shakespeare in five volumes, full calf, as a prize for the best essay on the benefits to be derived from the study of metaphysical philosophy. Fine editions of Froude, Grote and Gibbon also are on the shelves. Of these and indeed of most other modern historians, Gibbon seems likely to live the longest, both because of his accuracy and literary skill. In nearly a century of faultfinding microscopic German criticism very few errors of importance have been found. Here are half a dozen books by Hugh Miller, which for the most part have not lost their interest. Es-

pecially are two, "First Impressions of England and Its People" and "My Schools and School Masters," worthy to be continually reprinted, for they are his autobiography. Hugh Miller's name finds place in the long roll of worthies who, from Joseph, the Hebrew lad that was sold into slavery, down, with the scantiest of opportunities, have by making good use of what they had, become benefactors to the human race and an honor to it. Of the many profusely illustrated and expensively bound books may be noted: "North American Forest Trees," from the French of Michaux, in nine volumes, decorated full calf binding, with one hundred and fifty-six engravings in color; Stanton's edition of Shakespeare, in three octavo volumes, illustrated by Guilbert, and bound in one-half red morocco; "Portrait Gallery of Eminent Men and Women," with biographical notices by E. A. Duyckink; Moore's edition of "Byron's Poems," in one volume quarto, full brown morocco, with a profusion of steel plates; "Gems of English Art," forty-four steel engravings with descriptive letterpress by S. C. Hall; Gustave Dore's work is well represented by his illustrations to "Don Quixote," in one volume quarto, in full brown morocco, and by his full-page illustrations to Milton's "Paradise Lost," in folio, sumptuously bound in full brown morocco; one hundred and fifty steel engravings of Hogarth's works are suitably preserved in one volume quarto, full black morocco. In this edition the plates, though much reduced from the original, are so distinct and clear that one may not only look at them but read them; another unusually beautiful book is Guizot's "History of France," in four large 12mo volumes, with hundreds of wood engravings, and bound in full wine-colored morocco. In this work Guizot narrated, in the first instance to his grandchildren, the story of France from the earliest times to the convocation of the states-general in 1789; it is, however, very far from being what is called a "child's book." The important facts and great personages of French history are very carefully studied and made to appear what they really are, the centers of all subordinate affairs. Professor Adams says it is not only the best popular history of France, but that probably no other country has a history so well adapted to the needs of intelligent young men and women; "American Ornithology," by Alexander Wilson and Charles J. Bonaparte, in three volumes, abounds in illustrative



prints; Audubon's "Birds of America," the text in four large volumes, bound in half red calf; the "Atlas of Illustrations" is elephant folio in size, forty inches long by twenty-seven wide, the figures all life size, drawn and colored from nature. (It was published by subscription by Roe, Lockwood & Company in New York, 1860, and it is believed there are only four other copies in this country.) The beauty of these pictures can not be described, but it may be said the wild turkey of this atlas is the real wild turkey of the woods, any hunter would swear to it. Valuable especially for its associations is "The New Testament," square 12mo size, published in 1884 by Houghton, Mifflin & Company, Boston, a bequest from Mr. Hayden's sister. It is printed in double columns and illustrated by superior wood engravings after pictures by Fra Angelico, Pietro Perugino, Francis Francia and others, of events in the life of Christ and the Apostles; the margins are ornamented by vines and foliage copied from ancient manuscripts. The fine lot of agricultural works may be fairly termed the owner's professional library. The school and college text books on the top shelves, dating back forty or fifty years, are not much used, doubtless, but a glance at them from time to time will not fail to recall to their owner the pleasant days of youth so full of hope and joy. "Not spent in toys or lust or wine, but search of deep philosophy, wit, eloquence, and poesy."

---

The library of Mrs. Helen F. Fleming, largely formed by her husband, the late William Fleming, is very characteristic. "Scenes and Legends of Ireland" and "Sketches of Irish Characters," by Mr. and Mrs. S. C. Hall, in three volumes 8vo, handsomely printed and illustrated by steel engravings and appropriately bound in green morocco, are a pleasing introduction, accentuated by a well-thumbed copy of Father Prout's "Reliques." On the same shelf stand the "Memories of Joseph Holt," general of the rebels in the rising of 1798. Joseph Holt was an extraordinary character; he was a farmer in county Wicklow; a Protestant, he was too liberal to take any part against his Roman Catholic fellow citizens, but kept aloof from politics. This, however, was in that time and place sufficient to prejudice the authorities. So, during Holt's absence from home,

the government agent visited his place and burned all his buildings and destroyed or drove off all his moveable property. Enraged by such treatment, Holt joined the United Irishmen and was soon at the head of several hundred men. He developed a great deal of courage and skill as a commander and, in the guerilla war which he carried on and for which his knowledge of the country especially fitted him, he was more than a match for the government troops. He maintained withal such a high character that he was, on the failure of the rebellion, permitted to go into voluntary exile; a free pardon, however, was soon granted him and he returned to Ireland, where he died in 1826. He was a brother to William Holt, grandfather of the late William Fleming. Close by is a set of the New Series of Putnam's Magazine, once a great favorite with magazine readers, bound, too, as was most fitting, in green and gold. There is quite a variety of magazines; the Metropolitan Magazine, a Catholic Family Magazine, eighteen bound volumes of The Catholic World, and many more unbound, together with some volumes of The Dublin Review, Lingard's "History of England," in thirteen volumes, bound in green half calf. Mohler's "Symbolism" is considered, doubtless, to be one of the ablest books of its kind published in modern times. It passed through five editions in six years and drew forth many criticisms and rejoinders. It is still highly esteemed and its author is regarded as at once the most acute and philosophical controversialist in his church.

Mr. Fleming's taste in literature was as catholic as his religion, as is evidenced by the presence on the shelves of Carlyle's Essays, Christopher North's "Noctes Ambrosianae," all the works of D'Israeli, the elder, Gerald Griffin's books, in which the collector took great delight. Books which seem to have been purchased by Mr. Fleming as far back as 1855-1856, and which had evidently been much read, are the poems of Pope, Dryden and Cowper, and that most delightful book, "Salad for the Social," by Frederick Saunders.

Since Mr. Fleming's death his widow has made some additions to the library, of a few of which mention may be made. The works of F. W. Faber and especially a dainty edition of his hymns. Some of the hymns have passed into the collections of various Protestant



denominations. "Pilgrims of the Night," "The Old Laborer," "The Shore of Eternity," are beautiful and no less solemn poems. One of the later additions to the library is Montalembert's "Monks of the West;" in these volumes are narrated in very eloquent language the labors of the monks to convert to Christianity the pagan nations of western Europe and introduce to them the best civilization of that time. It was a noble theme, a story of self-denial, of self-devotion even unto death for the good of others, told, too, in "words that burn." Two volumes interesting because of their flavor of antiquity—as antiquity goes in America—are a "Dictionary of Biography," by R. H. Davenport, first American edition, Exeter, New Hampshire, 1839, with many outline portraits. "Letters from an American Farmer to a Friend in England," published by Matthew Carey, Philadelphia, 1793, are especially valuable as showing how greatly the conditions of life have changed in a century. A Prayer Book in German, published in 1804, and elegantly bound, is highly prized, apart from its intrinsic worth, for its family associations, having been a present to Mrs. Fleming's grandmother on the occasion of her marriage.

---

Father M. E. Lafontaine furnishes the following information touching Bishop Alerding's library: "It contains about three thousand volumes. Among the most important works are: An explanation of the Bible, in twenty-six volumes; a collection of the best works on dogmatic theology; the writings of the early Fathers; the decrees of the Councils; rare or curious books; a book of sermons, printed in 1478; a five-volume Bible in German, containing the Catholic version; Luther's version, etc., printed in 1711; Letters of St. Jerome, printed in 1480; a Latin Bible, Nurnberg, 1679; a German Bible, with colored capital letters, printed in 1470."

---

The number of books in the library of Hon. R. S. Taylor may be estimated at about two thousand. The variety of subjects represented is indicative of the manifold activities of the owner and his family. In sight, at least, there is nothing that can fairly be called trashy. In convenient shelves on the north side are the "Century Dictionary" and the ninth edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica,"

to which has been added the new volumes dated 1902 and Index to the whole, in all thirty-five large quarto volumes, giving as far as it can be done a resume of the present state of human knowledge. Above and on either side of them is a very fine lot of books in appearance no less than in substance. A copy of Burke's works is near by,—a fountain at which all students of political science and eloquence may drink great draughts of wisdom. Burke's oratory ultimately became ineffective in parliament, his hearers actually grew tired of the monotonous splendors of his speeches and he at last drifted into a state of almost political isolation; nevertheless, he exercised great influence on state affairs; "Many of his views on politics and public economy were anticipations of science, as many of his provisions of the course of events were prophecies." He was noble-minded, pure in life and a purist in politics. Intellectually, he was most richly endowed; with great imagination, rare powers of observation and indefatigable industry, there was no subject which he could not master, and none which having mastered, he could not expound with unparalleled richness of language.

Near Burke's works stands a handsome edition of the speeches of Lord Erskine, an eloquent advocate, an independent, courageous and chivalric man. The speeches which he delivered in court have the unusual quality of being very readable anywhere, a quality it has been said which they have in common with those of Demosthenes and Cicero alone. When Erskine came on the stage of action, the reactionary party was trying to put down the democratic spirit, then developing, by curbing the license—as it was called—of the press. Captain Baillie, who had published statements reflecting on the conduct of Lord Sandwich as governor of the Greenwich Hospital, was brought to trial for libel. Erskine successfully defended him; in the course of the argument, he spoke very severely against Lord Sandwich, who the chief justice, Lord Mansfield, reminded him was not before the court. "I know he is not before the court," responded Erskine, "and for that very reason I bring him before the court." This was, be it remembered, Erskine's first case and shows the stuff he was made of. He was engaged for the defence in nearly all the libel trials of that day and probably did more than any one else to make sure the liberty of the press by giving to the jury in-



stead of the court power to decide what was or was not a libel. One of his most gallant acts was to defend Thomas Paine in a trial for libel said to be committed in "The Rights of Man," in whose defense he made a manly speech; though he abhorred the teachings of the book, he believed that Paine had a lawful right to publish them. This act brought on him much obloquy and caused his dismissal from office. In the same section are the interesting lectures of J. L. Stoddard, a veteran in the lecture field, in eleven handsomely illustrated volumes; by means of these books, one may enjoy much of the pleasure of foreign travel and at the same time the comforts and delights of home. Hildreth's "History of the United States," notwithstanding the barrenness of its style and the lack of enthusiasm, is a valuable book because of the general accuracy and sterling qualities of the author's judgment. "The History of the United States," by William H. Bryant and Sidney Howard Gay, in four sumptuous volumes, has a profusion of illustrations that add much to its value. Bartlett's "Concordance to Shakespeare" and Sidney Lee's "Life of Shakespeare" indicate one of the many directions in which the intellectual activities of the collector of these books are exerted. That Judge Taylor has not confined his studies in political economy to writers who advocate "protection" is evidenced by the presence of the finely printed Oxford edition of Adam Smith's "Wealth of Nations" and Prof. Cairn's "Political Economy." Longfellow's Poems, in two quarto volumes, profusely illustrated and bound in full morocco, is one of the handsomest dresses ever given American poems. The value of them is greatly enhanced by the author's autograph on the title page. A neatly bound in half-calf copy of Whittier's poems also bears the autograph signature and an autograph letter from the Quaker poet to Mrs. Taylor. Of all New England's poets, Whittier seems to be the most really a product of New England; a genuine son of the soil was he who wrote

Home of my heart! to me more fair  
Than gay Versailles or Windsor's halls,  
The painted, shingly town house where  
The Freeman's vote for Freedom falls.

More than any other, too, he is the representative American poet. It is likely to be long before there is another whose songs will so

faithfully and with inspiration answer the call of freedom and righteousness, of charity and democracy. "The Eve of Election" ought to find place in public school readers and be printed on the eve of each election in every newspaper in the land. Whittier himself must have esteemed it highly, for it is one of six poems which he selected to represent him in "The Songs of Many Centuries." A full set of Lowell's works indicates the many-sided intellectual activity of that fine scholarly gentleman. As editor of the "Atlantic" and the "North American Review," as Harvard professor, as poet, as minister to England, as essayist and critic, he made a most honorable career. It is, however, as a poet that Lowell's fame will endure; in this capacity his powers were extremely diverse. It seems almost impossible that the same mind could have conceived "The Bigelow Papers," without polish and literary art and full of sharp wit and biting satire, and "The Vision of Sir Launfal," a poem of the most polished workmanship, tender sentiment and spiritual conceptions. Widely as these poems differ, they have at any rate one quality in common—the love of righteousness. A full edition of the works of Edgar A. Poe, an unhappy man and a real genius, whose faults are judged more leniently now than formerly. He was always a professed critic and doubtless had real critical capacity; "he was first to recognize the genius of Hawthorne and quick to see the worth of Longfellow and showed his analytical power by telling the whole plot to Barnaby Rudge after reading only the first magazine installment of the novel." His vanity and dishonesty, however, made his criticisms generally of no value. His poetry has great merit, but it is as a writer of short prose romances that he shows best. But he is nearly always an unhealthy writer. "In imagination as in action, he was an evil genius and in its realms of revery he dwelt alone." Washington Irving, of whose works a full set is before us, has been called the "father of American literature." The general accuracy of his historical works, the cleanness and beauty of his style, the humor of "Rip Van Winkle," the "Sketch Book" and "Bracebridge Hall" all conspire to make his place secure. Ever since the publication of "Nature" in 1817, Emerson has been a growing influence for good and like everything true and good, it will continue.



"The wise will know him and the good will love,  
The age to come will feel his impress given  
In all that lifts the race a step above  
Itself, and stamps it with the seal of heaven."

And his teachings were reinforced by a life of almost ideal beauty. When shall we look upon his like again? Two writers, evidently favorites here, are Charles Lamb and John Woolman; far asunder in some things sure enough, but Lamb appreciated and loved the John Woolman self-revealed so completely in his journals. And who that appreciates simplicity and purity, humor and shrewd good sense withal can fail to love "Elia"? But who can comprehend the ways of officialdom? In England a few days ago, a nonconformist clergyman was sent to jail for refusing to pay the school tax. To help relieve the dullness of prison life, the delinquent took with him three books, "The Imitation of Christ," Caesar's "Commentaries," and the "Essays of Elia"; he was permitted to keep the first two, but the last one was forbidden.

To a lover of beautiful books, this library offers some most attractive volumes. Of these are Tennyson's "Memoirs," by his son, in clear large type; the "Autobiography of Philip G. Hammerton," the English artist and critic so long resident in France and who wrote so appreciatively of the French people; the "Life and Letters of Sir John E. Millais," in two octavo volumes, with three hundred and sixteen illustrations; the "Waverly Novels," edited by Andrew Lang, contain some good illustrations. There are also many bound volumes of Scribner's Magazine and the Century. Books of very great value for their illustrations are "The Birds of North America," by Jacob H. Studer, in a large quarto volume with a great many illustrations drawn and colored from nature; "The Art of the World," as represented in the Columbian Exposition, in two large sumptuous folios, illustrated by a profusion of photogravures and typogravures in color, all in the highest style of art; Goupil's "Paris Salon of 1894" is also a reproduction by photography of the most highly esteemed paintings then on exhibition in Paris. There is also a large collection of photographic views of American and Canadian scenery—all substantially bound in volumes of a convenient size—taken by Mr. Frank B. Taylor during his geological excursions. "Nature Library," 1904, in ten volumes, is a great storehouse of information

on nearly every form of animal life, of wild flowers, and one whole volume is devoted to mushrooms. The contributors to this work are authorities in their respective departments. There are upwards of two thousand two hundred illustrations, nearly three hundred of which are in color, and four hundred full-page half-tones.

The large collection of works in various departments of physical science indicate another region in which the collector's intellectual energies find occupation. Standard works of history and biography are in evidence everywhere, of which those mentioned heretofore form a very small percentage. "Plutarch's Lives of Illustrious Men" must not be overlooked—a work which has lost none of its freshness and power in the eighteen centuries that have passed since it was written. Plutarch "seems to have cared little for politics, but to have delighted in the study of personal character, the analysis of motives, and the illustration of the nobler virtues in the conduct of representative men." "The influence of his biographies in the formation of character and in stimulating to deeds of high endeavor is one of the most notable and most firmly authenticated facts on record." The latest notable addition to the library is "The Historian's History of the World," in twenty-five volumes, 8vo, with many illustrations. This work is compiled from the most approved historical writers, so that the history of each country is told in his own words by the one who has written it best, all being in a manner shaped into a continuous whole by the edition. With an elaborate index, it must become a valuable and convenient book of reference.

---

Col. R. S. Robertson's library contains about three thousand five hundred volumes. It is a good working library on several quite different lines. The "British Essayists," in forty-five volumes, edited by Alexander Chalmers, is a fine body of literature, some of which at any rate is likely never to be forgotten. "The Rambler" contains papers which today can be read with interest and profit. Chalmers was industrious and painstaking in editing, so that subsequent editors have had but little to do; and his historical and biographical prefaces are trustworthy and well written.

John Bell's "British Theater," published in 1791, in twenty-two volumes, is a collection of the plays then most approved. Each play



is preceded by brief introductory notes and a copper plate of the actor of the principal part in his stage costume. Some of these plays are now known only to students of dramatic literature, others are still played acceptably. Of the actors represented, the best known are Charles Kemble and his famous sister, Mrs. Siddons, and Mrs. Inchbald. Kemble appeared as Cato in Addison's play; Mrs. Siddons as Euphrasia in "The Grecian Daughter," as Medea in Glover's play, and as Isabella in "The Fatal Marriage;" Mrs. Inchbald as Lady Jane Grey. In this collection is Thomas Southey's "Oroonokoo," a dramatization of Mrs. Behn's novel of the same name, first published in 1696. Mrs. Behn had resided in British Guiana and had there become acquainted with the evils of slavery and the slave trade and vouched for the accuracy of the statements in her book. The slave trade was dealt with so severely in the play as to make it very unpopular in Liverpool and Bristol, then largely interested in that business. Kemble appeared as Oroonokoo and the play emphasized by his powerful acting was a real factor in preparing the way for the work of Thomas Clarkson. Bell's collection has been passed over both by Lowndes and Allibone.

Mrs. Inchbald's "British Theatre," in twenty-five volumes, London, 1808, is a very fine collection embracing many plays now hardly known. Each play is illustrated by at least one handsome engraving of either a well-known actor or a subject, and, like everything else done by that excellent woman, is carefully edited, with introductions and notes to each play. Mrs. Inchbald was a woman of uncommon ability and good sense. With no other scholastic opportunities than those within the reach of an English farmer's daughter in the last half of the eighteenth century, she, in her eighteenth year, entered on the perilous vocation of an actress on the London stage. As an actress, and a writer of plays and novels, she achieved a very substantial success and throughout her life maintained an unblemished reputation. She was generous almost to excess and found means for her beneficence by an economy the most rigid and self-denying. She was tall, of a striking figure and very lovely face; vivacious and witty; she was a favorite in society; she had such taste and skill in dress that, one of her admirers records, "she was always becomingly clad even though the material was of the cheapest, very

seldom costing so much as eight pence." Her prudence and industry were such that, notwithstanding her benefactions, she had an income at her death from investments of about one thousand two hundred dollars per year. The above named works are all very desirable, well printed, neatly and strongly bound in 16mo, a most convenient size for use. Black's illustrated edition of the Waverly Novels, in octavo, is one of the copies printed before the plates had become worn and so the engravings have a distinctness and beauty lacking in those long afterwards printed from the same plates. The poems of that wondrous and unhappy boy, Chatterton, are bound very artistically and appropriately in mottled green papier mache.

Books of very substantial worth but mentioned here for the perfection of their three-calf binding are first editions of Scott's "Minstrelsy of the Border," three volumes, 1802, and poems, early edition, 1812; Miss Seward's "Anecdotes of Distinguished Persons," 1804; George Eliot's Poems, a very sumptuously bound book.

Amongst the rarer books are FatherHennepin's "New Discovery of a very large country in America between New Mexico and the Northern Ocean." The book is printed in French and was published at Utrecht in 1697. It is illustrated by a number of maps and curious illustrations of the inhabitants. Father Hennepin was a careful observer and the substance of his observations on the natives has been freely used by later writers. Le Page du Pratz's "History of Louisiana," in two volumes, 12mo, calf, published in Paris, 1768, is a work of authority. The writer was a man of scientific attainments who devoted much time to the study of the flora and fauna of the country and has fully illustrated them in his book. The cuts of the plates seem to be very accurate, but the heads of many of the animals have a curiously human look and recall an anecdote of a philosopher who having never seen a giraffe evolved one out of the depths of his own consciousness. The map, dated 1757, gives with much accuracy the course and relative size of the principal rivers. The Maumee, St. Mary's and Wabash rivers are at once recognized, and the portage from St. Mary's to Little River.

A "History of Peter the Great," published in London, 1740, the first biography in English of the illustrious Russian; a translation into German of the histories of Livy and Florus, with a lengthy



preface by Theodosius Rihel, dated at Strausburg, 18th March, 1574. It is a thick folio bound in pigskin and well preserved. It is profusely illustrated by wood cuts characteristic of the style of that period. The artist seems occasionally to have exhausted his powers, for sometimes the same cut is used to illustrate events very different from each other. "The Code and Institutes of Justinian," in two very thick volumes, with notes apparently more extensive than the text, printed in 1548-1568, is in excellent condition. The print, though small, is very legible and except that the covers are loose, the fine old book seems good for centuries to come. Besides many of the most approved formal histories, Colonel Robertson has collected a very large number of books relative to the history of Indiana and of Fort Wayne. It is impracticable to speak of them in detail, but nearly everything of real value on that subject or touching on it, seems to be included. One volume is unique; a large quarto scrap book filled with newspaper cuttings relative to Fort Wayne, past and present. Colonel Robertson has begun a second volume on the same line. Those volumes will be a real thesaurus to a future historian of the city. The collection of books on Mormons and Mormonism is one of the most complete in the country. It embraces one hundred and eighty bound volumes and over two hundred unbound pamphlets. Some of these are extremely rare, being works which the Mormon government has, with a large measure of success, tried to destroy. Colonel Robertson, as member of the Utah board of commissioners, had special opportunities for making the collection and it is unlikely that a similar collection could be made now. The writer ventures to hope that it may never be dispersed, but will ultimately find a home in the Public Library.

There is much of general literature, poetry, belles-lettres, in fact a well selected miscellaneous library.

Mrs. Robertson has a library of much value to students of art in all its forms; it includes the complete works of some of the most highly esteemed historical and critical writers on art. Some of these are as follows: Giorgio Vasari was a pupil of Michael Angelo and was patronized by many distinguished men, but the great work of his life was "Lives of the Most Excellent Painters, Sculptors and Architects," first published in Florence in 1550 and dedicated to

Cosmo di Medici; the second edition was revised by himself and published in 1568. Since then, many editions have been published in Italy and the work has been translated into German, French and English. Many of the persons whose lives he records and whose works he describes were his contemporaries and some of them his personal friends. "He writes simply, honestly and sometimes eloquently" and is free from jealousy of the great artists whose works he reviews. His judgments have generally been confirmed by art critics for three hundred and fifty years and his work is esteemed a model of art criticism and biography. Hayden once said, "If I were confined to three books on a desert island I would certainly choose the Bible, Shakespeare, and Vasari."

"Lives of the British Painters," by Allan Cunningham, was published in 1833 as part of Murray's "Family Library." It has been often reprinted and long ago proved its right to existence. It is a very useful book; the biographies are so well written and so full of anecdote as to be interesting reading to any one, while the thoughtful and just criticism with which it abounds make it an excellent guide to students of art. A distinguished painter wrote to Cunningham, after reading his book, "I differ from you as to some small things, but I cordially agree with you in the general estimate of character and judgment of works of genius." Cunningham was no genius, but he is a fine illustration of what a healthy boy of fair abilities may become with almost no scholastic opportunities, by a diligent use of such opportunities as may offer. Cunningham, at the age of eleven years, left school and was apprenticed to a stonemason; he became a good workman and continued to work until the age of twenty-six.

A "Concise History of Painting," by Mrs. Mary M. Heaton, is a useful book, eminently popular in style. The story never flags in interest and the materials are so pleasantly put together as to lead young people toward a more thorough study of art. Mrs. Heaton also wrote the descriptive account of the twenty-six photographs of "The Great Works of Sir David Wilkie," with a memoir of the artist. She is the author also of "The History of the Life of Albert Durer," with a translation of his letters and journals, illustrated by lithographs and autotypes. Mrs. Heaton was a very industrious writer



on art subjects. It is said that for nine years no number of "The Academy" (London) appeared without some article or note by her; at the same time, she contributed to other periodicals in the department of art.

"The Renaissance: Studies in Art and Poetry," by Walter Pater, is a fascinating book. The author's power, individuality and charming style are such as make his book a notable one. "The moral taught seems to be that life is short, but that art can make it long; that the wisest men give themselves to art and song, and thus get as many pulsations as possible into the allotted term. Art comes professing frankly to give nothing but the highest quality to your moments as they pass and simply for the moment's sake."

J. A. Symond's "The Renaissance in Italy" is a "learned, thoughtful and brilliant work; he knows a great deal about his subject, weighs carefully what he has to say concerning it, and expresses himself with precision and strength and sometimes with eloquence." In the "Age of the Despots," he shows the political and social condition out of which Italy and then Europe awakened to a new life. In "The Fine Arts," much the greater part is devoted to Italian painting, in which his descriptions show quick perceptions and kindle sometimes into a very impassioned eloquence. The volumes on Italian literature is said to be the completest and best work on the subject in the English language. In the introductory chapters are traced the earlier growth of the Italian literature and language.

The works of the collaborators Joseph Archer Crowe and Giovanni Battista Cavalcaselle are of the highest authority. The authors were notably diligent and painstaking and thorough in their work, clever and accurate in expression, avoiding the snares of word-painting and tinsel, and eminently impartial. In "The Early Flemish Painters," they give an exhaustive description of all that is known now of the lives and works of the early painters of those most interesting cities which are now comprised in the Belgian kingdom. "Titian, his Life and Times," says the Saturday Review, "is full of information and interest. The authors have neglected nothing that can make their work complete. Take them all in all, these volumes form a true and exhaustive record of what is still left of the work of

the most perfect painter of the Venetian school, and therefore, some think the most perfect painter in the world."

In "Raphael, his Life and Works," "there is doubtless a great—perhaps an unparalleled—record of the life and doings of the great painter, well qualified to stand as a text-book and an honorable monument of the acumen, taste and research of the authors." Of Raphael himself too much can not be said in praise. "His sweet and gracious nature was so replete with excellence and so perfect in all the charities that not only was he honored by men, but even by the very animals who would constantly follow his steps and always loved him. In like manner, all who do their best to emulate his labors in art will be honored on earth, as it is certain that all who resemble him in the rectitude of his life will secure their reward in heaven." With these words, Vasari closes his biography of him.

A fine copy of "Modern Painters," by John Ruskin, brings up the career of that remarkable author of a very notable book. The first volume of the work was published in 1843, the last in 1860. Seventeen years bring great changes to every one, most of all to a diligent and conscientious student. The first volumes aimed to show that modern landscape painters, especially Turner, were superior to the old masters, but in the later volumes the work became a discussive treatise on the principles of art, interspersed with artistic and symbolical descriptions of nature more elaborate and imaginative than any writer, prose or poetic, had ever attempted. It came like a revelation, and ever since has exerted an influence that cannot be measured. "At his worst," says a writer in the *Athenaeum*, "Ruskin is a better writer than most men; at his best, he is incomparable. There are few manners in literature at once so affluent and so varied, so copious and so subtle, so capable and so full of refinement, as that of the author of 'Modern Painters.' This is felt to be so because Mr. Ruskin in fact is not only great as a writer, but great as an intelligence and as a man." "The cardinal doctrine which runs through all his teachings is," as Professor Dowden so well expresses it, "that men and not the works of men, men and not materials or machines or gold or even pictures or statues or public buildings, should be the objects of our care and reverence and love. Hence the life of the workman is of higher importance than the quality of his work.



Hence, too, he has opposed himself to the orthodox political economy with a sense that man and the life and soul of man can not be legitimately set aside while we consider apart from these laws of wealth or of so-called utility. No other truth can be quite so important for our age or for any age as the truth preached so unceasingly and so impressively by Mr. Ruskin."

In addition to the foregoing are many other important writers on art and artists, as Mrs. Jameson, Mrs. Oliphant, Luebke and that very versatile American, W. W. Story, lawyer, poet, sculptor, painter, novelist and almost a genius in each. There is also a fine collection of the best works on Greek mythology, indispensable to the students of art. Some of the most approved works on Oriental rugs, old china, ancient furniture, well round out the resources of this excellent art library. Nor finally must be overlooked some hundreds of engravings ranging from the fourteenth century down, and illustrating the progress of the art of engraving on wood, copper, steel and stone. Connoisseurs and amateurs of art will both find here very much to interest and instruct them.

---

The library of John H. Jacobs comprises about fifteen hundred volumes; of these, about two-thirds are historical works, including under that heading biographies, travels, letters and similar works. After Plutarch, whose supremacy as a writer of biographies is hardly questioned, the life of Agricola, by his son-in-law, Tacitus, the historian, is the best biography that has come to us from the ancient world. Measured by the best-Roman standard, indeed by any standard, Agricola was a good man, an able commander, a real patriot; in the rich, but subdued colors peculiar to himself, Tacitus draws a picture of him that will "remain in the minds of men, transmitted in the records of fame, through an eternity of years." Under autobiography, letters may be placed very properly. "It has ever been a hobby of mine, perhaps it is a truism, not a hobby," writes Cardinal Newman, "that the true life of a man is in his letters. Not only for the interest of a biography, but for arriving at the inside of things the publication of letters is the true method." Mr. Shuckburg's translation of Cicero's letters puts them within reach of everybody. They begin practically B. C. 68 and from that time forward "the cor-

respondence illustrates as no other document in antiquity does, the hopes and fears, the doubts and difficulties of a keen politician living through the most momentous period of Roman history—that of the fall of the republic.” Their great historical value was fully appreciated in his own age. Cornelius Nepos, in the life of Atticus, writes, “Whoever reads these letters needs no other history of that time.” There is a great variety in them. Politics and business, literature, philosophy, family affairs are all dealt with most frankly, so that the reader knows Cicero the man as well as Cicero the statesman and orator. This thin 12mo of ninety pages, Eginhard’s “Life of Charles the Great,” Guizot says is the most distinguished piece of history from the sixth to the eighth century; it is a real political biography written by one who was an eye witness of the events which he narrates, and who understood their importance. Nearly a century after the death of Charlemagne, died Alfred the Great. His life was written simply and affectionately by Bishop Asser, who knew him well and loved him, and subsequent writers, French and German as well as English, have delighted to dwell on this the greatest and best of English kings. His life was pure and unselfish; in an age of ignorance, he was a scholar; he delighted in the society of learned men; did all in his power to spread knowledge among his people; and busy as he was with public affairs, found time to translate into the vernacular several books for the public good. Dr. Pauli, a German biographer, writes, “There have been many princes more renowned for power and glory and reigning over greater nations; and although by the side of Alfred, ruling in his narrow Wessex, their forms appear to tower high among the stars, yet his figure, in its smaller proportions, remains one of the most perfect ever held up by the hand of God as a mirror to the world and its rulers.” These three volumes of letters nearly all written by and to members of the Paston family in Norfolk county, England, begin in 1424 and end in 1506, thus covering the whole of that turbulent and bloody period in the course of which the English baronage was practically destroyed. The letters touch on almost every matter of interest and give a faithful picture of English life in the fifteenth century. Here are three biographical works that are not only very pleasant and profitable companions, but the writers



all dealing with their own times still "catch the manners living as they rise." Mrs. Hutchinson's life of her husband, the Colonel, commander of Nottingham Castle in the great rebellion, shows one of the most pleasing sides of Puritanism. It is of the life of an unpledged politician, an independent gentleman, educated, refined, fond of and participating in all innocent social enjoyments of the time, but none the less devoted to his religious views, a character far removed from the intolerant, ascetic, traditional Puritan. "Reliquae Baxteranae," Richard Baxter's narrative of important passages in his life and times, a folio of eight hundred and eighty pages, published in London in 1696. A note on a fly leaf states that this copy was owned by Lord Macaulay, and that the notes and pencil marks were made by him. Coleridge says of this book that it is of inestimable worth, that its author may sometimes have reasoned incorrectly and his memory may sometimes have been erroneous, but that his truthfulness is indisputable. It has been said of Baxter that he engaged in more controversies, published more books and preached more sermons than any other man of his time. All his life an invalid and often on the verge of death, his resolution and industry never flagged. He was a very popular preacher in London—not even the Abbey and St. Paul's could hold the crowds that wished to hear him. At Kidderminster, the scene of his pastoral labors, his influence was such that in a little while the tone of public feeling and manners was entirely changed, and nearly all the population was brought into the church. In the first part of this book he states thirty causes of his success as a minister, all of them being interesting and worthy of consideration. A few of them are: The Kidderminster people had not heard much real preaching, and so were not sermon-proof; being in the full vigor of his faculties, but in very frail health, he preached, he says, as a dying man to dying men; he devoted a great deal of time to catechising and conversing on religion with his people; this he thought more effective than preaching. Once a week a meeting of such adult church members as desired to attend was held at his home, at which some member repeated the sermon of the previous Sunday. Doubts and difficulties in regard to it were resolved, and prayer was offered by the laymen. A young people's meeting of the same kind was also held weekly. He thought

also that his church's influence was greatly increased by its denunciation of the wicked conduct of those in authority. Baxter and his people had taken sides with parliament in its contest with Charles I. Baxter had served as chaplain, but when Cromwell's ambition grew and the King was put to death and the laws and constitution set aside, he did not hesitate to repudiate the revolutionary party, and "on all just occasions to express abhorrence of their hypocrisy, perjury and rebellion." "And," says he, "had I owned their guilt it would have been my shame and the hindrance of my work and provoked God to have disowned me." Baxter was very benevolent; in giving he never asked whether the applicant was good or bad, "for the bad had souls and bodies that needed charity most." "And this truth I will speak for the encouragement of the charitable, that what little money I have by me now, I got it almost all (I scarce know how) in that time when I gave most." His published works numbered over one hundred and sixty. Of these, so high an authority as Dr. Barrow says, the practical ones were never mended and the controversial ones seldom refuted. The best known of his books, "The Saint's Everlasting Rest," was written during an enforced vacation of four months on account of an unusually severe attack of sickness, when he "was sentenced to death by the physicians." All the rest of his books were written "in the crowd of my other employments, so that I scarce ever wrote one sheet twice over, nor stayed to make any blots or interlinings, but was fain to let it go as it was first conceived; the apprehensions of present usefulness and necessity prevailed against all other motives." Perhaps the most interesting part of the book is the account of the changes which his opinions had undergone; but it is much too long to be inserted here. Never bigoted, he grew more and more charitable in his views concerning those who differed from him. He was on very friendly terms with Archbishop Usher, a man of like liberality and learning. It has been said that had the ecclesiastical matters in dispute between the government and the non-conformists been left to these two men they would have settled the whole matter justly and amicably in half an hour. It is unaccountable that in these days when "lives" of nobodies are as plentiful well-nigh as blackberries, some enterprising publisher does not reprint this great man's honest account of his work and opinions



and comments on the turbulent and eventful times he lived in. The third book is George Fox's Journals, in which the beginnings of the society of Friends are truthfully set forth, the character of Fox himself, so to speak, held up in the sunlight and the religious unrest of the times faithfully depicted.

The lives of Dean Colet, Sir Thomas More, and Erasmus, present to us three great men who labored diligently and earnestly to introduce the "New Learning" into England and to reform the church without breaking loose from the supremacy of the Pope. Colet founded St. Paul's School, which has been, and is still, one of the greatest educational powers in England. More was a sound scholar, a good lawyer and judge, a wit, a public-spirited citizen, and to crown his life, a real martyr for his faith. Erasmus remained only five years in England; a scholar and critic, he saw clearly the evils in church and state and favored reformatory measures, but he was not the stuff that martyrs are made of. The lives of Dr. Donne, Sir Henry Wotton, Richard Hooker, George Herbert and Bishop Sanderson, by Izaak Walton, are to be placed among the choice pieces in the language. Walton's literary taste, his placid, quiet temper and pious appreciation of the good men about whom he wrote enabled him to do what very few more learned and intellectual than he have ever done. These brief biographies and "The Complete Angler" have always been great favorites. "Memoirs of My Life and Writings," by Edward Gibbon, is one of the most interesting of autobiographies. "Truth," says the author himself, "naked, unblushing truth, must be the sole recommendation of this personal narrative." In it he tells with the utmost frankness the story of his life, his opinions, their changes and growth, the immense range of his reading and his methods of study and composition. His literary skill and industry were not less amazing than his learning, and his accuracy as to matters of fact has seldom been questioned. "The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" is a history of Europe for nearly thirteen hundred years; it is as interesting as it is learned; "the style of it is marked by the highest power of condensation and is full of smiting phrases and ponderous antitheses." Niebuhr considered it to be the greatest achievement of human thought and learning in the department of history. Thomas Gray and William Cowper are mentioned here not as

poets, but as writers of delightful letters. Gray's letters are those of the most accomplished scholar of his time, but a student of nature no less than of literature and art. "In his youth he was the man who first looked on the sublimities of the Alpine scenery with pleasure, and in old age he was the pioneer of Wordsworth in opening the eyes of England to the exquisite landscape of Cumberland." Like his poems, the letters are highly polished literary productions, and, it may be, they were intended for publication. Cowper's letters, however, have the "true epistolary charm. They are conversation, perfectly artless, and at the same time, autobiography, perfectly genuine." They were entirely unpremeditated. He too was a real lover of nature, but it was the quiet, tranquil scenery about Olney and Weston; his amiability, his innocent simplicity, his taste and his power to invest with interest the most trivial events in his restricted life make his letters a never failing source of delight. Here are some old-time anti-slavery worthies. John Woolman, Ralph Sandiford, Benjamin Lay, Anthony Benezet, Thomas Clarkson and Granville Sharp. Many earnest writers had preceded Sharp; but he was the first man in England to determine on a plan of action in behalf of negro slaves and to carry it out. In his fourteenth year, Granville Sharp, the ninth son of a country clergyman, was apprenticed to a London tradesman; during the seven years of apprenticeship he had successively as masters a Quaker, a Presbyterian and a Free-thinker, but he remained to the end of his life a devoted son of the Church of England. Among his fellow-boarders were a Jew and a Unitarian; to confute the Unitarian, who insisted that the New Testament was not correctly translated, he learned Greek; to bring confusion to the Israelite, he learned Hebrew, and learned it so well that even in old age he delighted to chant the songs of Zion in their native tongue to the accompaniment of his own harp. On the expiration of his apprenticeship he obtained a clerkship in the ordnance department. While in this position he became deeply interested in the case of the negroes brought from the West Indies, whose masters claimed right of property in them in England. Sharp procured the freedom of several negroes who were about to be sent back to the slave colonies, for various reasons, but whether they were entitled to liberty under English laws was not decided. The weight of profes-



sional opinion was against that contention; in the first edition of Blackstone's Commentaries it was asserted that there could be no slavery in England, but this declaration was omitted from all subsequent editions prior to the decision in the Somerset case. Notwithstanding the adverse opinion of his counsel, Sharp decided to examine the subject for himself, and so, though he had never looked into any law book except the Bible, all the time which he could spare from his official duties for two years was devoted to an investigation of the law of England touching the liberty of the subject. The result of his researches was a tract entitled "The Injustice of Tolerating Slavery in England." Copies of this tract in manuscript were circulated for nearly two years among members of the legal profession, and it is no exaggeration to say that it produced a complete revolution of opinion and brought about, five years later, the decision of the Court of King's Bench in the Somerset case, that as soon as any slave sets his foot on English ground he becomes free. It was a great victory for the ordnance clerk to have changed the prevailing opinion of the lawyers and to have obtained such a verdict from a reluctant court. The remainder of his life was in harmony with the preceding; it abounded in good works. In his seventy-ninth year, without pain or disease, he literally "fell asleep," and was gathered to his fathers. Zachary Macauley, who knew him long and well, wrote of him, "I verily believe that a purer and more upright mind, one more single in its aim and intention, and more unequivocally scrupulous as to the rectitude of his means, more simply directed to the glory of God and the good of man, has never left the world." In the Poet's Corner in Westminster Abbey a monument was erected to his memory. In that noble mausoleum, wherein England has gathered so many of her illustrious dead, not a name glows with more unsullied lustre than that of Granville Sharp.

Anthony Benezet, of Philadelphia, a member of the Society of Friends, belonged to a French Protestant family which had sacrificed its estates and expatriated itself for the sake of its religious principles; he was a very successful schoolmaster, but his vocation did not monopolize his energies; he was active and earnest in anything likely to promote human welfare. He early became interested in the subject of negro slavery; he and John Woolman were probably the

most effective of all the American anti-slavery workers of that day; by personal interviews, by public addresses, by tracts and books nearly always printed and circulated at their own expense, they were so successful that by 1787 not a recognized Quaker in Pennsylvania owned a slave. But the effect of his labors extended far beyond the limits of Pennsylvania and the Society of Friends. His book entitled "An Historical Account of Guinea," was circulated in England by his co-religionists and an edition published with notes and additions by Granville Sharp. Rev. Dr. Pickard, vice-chancellor of Cambridge University, who had in sermons severely denounced slavery and the slave trade, in 1785 offered to the undergraduates a prize for the best dissertation in Latin on this question: "Is it right to enslave men against their will?" Thomas Clarkson competed for the prize and won it. While in pursuit of information on the subject, he read Benezet's book on Guinea; the book not only supplied him with nearly all the information he needed, but it produced on him such a deep and vivid sense of the wickedness and cruelty of the slave trade, as led him to make the destruction of that traffic the work of his life. He soon formed an acquaintance with Granville Sharp, Rev. James Ramsay, Dr. Fothergill and some others which resulted in the formation of a society, composed almost entirely of Quakers, for the abolition of the slave trade. It was an audacious undertaking; for the West India interest and the slave traders of Bristol and Liverpool and all more or less directly connected with them were numerous, rich and powerful; the abolitionists were few, and with limited resources, but rich in faith and courage. For twenty years they ceased not in every way to appeal to the reason and conscience of England, and each year they gained in numbers and favor until, in 1807, Parliament passed the act which destroyed the traffic so far as England was concerned. The struggle is fully related in Clarkson's "History of the Abolition of the Slave Trade"; this copy contains the author's neat and characteristic bookplate in old English letters; the initials T. C. enclosed in the legend Wyn God, Wyn All.

Of about fifty works of travel and description, there may be mentioned Pausanius' "Description of Greece," as he saw it about seventeen hundred years ago. "Then every city was full of life and refinement, every temple a museum of art, and every spot hallowed by



some tradition which contributed to its preservation. Now but few works of art remain, and the traveler of today reflects with a melancholy interest upon the objects described by Pausanias, but which no longer exist." Besides the description of works of art the book is a mine of mythology and gossip. Pausanias is held to have been a man of good sense and truthfulness, who moreover still had faith in the gods of his country. In this attractive book, "Around the Calendar in Portugal," Oswald Crawford, for twenty years British consul at Oporto, treats of rural life in Portugal, mainly of the peasant folk—their labors, recreations and superstitions—who own the land they till. He draws a very pleasing picture, not indeed of a golden age, but of a pastoral life much more like that which the poets dreamed of than is found in any other country. He shows that in many respects the people have changed but little from their ancestors of Roman days. "Their rules and methods of tillage are the same simple and often foolish ones as the ancients followed; the old heathen superstitions still mingle with the new religion; their language is liker to the old Latin than any other extant; ploughman, wagoner and reaper, the shepherd in his goat's skin coat and the maiden with her distaff might all take their places in some such rural procession as we see sculptured on a bas-relief of the Augustan Age."

"Lombard Studies" is a collection of papers by the Countess Martenengo Cesaresco on various subjects touching life in Lombardy. That on "Agriculture" deals very sympathetically and with full personal knowledge with the peasants or small farmers; these are mostly renters on the "share system," as it is called here; this plan seems to work well in some places, but not everywhere. The farms are small, capital insufficient, taxes oppressive, and interest high. The peasants are industrious, frugal, kindly disposed, and, on the whole, find as much happiness in life as people in far more favored lands. The minute subdivisions of estates is an evil here as in France. In the latter country, however, this is partly remedied by the very small number of children; but in Italy the peasants at any rate have hardly anything except children. The greatest evils, however, are the oppressive taxes, restrictions and monopolies—many of them of ancient date, which, it may be slowly but none the less surely, are sap-

ping the energies of the peasantry—the real foundation of the state, or driving them to foreign lands.

In "The Forgotten Isles," Gaston Vuillier, a French artist, gives an enticing account of his visit to the Balearic isles, Corsica and Sardinia, with one hundred and sixty-seven illustrations of the text. Most readers know hardly more of these islands than that they are in the Mediterranean sea and that the inhabitants of the Balearic isles were in ancient times famous "slingers." Palma, a great commercial city when America was still an unknown world, yet possesses "marvels of art and superb monuments, while the grandeur of the sierras and barrancos, the friendliness and simplicity of the people and the soft equable climate render a journey through Majorca a dream of enchantment." In the immensity of the Corsican forests the traveler still hears the laments of bygone generations and shivers with the pity of death or crosses the moor in peril of robbers; and in the solitude of the heights, seats himself at the humble hearth of sooth-saying shepherds, who recite Tasso and Ariosto to the accompaniments of the pastoral instruments played by shepherds and rhapsodists from the remotest antiquity. To visit Sardinia is to revive the Middle Ages; the costumes of other days have preserved their pristine beauty, and the black coat of the nineteenth century brushes against the violet doublet of the fifteenth."

"Travels in New England and New York," by Rev. Dr. Timothy Dwight. Dr. Dwight's position as head of Yale College, and his reputation as a clergyman gave him abundant opportunities which he did not fail to improve. This record of his observations is a picture of New England life and conditions—social, political and religious—at the close of the eighteenth century which can be accepted as absolutely trustworthy. Connecticut, his own home, is treated more thoroughly than any other state, and although the increase of wealth has been very great, it seems that the conditions which make for happiness are not so favorable now as then. Wealth was more equably distributed; there was very little poverty; there was employment at remunerative wages for all; a primary school was within the reach of almost every child in the state and higher schools were abundant; there were well-nigh no crimes of violence; churches were hardly less numerous than schools; the population was peaceful, or-



derly, intelligent, prosperous, religious and as happy as it is given mortals to be. Politically, the contrast between then and now may well cause every son of the "land of steady habits" to blush for shame. Then office-seeking, bribery and corruption were unknown; now bribery is the accompaniment of every important election, and in some places, if public report be true, votes have a regular market price like any merchantable commodity.

The most important of the modern historical works are these: "The Gentile and the Jew in the Courts of the Temple of Christ," by Professor J. J. Dollinger, is a presentation of the moral and religious condition of the world at the coming of Christ. With great learning and literary skill, the author reviews the various religious systems of the ancients, and shows how they had broken down and become utterly useless for good and how the morals had become hopelessly corrupt. It is an introduction to the history of Christianity, and is held in very high esteem; its readableness is not the least of its merits. Augustus Neander's "History of the Christian Religion and Church" is a great book, one that nobody will ever read for recreation; its learning and thoughtfulness make it a book to be studied, and those who do study it will be richly rewarded for their pains. Two sentences may be quoted: "Christianity we regard not as a power that has sprung up out of the hidden depths of man's nature, but as one which has descended from above—a power which as it is exalted above all that human nature can create out of its own resources, must impart to that nature a new life and change it from its inmost center. The great source of this power is Jesus of Nazareth." "All national greatness depends on the tone of public feeling and manners, and this again on the power of religion in the life of the people." Besides his merits as a scholar, teacher, thinker and author, Neander has the still greater merit of having lived a noble life, free from any taint of selfishness; his beneficence was limited only by his resources.

"The Great Rebellion and Civil War in England," by Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon, is a history of the most eventful and one of the most turbulent periods in English history by an active participant in it from the beginning of the Long Parliament, November 3, 1640, to 1660, the date of Charles II's return. These twenty years

were crowded with events which enlisted the sentiments and exertions of every able man in the kingdom. An impartial account of that time could not be expected from an actor in it, especially from one who like Clarendon, thoroughly conscientious in all he did, believed heart and soul in monarchy and the British constitution. But though his account is partial, the partiality is that of a man who desires to tell the truth, and is due to this, that his judgment was disturbed by prejudices and controlled by partisan sentiment. Clarendon knew as thoroughly at any rate as any one all the affairs of his time, was personally acquainted with the principal actors on both sides, and was a careful and discriminating observer of men and events. His "characters," the result of his observations of his contemporaries, form a portrait gallery of unequalled brilliancy and value. This is one of the books which those who wish really to understand the life of that time and to enter into its spirit can not neglect.

Of the books on sociological subjects, a good many are of little worth; they embrace, however, some of the standard authors. Adam Smith's "Inquiry into The Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations," because of its fine, clear style and abundant illustrations from curious facts, is the most readable of them all. No student of political economy is likely to neglect it. One very pregnant sentence it may be permissible to quote: "Every man, as long as he does not violate the laws of justice, should be (is) left perfectly free to pursue his own interest in his own way, and to bring both his interest and capital into competition with those of any other man or order of men." "National System of Political Economy," by Frederick List, is an able and soberly written book in behalf of a protective tariff; a student of political economy in Germany, the author when he came to America left all his books behind him, and in the novel conditions of the new world studied his favorite subject in the "Volume of Life." "The Communistic Societies of the United States," by Charles Nordhoff. The materials for this work were acquired during personal visits to ten of the most important communistic societies in the country. Mr. Nordhoff wrote in a very friendly spirit and finds some good in most of them—least in the Oneida community. Since the publication of the book in 1875, all except the Shakers and the Inspirationists at Amana in Iowa have ceased to be. The Shakers have



lost in numbers, but in all other respects hold their own. The Amana community has gained both in numbers and in possessions. Mr. Nordhoff finds the communal life to have a good effect on the moral and social qualities of the members and generally upon individual character. "If," he says, "I compare the life in a successful commune with the life of an ordinary farmer or mechanic even in our prosperous country and more especially with the lives of working men and their families in our great cities, I must confess that the communist life is so much freer from care and risk, so much better in many ways and in all material aspects, that I sincerely wish it may have a further development in the United States."

"The Principle of Population," by Rev. T. R. Malthus, on its first publication was received with severe, and for the most part, unreasonable criticism; and it is so criticised yet by writers of a socialistic or communistic tendency. The facts, however, which he adduced in support of his views have not been successfully impugned, nor have his arguments been refuted. They show in brief that the increase of population is necessarily limited by the means of subsistence. Population invariably increases when the means of subsistence increases, unless prevented by powerful and obvious checks. These checks, and the checks which keep the population down to the level of the means of subsistence, are moral restraint, vice and misery. By moral restraint is meant restraint from marriage from prudential motives, with a conduct strictly moral during this restraint, i. e., no one should marry until he is prepared to support a family. If such moral restraint were prevalent, vice and misery so far as they result from poverty would be greatly diminished. War and excesses of various sorts, which are also prolific causes of vice and misery, can be and ought to be controlled by the state. In order that the advantages of moral restraint become known, Malthus advised that suitable instruction concerning it should be given in the parish schools so as to inculcate in young men a strong conviction of the great desirableness of marriage, with a conviction at the same time that the power of supporting a family was the only condition which would enable them really to enjoy its blessings, would be the most effectual motive imaginable to industry and sobriety before marriage, and would powerfully urge them to save all their earnings above the sum

needed for their adequate support in order to the accomplishment of an object so rational and desirable. Chapter 9 of his book closes thus: "In an attempt to better the condition of the laboring classes of society our object should be to raise this standard (of living) as high as possible by cultivating a spirit of independence, a decent pride, and a taste for cleanliness and comfort. The effect of good government in increasing the prudential habits and personal respectability of the lower classes of society has already been insisted on; but certainly this effect will always be incomplete without a good system of education; and indeed it may be said that no government can approach to perfection that does not provide for the instruction of the people. The benefits derived from education are among those which may be enjoyed without restrictions of numbers; and as it is in the power of governments to confer these benefits, it is undoubtedly their duty to do it." This is very commonplace doctrine now, but when Malthus wrote, at the beginning of the nineteenth century, it had but few supporters.

"Modern Socialism," by Lawrence Gronlund, is an attempt to show that the present economic order is entirely unjust and that government is based on and permeated by such false ideas that reformation is impracticable, so that the only hope of real and general improvement lies in the substitution for the present political and economic condition of a co-operative commonwealth, i. e., pure socialism. Society, the author says, is an organism of such sort that all power resides in the organism, none in the individual members. The rights of members individually are such and only such as the "organism" confers on them. It is pure, unlimited despotism, such as no king or emperor ever had. To this writer, the chief of all evils seems to be the inequitable distribution of wealth and the chief good the abolition of individual ownership of wealth.

"Law and Authority" and "Anarchy—its Philosophy and its Ideal," by P. Kropotkin, are expositions of "anarchy" by its ablest and most prepossessing advocate—a man of scientific attainments, of international reputation as a writer on scientific subjects, and sociological as well, no advocate of, but rather an enemy to, the use of violence. Like Gronlund, he finds the present economic conditions to be unqualifiedly unjust and not to be reformed but destroyed. Both



writers show in colors, sadly vivid and lifelike, the evils inflicted by governments on their subjects, and the still greater evils that are permitted by them, but they differ widely as to the remedy. While Gronlund would center all power in the "organism" called the state and so reduce the individual to a mere instrument, Kropotkin would practically destroy the state and make each voluntary group of like-minded individuals a law unto itself. "Instead of the old formula, 'Respect the law,' we say, 'Despise law and all its attributes'." "The law, which on its first appearance presented itself as a compendium of customs useful for the preservation of society, is now perceived to be nothing but an instrument for the maintenance of exploitation and the domination of the toiling masses by rich idlers; its civilizing mission is nil." "It has no more title to respect than capital—the fruit of pillage, and the first duty of the revolutionists of the nineteenth century will be to make a bonfire of all existing laws as they will of all titles to property." Such sentiments could not come from educated, scholarly men of pure lives and noble aspirations, had not the iron of most cruel despotism entered deep into their souls.

"The Great Pestilence in 1348-49," by Francis Aidan Gasquet, D. D., is an account with an abundance of details of the dreadful sickness which in less than two years carried off twenty-five thousand clergymen and two and a half million laymen—fully one-half the population—of England. Dr. Gasquet points out the enormous effects, social and religious, which resulted from this catastrophe. It was in truth the real close of mediaeval life and the beginning of our modern age: the diminution in the number of laborers and the consequent advance in wages, in spite of laws and proclamations to prevent it; the change in the manner by which the land was worked and held; the unavoidable induction into the priesthood of men entirely destitute of training for that office to take the place of the parish priests, who had died in such large numbers; the consequent destruction of serfdom, and the growth of towns and trade unions, are all dwelt on and some of the remoter effects indicated. The book is a model of thorough historical research. The author, a Benedictine monk, well sustains the ancient and well-earned reputation of his order for thoroughness and accuracy. The biographical and historical works relating to the United States, which number about two hundred and

fifty volumes, embrace some of the most approved standard authors. Bancroft, Schonler and McMasters being the most important. There are also some monographs of value, and several collections of documents. One of the best books in the collection is "The Rise of the Republic of the United States," by Richard Frothingham. In this thoughtful and carefully written volume the author sketches "The political history of the rise of the United States, traces the development of fundamental principles and the embodiment of them into institutions and laws; shows how the European emigrant organized self-governing communities, and follows the stages of their growth into a union; he traces the origin and rise of a sentiment of nationality; its embodiment into the Declaration of Independence, which was the first covenant of our country, and in the Federal constitution the supreme law of the land. One of the latest additions is "A Quaker Experiment in Government," a history of Pennsylvania from 1682 to 1783, by Isaac Sharpless. The principles of this government were perfect democracy, perfect religious liberty, perfect justice in dealing with Indians and neighbors; absence of all military and naval provision for attack or defense; the abolition of oaths. The experiment was only partially successful. Dr. Sharpless points out clearly the insurmountable obstacles in the way of success; but he also shows that during the seventy years of Quaker rule the province prospered as no other did, and that while wars raged between the other colonies and the Indians, during all that time within the borders of Pennsylvania there was unbroken peace. And the experiment was not a failure. Little by little the leaven of Christianity is permeating the mass of humanity; in due time the experiment will be tried again and will succeed.

"For right is right since God is God,  
And right the day must win;  
To doubt would be disloyalty,  
To falter would be sin."

The library contains a fair collection of the poets and essay writers of Great Britain and the United States, together with translations into English of some of those who wrote in other tongues. It is a very valuable body of literature; the authors of these essays put into



them all that was best in themselves. Plato, Erasmus, Montaigne, Sir Francis Bacon, Addison, Steele, Swift, Johnson, Goldsmith, Coleridge, Southey, Lamb, Carlyle, Emerson—what a list of great names! They have given the flower and fruit of their learning, their observation of men and manners, their reflections, their experience in life. They speak to the universal human heart, and so they grow not old.

“Poetry,” says Shelley, “is the record of the best thoughts.” From Chaucer to Tennyson, not many of the best British poets are missing; and they are the worthiest part of the library, indeed of any library. For poetry, as Shelley wrote, is the record of the best thoughts and happiest moments of the best and happiest minds. They sing

“Of truth, of grandeur, beauty, love and hope,  
And melancholy fear, subdued by faith;  
Of blessed consolation in distress,  
Of moral strength and intellectual power,  
Of joy in widest commonalty spread,  
Of the individual mind that keeps her own  
Inviolat retirement, subject then  
To conscience only and the law supreme  
Of that Intelligence which governs all.”

---

The library of the Railroad Young Men's Christian Association contains something over two thousand volumes, of which about one-half were presented last year by Miss Helen Miller Gould. As the library is intended for the use of the members of the association exclusively, the books have been selected to suit their tastes and needs. A very large part of them relate to railroads and cover apparently the whole ground from the building and equipping of a railway to the administration of it in all its details. Such a library offers to railway employees in all departments and of every grade the opportunity to acquire theoretical knowledge whose value they can practically test in their daily work. There is a fair representation of current novelists, with a few classics and books of travel. Works of popular science are more fully represented. Among historical works Woodrow Wilson's "History of the American People," and Ridpath's "Universal History" seem to have been most in demand. Professor Ridpath's book especially gives evidence that

it has been used a great deal. Among the books given by Miss Gould is a fine set of Henry George's works. No other writing, of our time, on political economy has had such a large number of readers and has exercised such a powerful influence as "Progress and Poverty." However diverse may be the opinions held concerning the soundness of Mr. George's principles, the validity of his reasonings and the efficiency of the remedies which he proposed, there can be no doubt as to the attractiveness of his style, or of his sincerity and earnestness. Biographies are much more numerous than formal works on history; they are all of them excellent, up-to-date books and ought to interest a great many readers. The works illustrative and explanatory of the Bible are very well chosen, but the number and variety of them might be profitably increased. Books on Christian missions are, as they ought to be, in force. Two of them narrate the work of David Livingston and John G. Paton—heroes of unsullied lives and of the noblest aspirations; of such men and such books the world cannot have too many. The reading room is a very useful adjunct to the library. It is well supplied with local papers and some magazines which seem to be in pretty constant use. Besides the works devoted to railroad interests, there is a considerable number on other branches of mechanical industries and applied science. On the whole, the library seems to be, for the purpose intended, a very good one. Its usefulness might be considerably enhanced by the addition of a few of the best up-to-date reference books, and some magazines and newspapers of a class different from those now in use.



## CHAPTER XIX

---

### WOMEN'S CLUBS OF FORT WAYNE AND ALLEN COUNTY.

---

BY MRS. LURA E. WOODWORTH.

---

“President of fifteen clubs,  
Member of as many more,  
‘Sociate in half a score;  
Wrote,  
And read,  
And sung,  
And said,  
In her clubs from dawn ’till bed.”

When the history of the nineteenth century comes to be written there will be chronicled upon its pages one of the great epochs of the world's history, that of a movement which, starting but a generation ago, with but a single club, has developed into an organization comprising thousands of clubs and half a million women. With the inception of this movement in the last half of the last century, women appear as organizers and leaders of organized movements among their own sex for the first time in the history of the world.

The word “club” comes from an Anglo-Saxon word, “cleofan,” to divide, because the expenses are divided into shares; others claim the word comes from an old English word meaning to cleave. In any sense, it seems to express the inborn tendency of man to asso-

ciate and form into communities. "All clubs," so says a satirical writer, "were founded on eating and drinking, which are points most men can agree on and where philosopher and buffoon can all bear a part."

Clubs for men, which seem to present a combination of classes, opinions, pursuits, professions quite unprecedented, have been in existence since the days "we wot not of." A man goes to his club to be amused, entertained and to enjoy its luxurious surroundings and furnishings and to partake of its princely service. His club is his home, and as such it has long been a menace to the sacred structure of domestic life; for the luxury, the splendor and the high society of men's clubs are great tempters and not calculated to qualify a man for the plain simplicity and monotonous round of the married life and home.

The woman's club has not been an echo; it was not a banding together for a social or an economic purpose, like the clubs of men. It became at once, without deliberate intention, a light-giving and seed-sowing center of purely altruistic and democratic activity. The first women's clubs had no leaders. They brought together qualities rather than personages; and by the representation of all interests an ideal basis of organization was created, where every one had an equal right to whatever came to the common center. The club movement on this basis has extended to every form of human thought and takes its place alongside the school, the church and the press in the noble work of advancement. Some one has said, "that if men need clubs, women have a greater need." Women, denied business and politics, those broadening and educational factors, have instinctively sought the association of her own sex and, leaving the miserable traditions of her domestic imprisonment behind her, she has started out to make her club a clearing house for the pent-up activities of her mind and heart.

During the early '50s, in the small village as well as in the larger towns, the great social institution was the quilting bee and the sewing circle. At these the whole neighborhood came together. There were no cliques nor sects; but every woman knew how to handle her needle and tongue. Gossip was then a fine art, and pink teas and chrysanthemum dinners bear no sort of comparison to the



excitement of these gatherings, where the newest scandal or the last "burying at the graveyard" was rolled as a "sweet morsel."

In the '60s we begin to hear the far-away cry of the woman's suffrage movement, which, while it may be said to have been the pioneer organization of women, never became a popular movement, and we may say that the primitive effort of the quilting bee and sewing circle expanded into the live issues of the club movement.

In the last quarter of the nineteenth century woman's organizations were formed mostly for religious or charitable purposes, and the first organizations that seemed to have the stamp of approval from the world at large were women's church auxiliaries, church socials and missionary societies. It was at this period, however, that a reactionary force began to work and the new note, which meant for women liberty, breadth and unity, was struck and the "vague unrest," or that nameless longing for self-improvement on the part of women long debarred from the enjoyment or acquisition of knowledge, gave the first impulse to the woman's club movement in America. For in the olden days unless a woman became a teacher her education was pretty sure to end with her marriage. Her home and her children comprised her world. "The highest ideal of God is father, and of heaven, home, but, mind you, even paradise would grow dull if we were everlastingly shut up in it!"

Filled with a desire to be in touch with the progress and development of the races and peoples of the world, small wonder, then, that the literary club afforded these shut-in women the opportunity for a college course, or helped give the education of every woman a "continuous existence." Even if very bad papers were written and read on protoplasm, Savonarola or Browning, each subject served as a means towards a larger culture and a satisfying end.

An interesting story and incident is told of the first literary club of women formed in America. In 1868, when Charles Dickens was touring and lecturing in this country, a dinner was given in his honor, in New York city, by the Press Club. "Jennie June" Croly, then a newspaper correspondent, asked for tickets to the dinner for herself and a friend. The request was promptly refused, whereupon, in her indignation, she declared she would form a club "for women only." At that time a woman's club or other secular organization

composed exclusively of women was an unheard-of thing; yet Mrs. Croly made good her word and Sorosis was given its christening ceremony, and Alice Carey, the poet, was made its first president in 1869. Olive Thorne Miller has said: "Women will yet crown these sisters, who caught the first glimpses of the rising sun of womanhood and crystallized their hopes in the woman's club. Its progress is a stately march down the ages, with which, sooner or later, every woman will keep step, and with results in the history of the race which no one can predict."

In the state of Indiana, New Harmony, that quaint village in the southern part of the state, boasts of having the first woman's club in the west. In fact, a young girl, just returned from a school life spent abroad, contends that a club which she formed as a reading circle and called the Minerva antedates the birth of Sorosis in New York by ten years. Be that as it may, it shows that the time had come, all over the land, for the banding together of women for intellectual, helpful and definite purposes, and while we will have to concede to the sisters in the southern part of the state an earlier desire to cultivate a broader education, we are not willing to admit that the women of the northern part were any the less eager to adopt the "method and manners" when the time became ripe for them to fall into the ranks of culture clubs and federated bodies. In this part of the state one of the earliest organizations to be formed was the

#### ALLEN COUNTY WOMAN'S RIGHTS ASSOCIATION,

and while the enfranchisement of women was the keynote of this organization, it can not be said to have been essentially or potentially a woman's club. It was formed at a convention held at Fort Wayne in 1871, thirty-five years ago. The meetings of this convention, which were held in Hamilton Hall, were well attended and between fifty and sixty names of both men and women were enrolled during the three days' session, March 18-21. The first president was Mrs. L. M. Ninde and the annual dues were one dollar. This association lived just three years. During that time Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton came to lecture once, and Miss Susan B.



Anthony twice. Miss Anthony told her friends that she had received more courtesy here from the newspapers and the citizens than she had been accorded elsewhere; yet we find that, after the society had struggled and languished through three years, the executive board and Miss Anthony decided that there was not sufficient interest in the work to keep it up, partly owing to the large foreign population. The books were closed in 1874, and we find no record of any effort being made to open them for business since that time.

We are told of another early club—composed of men and women—thought to be formed in the year 1868 by a circle of friends, who met together for the purpose of combining the study of literature with the pleasures of social intercourse. Some of the charter members were Mrs. Charles McCulloch, now deceased; Miss Mary G. Humphrey, now a citizen and newspaper writer of New York city, and Miss Elizabeth Johnson. The society was called

#### THE CLUB

and the best known young men and women of Fort Wayne were active members. The only preserved records of The Club were written between the years October, 1872, and January, 1874, and they make most entertaining reading. Mr. William H. Hoffman, who has recently been called to a higher life, was one of the recording secretaries of these minutes, and Miss Drake, now Mrs. Roger Butterfield, of Michigan, was the president. The outlines of the programs were written out at each evening's meeting and included recitations, music and conversations, and each session ended with a "bountiful supper." "What is history?" and "In what does the difference between two intellects having had the same advantage consist?" were some of the questions propounded and discussed. Little wonder we read of how "the discussions were carried over to the next meeting." Autograph letters from E. P. Whipple, Anthony Froude, George W. Curtis and other literary lights were often read as a feature of an evening's meeting. Prof. James Smart, at one time president of Purdue University, but now deceased, was one of the leading members of The Club and the records tell us where he asked leave at one of the meetings "to give a few pickings

from his violin," and of how Miss Irwin, now secretary at Purdue University, asked that her work "be considered 'readings,' and not 'recitations.' " As many of the members were not more than twenty-one, the ambitious desire of these young people to be enlightened on many "abstruse subjects" is a surprise; yet not more so than the animus which we note often pervaded the meetings during the election of officers. Miss Anna Lowry, secretary in 1873, tells us that "the election passed off, contrary to past custom, in a most harmonious and amiable manner." This spirit of contention we thought belonged exclusively to more recent club times and elections. Soon after 1874 The Club decided to dignify itself by assuming an appropriate name. It chose San-Souci, but there are no annals to reveal its further work along literary lines, although the "bountiful suppers" are whispered at by the members still living and remembering. Possibly the shades of its departing spirit took shape in the

#### QUI VIVE CLUB,

a society formed on similar lines, for social and literary pleasures among the young people of the town. Mr. Henry Freeman and Miss Merica Hoagland were among the first organizers, although the records kept for the first two years of its career—1878-80—tell us that its membership numbered fifty and among them it was positively stipulated that "they should not organize for social, literary or dramatic purpose alone, but for the three combined." "Silas Marner" was the most pretentious attempt in the drama line and after it had been dramatized and the parts enacted, it was voted to be the most successful of any of the several prepared dramas. One unique feature was the publication of a club paper, called The Gossip. In its columns squibs on varied subjects, personal characteristics of members, and criticisms of work of previous meetings, were to be found.

Then we hear of the famous Round Table Club, at whose meetings bright scintillations of wit and rare gems of thought were flashed out; but alas, not a woman's name appears upon the roll call!\*

---

\*The Round Table was a convivial, as well as literary club, composed wholly of gentlemen.—ED.



## WOMAN'S READING CLUB.

In 1888 one of the best known and cultured women in Fort Wayne was obliged to sojourn for a time in Battle Creek, Michigan. While there she had for a companion a friend from Indianapolis, who one day said to her, "How many women's clubs have you in Fort Wayne?" After some hesitation and thought, she replied, "Why, not one!" On her return home one of the first things this benefactress did was to call together two or three congenial friends and to then and there form the Ladies' Literary Circle. Since then, although Fort Wayne occupies a remote corner of Indiana, it can boast of being a strong club town, as it rejoices in supporting numerous women's literary clubs, of all sizes and numbers. The Ladies' Literary Circle soon changed its name, at the suggestion of one of its oldest and most prominent members, Mrs. G. E. Bursley, who has since passed into the beyond. She proposed the name should be changed into the Woman's Reading Club, claiming the word "Woman's" had a more dignified sound than "Ladies'." The club was formally organized in 1889, Mrs. Hiram C. Moderwell and Miss Mary Irwin being the promoters and founders. "London" was the first program studied and each member was expected to prepare at least three papers on assigned topics during the year. The programs were made out with pen and ink and were few, but voluminous. What a contrast to the beautiful creations of the printer's art that are demanded today! The Woman's Reading Club continues its active work, with its founders on its list of honorary members. In fancy there arises a gentle protest from some other "long time ago" clubs at thus giving precedence to the Woman's Reading Club, but the writer feels that this club was so purely a formally organized woman's literary club, with a "constitution and by-laws" attachment, that its claim to point of age has weight.

Prior to 1889 there were several societies, such as the Hawthorne, Shakespeare, Longfellow and The Other Club, all more or less literary; yet they all had men members and were not governed by any set of rules. They all held social dinners and other social functions, and this feature alone will give them another complexion.

Beyond a doubt the women members in these clubs were the controlling spirits, and in one,

THE OTHER CLUB,

composed of young men and women, a quickening impulse was given to literature such as it had never known before. Plays and stories were written and read at the meetings and poems were often read by the makers of the same. The following bears witness to the effort made toward intellectual heights:

A toast I drink,  
 "The Other Club," my other self,  
 Our friends, my love,  
 True friendship, pure affection.  
 Our union,  
 Your loss, my gain,  
 The tie past and present.  
 Your token of affection  
 A wish  
 The members of "The Other Club"  
 Enjoying like blessings with  
 Your brother-in-law.

This was offered by Mr. Stephen A. Burrows on the occasion of the receipt of a wedding present when he became the husband of Miss Lizzie Morgan, a charter member of The Other Club. Miss Margaret McPhail was also a charter member of this club. The Hawthorne endeavored to raise the literary standard of the town by bringing lecturers here from the universities to speak. Many of its members were young college men and school girl graduates, and among its charter members we find the names of Mr. Perry A. Randall and Mrs. James B. Harper (nee Miss Mollie Rowan).

Late in the fall of 1884, several years before the "club wave" reached Fort Wayne, two or three women became interested in the same book and met every day or two to read it aloud. This led to the reading of another, still at irregular intervals, until in January, 1885, a club was formed by adding four more members, and to meet regularly and read some interesting book of fiction or other good solid publication. It was absolutely informal, having neither constitution, rules, officers, programs, business or dues. It had



not even a name. "We simply met once a week to enjoy each other's hospitality, and to listen while sometimes one and sometimes another read aloud. Early in the history of the circle one of the members moved to another state and this vacancy was filled. Since then the personnel of the club has never changed and though three of our number have been called to a higher life and the others live apart in other cities, we have never disbanded. Informal and unpretentious as this club was, it has influenced each of our lives, filling our minds with pleasant memories and forming friendships not to be broken this side of the grave, and while there may not be another meeting, as long as there is a member living the memory of this club will be cherished and with the memory will come a realization that our lives were enriched by the union." It has been a pleasure to be able to thus quote Mrs. Helen F. Guild, an original member of the club, composed of women who were matrons of many years and who thus sought recreation from home duties and cares. Mrs. Guild, who now lives in Indianapolis, has this to say concerning her club, in which she has always been an active member: "I look back with pleasure upon the many subjects I have been led, by club study, to take an active interest in, that I would otherwise have passed by entirely or would have lacked the perseverance to follow up. I can see that it enriched my home life by increasing my interest in people and things, making it more varied and full and making me more companionable. Most women will bear testimony that even the crude efforts of the earlier clubs were a preparation for broader interest and work; that it taught them to work together to reach results. In short, the woman's club has been to me only a source of pleasure and profit."

#### THE T. M. C. C. CLUB.

In contrast to this club of middle-aged women was one formed a year later, in 1886. This was made up entirely of young girls, six of them, whose ages ranged from eleven, so we are told, to fourteen. They call themselves the T. M. C. C. Club and the meaning of the letters was never divulged, although it was said by some young boy friend that they stood for "Try My Chocolate

Cake," "because the dear girls could bake such good cake." But they not alone shone in the culinary art, for literature was their watchword and one member read a very cleverly arranged paper, before a large organization, on the love story of "Abelard and Heloise." The members of this youthful club were Miss Grace Bass, Miss Charlotte Lowry, Miss Constance Wilder, Miss Gertrude Webb, Miss Tracy Guild and Miss Bertha Maier. Active work ceased as each member was married, but a strong bond of friendship unite the members still and reunions are had whenever it is possible. In 1887 another small circle of friends met to interpret the writings of the "inspired bard," Shakespeare, and this formed the nucleus for a more important club two years later; but all of these study circles were informal affairs and it is only when we reach the year 1889 that we can speak with confidence of formally organized woman's clubs.

#### THE SEVEN CLUB.

The Saturday Club and the Seven Club both claim priority as to age, but in tracing back the records we find both were organized sometime during the year 1889, probably a short time after the founding of the Ladies' Literary Circle. The Seven Club sprang from the fire kindled in the reading of Shakespeare two years before and the expressed wish of a few intimate friends that one of their number should read, while the others sewed. "Mosses from an Old Manse" was first read by Mrs. Ella Welling, now deceased, and this was followed next by the reading of George Kennan's magazine articles on Russia and Siberia by the Seven. The second year a program was outlined and the organization continued until a superstition crept in, akin to the feeling created by the little old-fashioned poem "We are Seven," for the churchyard in both told a sad story. Mrs. R. T. McDonald and six other well-known women of the city were the members.

#### THE SATURDAY CLUB.

The Saturday Club began in a modest way in the fall of 1889, by Mrs. Mary S. McCune, now living in Petoskey, Michigan, calling a small circle of her friends together for the purpose of study



and mutual improvement. The first study begun by this strong and important club was the history of art, and while literature has been interspersed at times in its programs, art in some phase has formed an essential feature in all the years of its work—for it is still doing active work, with a number of the original members as interested leaders. Mrs. Miles F. Porter, Mrs. Robert S. Taylor and Mrs. Chester Lane were charter members and are yet closely identified with the club. It was during the years 1890 to 1900 that the greatest impulse was given to the club movement in Fort Wayne, for we hear of the forming and founding of clubs by the dozens and hundreds and one is fairly bewildered at the array of names, classic and otherwise, that we find recorded during these years. It must have been in these years of activity that this spicy bit was perpetrated anent the "club habit:" Three little children were trying to tell the largest story they could think of about when and where they were born. One said he was born at such a number on a very fashionable street; another said he didn't know the street, but it was in a great big city, while the third said: "Well, I know all about when and where I was born, but there wasn't anybody at home but grandma, for mama had gone to her club."

#### THE WOMAN'S CLUB LEAGUE.

It was in 1892 that a member of the Saturday Club, Mrs. Charles R. Dryer, now living in Terre Haute, introduced the subject in her club of forming a federation of all the clubs in the city. At that time no literary club numbered more than thirty-five members, and all were more like classes than clubs. It was apparent that these small clubs might grow into self-centered cliques, with accompanying rivalries and jealousies. So a committee was formed in the Saturday Club to confer with the other clubs of the city, and at the first called meeting all the literary, art and musical clubs were represented. This meeting was held on the afternoon of December 8, 1892, in the parlors of the Wayne Hotel, and these twelve clubs, Saturday, Woman's Reading, Wednesday, Seven, Morning Musical, Students' Art League, Unity, Wit and Wisdom, Shakespeare, T. M. C. C., Duodecimo, and French Literature,

organized and founded what is now known as the strongest organization in the city, The Woman's Club League. Mrs. Alice P. Dryer was its first president and Mrs. Ellen R. Bursley its first secretary, and through the magnificent Public Library and the furtherance of all public matters relating to the health, beauty, education and cleanliness of the city, it is proud to pay a living and loyal tribute to the women who founded and endowed it with their wisdom and foresight. The clubs which have become affiliated with the League at various times since 1892 are the English, Nineteenth Century, Parliamentary Coterie, Wednesday, Society of College Women, Keramic, Nos Temps, General Culture and Book Reviewers. The Woman's Club League stands truly a monument to the untiring and zealous efforts of the members of all these clubs. In 1897 incorporation papers were secured and we find the following names enrolled upon the "Articles:" Aristine Noyes Felts, Alice P. Dryer, Ellen R. Bursley, Helen F. Guild, Fanny W. Taylor, Hannah Hall Ellison, Caroline R. Fairbank, Catherine N. Beers, Sara P. Foster, Merica Hoagland.

#### MORNING MUSICAL SOCIETY.

Through the efforts of the Morning Musical Society, an organization begun in a very small way in 1890, the musical taste of the people of Fort Wayne has been brought to a high degree of perfection. Next to the Woman's Club League, it has the largest membership of any woman's club in the city and in every way it has encouraged the love for the classic as well as the popular music of the greatest masters of the world. The Morning Musical was the outgrowth of an idea conceived by a young woman fresh from the schools of Boston. She saw the need and an opening for the formation of this society and Fort Wayne will ever have cause to bless the name of this young woman, who, all too soon, was taken away while yet in her youth. This was Mrs. Jennie Ninde Brady. There is one other woman who soon became identified so closely with the Morning Musical that its history is incomplete without her mention. When the club movement began sweeping the country and first touched this city, it found a



warm advocate in an energetic and ambitious little woman, Essie Preble Myers, whose keen intellect and enthusiasm easily made her a leader in whatever department she enlisted her efforts. As president of the Morning Musical her influence was far-spreading and always for the betterment of the club. Both of these noble women have answered a higher summons, but the Morning Musical still prospers and has made a reputation now outside of Indiana, gained at the World's Fair at Chicago in 1893, where Mrs. Anna Siboni Ruhland and Miss Thyra Schioler, prominent members, won first club honors and individually a medal. Still another Fort Wayne club owes a tribute to the memory of Mrs. Jennie Ninde Brady. When she was about to become a bride, her heart was troubled about leaving her father alone; so happily she thought, why not invite her father's most intimate and congenial friends to meet fortnightly at his home, to read, study and discuss topics ad libitum, to the benefit of the literary tastes of all concerned. Both father and daughter are sleeping the last long sleep, but the Fortnightly has grown more important each year and adds to its ranks the names of ministers, lawyers, senators and judges, as well as prominent women, who take their part in the distinctive literary character of the club's work.

#### ART SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

The Society of Art, the Students' Art League and the more recent Fort Wayne Art School Association are all organizations begun by women. They all owe their inception and growth to the influence of Miss Margaret Hamilton, who has always been a patron and devoted to the art interests of the city. The Art School Association became an incorporated body in 1903 and is the only surviving art society in the city.

#### THE CARROLL CLUB.

In 1894 there was formed a club in the city composed entirely of Catholic lady members. In respect to the memory of the first archbishop of the Roman Catholic church in America, it called itself the Carroll Club. It was formed for the purpose of making

a thorough study of literature and for eight years its programs were varied and instructive. There were many bright names among the members and it was with regret that their conscientious study was abandoned, for the club was disbanded in 1903. Mrs. Helen Fleming and Mrs. Thomas Hedekin were among the original founders of the club and Mrs. Fleming was many times elected to the leadership. A valentine, original with one of the members, was at one time read in her honor, after she had presented the club with a tumbling toy, "McGinty," which she had made out of an old cuff.

## HER VALENTINE.

We're a woman's club who read a page  
Of history, art and heritage,  
And admit no man for a member.

Our president here a fellow has brought,  
Whose acquaintance by Mrs. Breen is sought  
And he's to the rules an offender;

And he flirts and squints and tumbles around  
From somebody's bay-window to the ground,  
And no excuse does tender.

. . . . .

But he's only a cuff after all, no more,  
And all this happens from two to four  
At the Carroll Club on Friday.

## CURRENT LITERATURE.

One day in 1895 a few friends proposed to each other that they renew the pleasures of their school days by taking a short course in literature. There were twelve original women who thus sought to enjoy the pursuit of knowledge, and while death and removal from the city have decimated the ranks until now the membership is only ten, the good work goes on and the club still bears its original name, Current Literature, and number, ten. Mrs. Herbert Shorey was among the charter members and is still an enthusiastic member.

The American Literature and the Study Clubs are the most



recent additions to the list of clubs in the city, they having been formed in 1904, the former by Mrs. John Grosjean and the latter by Mrs. Isabel Bradley.

#### YOUNG WOMAN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Among the larger organizations in the city operated and advanced by women for charitable and benevolent purposes we should mention the Young Woman's Christian Association, the Woman's Exchange and the Needlework Guild. The Young Woman's Christian Association was founded in 1894, probably on the foundation laid two years before, when Miss Agnes Hamilton and Miss Rena Nelson started, in a small way, a Noon-Rest Association. At the suggestion of some young women, it was decided to create a Young Woman's Christian Association and add to it the "noon-rest" department. This was accordingly done at a called meeting at the home of Miss Margaret Hamilton in 1894. The presidents of the association, in succession, up to the present time have been Miss Agnes Hamilton, Miss Merica Hoagland, Miss Lillie Beaber, now a missionary in Persia, and Mrs. Frederick J. Hayden. In 1901 a branch was added to the association called the Woman's Exchange, but it was discovered that a ruling in the national body forbade a branch of this kind. So in 1904 it separated itself from its foster parent and in 1905 became an incorporated society. However, it began its career in the basement of the Association building, with a store box for its one and only piece of furniture. Its flourishing and prosperous condition today bespeaks for its leader, who has been at its head from the beginning, a strength of will and determination that must ultimately overcome every obstacle in the way of its future success. This is Mrs. Elizabeth J. Dawson.

#### THE NEEDLEWORK GUILD.

The Needlework Guild was organized in 1900 and while it is a branch of the national society, the work of the local guild has been of the steady growing and most helpful kind. Mrs. Stephen B. Bond and Miss Katherine Hoffman are two of the many zealous

workers. Mrs. Helen F. Guild has been its president for a number of years.

There are numerous Chautauqua circles here also, whose work is to follow a prescribed course of literature, and at the end of a certain time examinations and diplomas are awarded from the Chautauqua centers in various parts of the country. One member has given us this amusing story: One day it came her turn to be hostess for her own particular Chautauqua circle and her little six-year-old boy, seeing the guests arriving, ran to her and said, "O, mama, here comes your she talkers!"

In closing the history of the city clubs, we ask to be allowed to give the value of the club to individual members, as has been gleaned in working out these details. It can be summed up thus: First, it makes better wives and mothers; second, it enlarges the heart and broadens the mind; third, it is woman's greatest educator; fourth, it makes women more neighborly; fifth, it creates a spirit of sisterly love; sixth, it teaches charity, the sweetest of earthly virtues; and yet Grover Cleveland would have us believe that "women's clubs are a menace to the home."

#### CLUBS IN ALLEN COUNTY, OUTSIDE FORT WAYNE.

It has been a difficult matter to trace the woman's club movement in the smaller towns surrounding Fort Wayne, but from information gained from correspondence we find the first club to be established in the county was the Duodecimo, at New Haven, in 1889. New Haven is but six miles from Fort Wayne and is not largely populated, yet there are three friends, Mrs. Allie Schnelker, Mrs. J. R. Hartzell and Mrs. John Ashley, who have found the pleasures arising from their club so attractive that they remain active workers and members. While no literary programs are studied, the aim of the club is for social advancement and its meetings have always been held for the purpose of keeping alive the social spirit and closer alliance of friends. We find numerous aid societies in the smaller towns, and one that deserves notice was established in Arcola in 1895. It was through the efforts of Mrs. Barton, who asked a few of her neighbors to gather at her house one sum-



mer afternoon, that this particular Ladies' Aid Society was formed. Now the mantle of her energies has fallen upon Mrs. J. H. Bonnell. While the work of this society has been confined mostly to religious, devotional and charitable work and thus helped support the church, it has beyond a doubt reacted upon the morals of Arcola and the place has been benefited greatly by the influence exerted by this small band of women.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY, DUNFEE.

In Dunfee we find another Ladies' Aid Society that has done much good in the community by helping in church work. It was established in the spring of 1901 and it meets weekly, with a membership of fifteen, who pay a per capita tax of five cents. Huntertown also and some of the other villages have bands of Willing Workers, all helping to support and spread the influence of the small churches. In three towns in the county we find three most important literary clubs. The one at Monroeville was founded in 1900. In quoting from a prominent member of the Twentieth Century Success Club, Mrs. G. Elmar Spake, of Monroeville, who says, "We are very proud of our club, and the incentive we had in forming it was to do what we could to benefit the town and ourselves by united action," we come to the true idea and strength of organization. Continuing she says, "I think it has been in many ways a great benefit to our town. We have given a few entertainments in the way of lectures and have taken charge of the school library and placed quite a number of new books in it." As Monroeville has a population of only about eight hundred and is fifteen miles from Fort Wayne, the women of this club are to be commended for their determined effort to establish a higher literary standard for their town and for the successful results.

MINERVA CLUB, HOAGLAND.

In Hoagland, which lies thirteen miles south of Fort Wayne and has a population of about three hundred, there is another strong and active literary club. The first meeting of this club was held at the home of Dr. Joseph L. Smith in the fall of 1901. The idea

of forming a club was conceived by Mr. D. E. Rausch. At the first meeting twelve people responded, the men and women being equally represented. They then formally organized for the study of literature and chose Minerva for a name and adopted the owl, that emblem of wisdom, for their insignia. The Minerva now numbers twenty-seven and the best literature of the world is studied and discussed at their weekly meetings. At a banquet held in the fall of 1904 seventy-five congenial friends sat around the festive board and, while the abundance of earth was partaken of, the real live issues of the day were discussed intelligently as well. Dr. J. L. Smith, who was one of the charter members, was elected to the office of county auditor two years ago and has moved with his family into a beautiful home in this city, while Mr. Rausch, the promoter, is studying medicine at a Cincinnati college. Mrs. Smith is very proud of being also a charter member of the Minerva and says, "The first meetings of the club created a great deal of comment and a sensation among the outsiders," but also declares that "the club work had been very helpful to her and had served as a much needed recreation and diversion from her many domestic cares," and the writer could well agree that to "educate a man and you educate an individual; educate a woman and you educate a whole family," for, as Mrs. Smith told of the club and its work, she was seen surrounded by her large, bright and beautiful faced family of children, who were pleased to bear witness to all she had to say concerning her club.

#### HARLAN LITERARY CLUB, HARLAN.

We find the third literary club of the county at Harlan, or as it is more commonly called, Maysville. This club, while yet in its swaddling clothes, still rings with the true steel. Mr. Edward Metcalf, whose literary tastes are of the highest order, believed a club could be formed of young men and women which would be of value to his town. So he issued a call for that purpose, and one blustering cold night in January, 1905, a number responded and without a doubt its destiny and achievements are foresworn when we quote what has been sent to us by one of its prominent members and promoters, Mrs. C. F. Swift, "If a man be educated on certain lines, his neighbor will also be educated, providing he carries out



the sociability and reciprocity his club teaches." The club has been named the Harlan Literary Club, and who knows but that from its ranks senators and leaders are being born? So thoroughly is the work assigned each member, being done each week, that not only the interest and knowledge of current and classic literature has been increased, but the power to express themselves has been developed to a remarkable degree among the members. Mr. and Mrs. G. G. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Reeder, Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Keener, Jonas Griffith, John Hoffman, Lyle Swift, Florence Henderson, Bertha Beckhart and Frances Carrington are some of the members and each one exerts an influence in the community, through the efforts of this club, of inestimable value.

#### HOMEMAKERS' ASSOCIATION.

One of the strongest organizations in the county is the Homemakers' Association and one of its most untiring and strongest advocates is Mrs. Naomi Devilbiss. Mrs. Devilbiss has made herself an indispensable factor at farmers' institutes, through her energetic zeal and speech making, and in her latest field of activity she has developed a remarkable executive ability, which is noteworthy when one considers that Mrs. Devilbiss is a self-educated woman and the mother of a large family of children, and with a fruit farm of many acres also under her special supervision. Mrs. Devilbiss's name stands now as a household one for better methods of bread-making, butter-making and the general improvement of every condition of the domestic life of the farmer's wife and daughter. In conclusion:

"What is a woman's club? No idle place  
Wherein to chatter of the last new play,  
Or whisper of a sister gone astray,  
Or strip with cruel gossip every trace  
Of sweetness from some life borne down with strife.

What is a woman's club? A meeting ground  
For those of purpose great and broad and strong,  
Whose aim is toward the stars, who ever long  
To make the patient, listening world redound  
With sweeter music, purer, nobler tones.  
This is a woman's club, a haven fair,  
Where toilers drop an hour their load of care."

## CHAPTER XX

---

### THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

---

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

#### ST. AUGUSTINE—CATHEDRAL OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

The settlement of Allen county and the introduction of Catholicity were contemporaneous events, but unfortunately the Jesuit fathers who first visited Fort Wayne, when it was a mere trading post on the remote frontier, appear to have left no record of their explorations and labors. It is stated upon reliable authority that the first evidence of any priest having come to this part of the west was when the noted missionary, Father Allouez, a member of the order of the Jesuits, made his way through the wilderness from Canada some time between the years 1665 and 1675 and explored the country bordering upon the St. Mary's, St. Joseph and Maumee rivers, but beyond the fact of his probable appearance, nothing definite is known. There is also a tradition, which some writers claim to be founded on fact, to the effect that at a very remote period, as early perhaps as the Allouez expedition, a white man whose name has never been learned visited the vicinity in the capacity of a missionary of the gospel and celebrated the sacrifice of the mass somewhere near the site now occupied by St. Joseph's Hospital, but of the extent of his labors or any facts concerning him nothing was ever learned, the whole matter being largely conjecture and shrouded in mystery.



The few Catholics who located at the fort and in the vicinity when the country was finally opened for settlement were visited for the first time on record by Very Rev. Stephen Theodore Badin, who made his appearance on June 1, 1830, the entire state of Indiana at that time being within the diocese of Bardstown, Kentucky, of which jurisdiction the Right Rev. Benedict Joseph Flaget was consecrated bishop on the 4th of November, 1810. To Father Badin belongs the distinction of being the first priest ordained in the United States, and at the time of his visit to Fort Wayne he was serving as vicar general of the two dioceses of Bardstown and Cincinnati. This noted prelate repeated his visit in 1831, and offered the holy sacrifice of the mass and preached in the house of Francis Comparet, and the following year performed the functions of his ministry at the residence of John B. Bequet, one of the early Catholics of the place and a leader in the work of the church.

According to the account of Rev. Julian Benoit, himself an early missionary and the apostle of Catholicity in northern Indiana, the next priest to visit the town was Rev. Father Picot, then pastor of the church at Vincennes, who arrived in September, 1832, and performed the functions of his holy office at different times and did much to unify the Catholics in the surrounding country and gather them into a permanent organization. In December of the same year Rev. S. T. Badin was again in Fort Wayne and he continued his visits at intervals during the succeeding two years, Father Boehme being his co-laborer in 1832. During 1835 the place was visited from time to time by Revs. Simon P. Lalumiere, Felix Matthew Ruff and I. F. Tervooren, while Father Francis, who was stationed at Logansport, also came to the field when he could be spared from his own flock, his visits being confined to the months of January, February, May, June, July and August.

The year 1835 was also signalized by the arrival at Fort Wayne of the saintly Right Rev. Simon Gabriel Brute, first bishop of Vincennes, and the following year Rev. Louis Muller, the first permanently appointed pastor, took charge of the congregation and served with marked success until April 16, 1840, when he was succeeded by the distinguished missionary priest, Rev. Julian Benoit, who, in addition to ministering to the spiritual needs of the home church,

attended the congregations at Lagro, Huntington, Columbia City, Warsaw, Goshen, Avilla, New France, Bensancon, Hesse Cassel and Decatur, an extensive and important field to visit, which required all the time and energy at his command.

Father Benoit had as his first assistant Rev. Joseph Hamion, a saintly young priest who died at Logansport in 1842; his second assistant, Rev. Joseph Rudolph, died in Oldenburg, Franklin county, after many years of faithful service, and the third was Rev. Alphonse Munschina, afterwards pastor at Lanesville in the diocese of Vincennes. The fifth assistant was Rev. Edward Faller, under whose leadership the German-speaking membership of St. Augustine's church, the name of the original organization, withdrew and established a congregation of their own, building a house of worship and a school house and taking the name of St. Mary's, a history of which will be found on another page of this chapter.

In 1835 a portion of the present cathedral square was purchased, Father Badin being largely instrumental in locating the site for the building which it was proposed to erect as soon as circumstances would admit. The purchase was first made in the name of Francis Comparet, but subsequently the property was deeded to a committee consisting of Francis Comparet, Francis D. Lasselle, John B. Bruno, Charles Hillsworth and Michael Hedekin, by whom in due time it was transferred to the regular ecclesiastical authorities of the diocese. The first building, erected in the year 1837, on the cathedral square was an indifferent frame structure, without plastering, and contained only the most ordinary conveniences, being but illy adapted for a place of worship. This was known as St. Augustine's church and answered as a place of meeting until preparations were made for the building of the cathedral, when it was moved to the east side of the square, where it stood until destroyed by fire a few years later.

In 1857 the diocese of Vincennes, which up to that time had included the whole of Indiana, was divided and the northern part of the state erected as the diocese of Fort Wayne, with the city of the same name as the episcopal see, the Right Rev. John Henry Luers being appointed its first bishop. Realizing the need of a church in keeping with the dignity of the diocese, Bishop Luers and



Rev. Julian Benoit in 1859 began the erection of the new cathedral, being ably assisted in the undertaking by a building committee consisting of the following gentlemen: Henry Baker, Michael Hedekin, Maurice Cody and Jacob Kintz. Plans were submitted and approved and in due time work began, and, under the direction of competent managers, was pushed rapidly forward until the stately structure stood complete, its massive proportions, lofty spires and other attractive features making it one of the finest and most imposing ecclesiastical edifices at that time in the west. The cost of the building proper was fifty-four thousand dollars, the organ, pews and other furniture bringing the total up to a little over nine thousand dollars in excess of that amount. Of this large sum, fourteen thousand dollars was realized from popular subscription, two thousand six hundred dollars resulted from a fair or bazar and the balance was collected by Father Benoit while on a visit to New Orleans in 1860, or gathered from other sources, the good father contributing very liberally from his private means to the liquidation of the debt. Thomas Lau was the architect of this splendid building and to him was also awarded the contract for the carpenter work, the brick being laid by contractor James Silver.

The episcopal residence is the result of the untiring efforts of Rev. Benoit and cost the sum of sixteen thousand dollars, of which amount the diocese contributed two thousand dollars, the remainder being expended from the generous father's private resources.

Right Rev. Bishop Luers passed to his eternal reward in June, 1871, and was succeeded by Right Rev. Bishop Joseph Dwenger, who took charge of the diocese on April 14th of the following year and served with distinguished ability until his death, which occurred on January 22, 1893.

The successor of Bishop Dwenger was Right Rev. Joseph Rademacher, D. D., one of the most learned and popular prelates of the church in this country, who was transferred from Nashville, Tennessee, to the bishopric of Fort Wayne by pontifical letters bearing the date of July 14, 1893. Like his predecessors, he too was called away in the prime of manhood and in the midst of his usefulness, after a signally honorable and praiseworthy administration, being succeeded by Right Rev. Herman Alerding, of Indian-

apolis, the present incumbent, whose official career thus far has not been dimmed by those of his illustrious predecessors, being a man of eminent scholarship, a theologian of honorable standing, and as a bishop has already made a most favorable impression on both clergy and laity by his superior executive ability and by the becoming dignity with which he discharges the duties and responsibilities of the high station to which, in the providence of God, he has been called.

Father Benoit served as pastor of the Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception for several years under Bishop Dwenger, but by reason of increasing age he finally relinquished the charge and spent the remainder of his life in honorable retirement, dying at the episcopal residence January 26, 1885.

Among the pastors who officiated at the cathedral from time to time were the following: Revs. E. P. Walters, J. H. Brammer, A. M. Meile, W. F. M. O'Rourke, J. M. Graham, M. E. Campion, J. Grogan, P. M. Frawley, J. R. Dinnen, J. M. Hartnett, L. A. Moench, H. A. Boecklemen, P. F. Roche, J. F. Lang, T. M. O'Leary, J. F. Delaney and M. J. Byrne. The pastor in charge at this time is Rev. Patrick F. Roche, who is ably assisted by Rev. William Sullivan, Rev. John H. Bathe being secretary and chancellor of the diocese.

In 1844 the Sisters' school was erected by John Burt, who, in exchange for his labor and materials, received three acres of land north of the city, and the following year Rev. Father Benoit brought from St. Mary's, Vigo county, three Sisters of Providence who opened the first Catholic school in the new building. The sisters of the order have continued in charge of the school ever since, there being at this time about twenty-two employed to teach the large number of girls who receive instructions at this excellent institution, the average attendance being considerably in excess of four hundred. The school is connected with the St. Augustine Academy and the present building, a large and commodious brick edifice, well equipped with all the modern educational appliances, stands a short distance from the church on Calhoun street.

A few years after the above institution had been started Father Benoit opened a separate school for boys, using for the purpose an



abandoned carpenter shop, which ere long was supplanted by the present brick structure on Jefferson and Clinton streets. After being taught by lay teachers for several years it was finally turned over to the Brothers of the Holy Cross, who have since remained in charge, the work under their excellent supervision being of a high order and eminently satisfactory to pupils, parents and clergy.

The first pastoral residence, a substantial brick building which stood on the corner of Lewis and Calhoun streets, was erected through the agency of Rev. A. Bessonies and answered the purpose for which designed until replaced by the library hall in 1880. The latter is a large, imposing edifice, admirably adapted to the objects for which intended and one of the finest and most complete library buildings in the state. The present parochial residence is also a creditable structure of brick three stories high, and, though plain in design, presents a massive and impressive appearance, suggesting the idea of utility and comfort, rather than elegance.

By far the most beautiful and attractive structure, however, is the episcopal residence, a veritable palace of brick and stone which was completed in 1903 and which easily ranks among the finest edifices of the kind, not only in Indiana, but in the entire country. This is also a massive three-story building of plain design, the main part nearly square, the first story built of a fine cut stone, the rest of pressed brick, the edifice in its entirety being a magnificent specimen of architectural art upon which neither money nor pains has been spared to make it complete in its every part, and a fit dwelling for the high dignitary by whom it is occupied. Its internal arrangements, both as a residence in which no comfort nor modern convenience is lacking, and as a place for transacting the official business of the diocese, are in every respect admirable and especially adapted to the purposes for which intended, while its harmonious proportions, artistic finish and many other attractive features are such as to make it an honor to the see and an object of pride to the people of the city, irrespective of religious belief.

#### MOTHER OF GOD CHURCH, OR ST. MARY'S.

This organization is an offshoot of old St. Augustine's church, and was established in 1848 by about thirty German families that

hitherto had been identified with the former congregation, but were led to found an independent body by reason of their desire to hear the word of God proclaimed in their own tongue. Purchasing a few lots at the present intersection of Lafayette and Jefferson streets for seventeen hundred dollars, to secure the payment of which several leaders of the movement gave mortgages on their farms, work on the building began in the summer of 1848, but ere it had proceeded very far the cholera broke out and for a time put an end to further operations. In November of the same year, however, it was finally brought to completion and on the 29th of that month the thirty families moved in solemn procession from St. Augustine's church to take possession of the new edifice, the leader on the occasion being Rev. F. X. Weninger, who during the previous week had been preaching a mission to the German Catholics of the town and vicinity.

The new church was a brick building, thirty-two by sixty-four feet in size, well adapted to the purposes for which intended. Later, a small one-story frame house was erected to serve as a pastoral residence and the school house that had formerly been used by the Germans was moved from Calhoun street in 1849 and placed in the rear of the other church property.

Bishop de Saint Palais, of Vincennes, visited the new church in 1850 and, besides administering confirmation, contributed to the parish the sum of five hundred dollars, which was greatly appreciated. The congregation continued to meet in the original house of worship until the growth in membership made larger quarters necessary; accordingly, in 1858 subscriptions were circulated to raise funds for a more commodious building. Plans were prepared by Thomas Lau, bricks and other material were purchased and a building committee appointed, consisting of B. Trentman, H. Nierman, John Trentman, M. Noll and B. H. Schnieders, under whose directions operations were pushed with promptness and dispatch. Right Rev. Bishop Luers laid the corner-stone in the summer of 1858, and in November of the year following the building was formally dedicated by the same prelate in the presence of a large and appreciative audience which far exceeded the capacity of the church to accommodate.



Prominent among the leading spirits in bringing about the erection of this beautiful and stately temple were Henry Monning and Rev. J. Weutz, who spent considerable time traveling about the country soliciting contributions to meet the thirty thousand dollars which the building cost, but which was not all paid for a number of years after its completion. Rev. Weutz was the able and popular pastor of the church for several years, being assisted in his labors at different times by Revs. Heitman, Young and Burg, and during his absence in Europe in 1871 his place was filled by Rev. F. Von Schwedler, in whose care the work was not permitted to decline. In 1872 Rev. Weutz resigned the pastorate and was succeeded by Rev. Joseph Rademacher, who had as his assistant Rev. Charles Steurer, and under their joint labors the church enjoyed an unusual degree of prosperity, being greatly strengthened in membership, while all of its departments were thoroughly organized and fitted for effective service. After a very successful pastorate of about seven years Rev. Rademacher was transferred to another field and Rev. J. H. Oechtering appointed to take charge of the Mother of God church, his assistants in their order named being Revs. C. Steurer, C. Ganser, A. L. Moench, C. M. Romes, R. Denk and G. Hattenroth.

January 13, 1886, will ever be memorable in the history of the church by reason of the destruction of the magnificent house of worship by an accident of appalling magnitude which is deserving of more than passing notice in this connection. At half past one in the afternoon the boiler beneath the building, in which the steam for heat was generated, exploded, completely wrecking the great edifice and killing the firemen in charge, the shock being distinctly felt in every part of the city. A little girl passing the church at the time was struck by a door which had been blown from its holdings, and instantly killed; the pastoral residence was also greatly damaged and such a scene of ruin and desolation as the building presented has never been witnessed in Fort Wayne, before or since. It was not long, however, until a new building was under headway, larger and in every respect superior to the former edifice, and when completed it was pronounced one of the most stately and imposing temples of worship in the Fort Wayne diocese, as well as one of the

most valuable, its cost representing the sum of seventy-five thousand dollars. The corner-stone of this magnificent edifice was laid by Right Rev. Bishop Dwenger on July 11, 1886, and on the third Sunday of Advent, 1887, it was formally dedicated, the Bishop officiating and preaching the English sermon, the discourse in German being delivered by Very Rev. Abbelen, of Milwaukee. Pontifical mass was sung by Right Rev. Bishop Rademacher, of Nashville, and the occasion was one of great rejoicing, being attended by a vast concourse of people who came to congratulate the pastor and congregation upon the completion of a noble piece of handiwork which for many years to come will stand as a monument to the generosity of a people whose faith in God never wavered and whose trust in divine providence led them through struggles and hardships to final victory.

In 1862 the old school house, a part of which had served as a church during the interim from 1849 to 1858, was replaced by the handsome new brick school house and Sisters' convent, the two buildings costing the sum of twenty thousand dollars. St. Mary's is one of the strongest and most flourishing parishes in the diocese of Fort Wayne and its present status is greater and farther reaching in its influence than at any other period in the history of the church. Every department is thoroughly organized for effective work, the schools are under most efficient management and the organization in its entirety is moving gradually forward to the accomplishment of still greater things in the service of the Master, being ably directed by the efficient and beloved pastor, Rev. John H. Oechtering, assisted by Rev. Gustave Hattenroth.

#### ST. PETER'S CHURCH

was established in 1872 by a number of Catholic families living in the southeastern part of Fort Wayne, and the same year a building was planned for the two-fold purpose of church and school, the four ground rooms to be used for the latter and the second floor for the former. The corner-stone of this structure was laid in the summer of 1872 and on December 29th of the same year the building was dedicated by Right Rev. Bishop Dwenger, the cost amounting to something like twelve thousand dollars.



The first pastor of St. Peter's was Rev. J. Wemhoff, who served very acceptably for a period of eight years, or until his death in December, 1880, since which time the church has enjoyed the oversight of several able and faithful priests who have labored zealously for the material and spiritual advancement of the congregation. Rev. A. Mossman, the successor of Father Wemhoff, was called to the pastorate in December, 1880, and after continuing his labors until July, 1896, was followed by Rev. F. Koerdt, whose lamented death, in the spring of 1905, cast a pall of gloom over the church, besides being deeply regretted by the people of the city, Protestants as well as Catholics, he being held in high esteem by the public, irrespective of church or belief. The present pastor, Rev. John Biederman, is a worthy successor of the several eminent priests who have had charge of the church, and has already won a warm and abiding place in the hearts and affections of his people, being an able preacher, a judicious adviser and a man in whom his parishioners repose the utmost confidence.

The schools connected with St. Peter's were opened in 1873; eight years afterwards sisters from Milwaukee, known as School Sisters, were secured as teachers and have since been in charge of the educational interests of the parish, the average attendance of pupils being about four hundred and fifty. In 1882 the congregation purchased a house, and then additional lots for a pastoral residence, which, with the other church property, constitute what is known as St. Peter's square, which extends from Warsaw street west to Hanna, and contains the entire strip between DeWald and Martin streets. On a part of this square there was erected, in 1887, a fine two-story brick building to be used as a residence by the sisters.

Having outgrown the first house of worship, the congregation, in 1893, began the erection of a new and much larger building, which was completed and dedicated in October of the following year. This splendid edifice is seventy-five by one hundred and eighty-four feet in area, eighty feet high and surmounted by a graceful spire, which, terminating at a point two hundred and seven feet from the ground, can be seen from all parts of the city and surrounding country. The interior of the building is artistically decorated

and the auditorium can easily accommodate a congregation of eleven hundred, this being its normal seating capacity. The structure is purely Gothic, easily ranks among the finest church buildings of the state, and represents a cost of seventy thousand dollars.

The parish, which is one of the most prosperous ones in the diocese of Fort Wayne, supports the following sodalities: The St. Joseph Society, the Association of the Holy Motherhood, St. Stephen's Society, consisting of young men, St. Agnes' Society, for young women, Guardian Angels Society, Rosary Society, Sacred Heart League, St. Cecelia Society, which looks after the choir, St. Martin's Benevolent Society, St. Vincent DePaul's Society, devoted to the interests of the poor of the parish, Catholic Knights, Catholic Benevolent Legion, and the Society of the Holy Childhood.

#### ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

The history of this organization dates from 1864, in which year about thirty-five German families met at the home of the Reker brothers and, after due deliberation, decided to build a church in the west end of the city for the benefit of the German Catholics living in that locality. For some time the Reker brothers had been managing a home for orphans and aged people, which drew its chief support from private charities, with additional aid from the county and church.

Property for the new church was purchased near the intersection of Griffith and Jefferson streets, and in due time a frame building, costing the sum of three thousand seven hundred dollars, was erected thereon, which, with the amount paid for the lot, brought the value of the property up to about four thousand eight hundred dollars. The building was completed in 1870 and several years later the corner lot on which the present church edifice stands was procured; other lots were also bought, and in 1886 the fine brick edifice which graces the northeast corner of Griffith and Washington streets was begun, and the same year the corner stone was laid by Right Rev. Bishop Rademacher, of Nashville, Tennessee, the dedication of the building taking place on the first Sunday of November, 1887, the Bishop of Fort Wayne officiating. This building, like all ec-



clesiastical edifices of the Catholic church, was erected with an eye to the future and is substantially constructed, beautifully decorated and reflects great credit upon the congregation that worships within its stately walls. It cost the sum of fifty thousand dollars, compares favorably with other ecclesiastical structures of the city and since its completion the church has taken on new life and is continually growing in strength and efficiency as an agency for the dissemination of the gospel among the people.

The membership of St. Paul's numbers between one hundred and eighty-five and two hundred families and the schools, which are in the charge of able and conscientious teachers, have an average attendance of about three hundred pupils.

Rev. H. F. Joseph Kroll, who ministers to the spiritual needs of the congregation, is one of the able and popular clergymen of the Fort Wayne diocese, having held important charges before being transferred to his present field of labor. His assistant is Raphael L. Paquet, a man of talents and fine address, whose work has proven entirely satisfactory to the parishioners and his superior.

#### ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

Realizing that in no distant future the Catholics living in the southern part of Fort Wayne would need a church of their own, Bishop Dwenger, early in the year 1889, purchased a property on Fairfield avenue to be used for the two-fold purpose of a house of worship and a school. A school was accordingly opened and in October of the same year Rev. T. M. O'Leary was appointed to minister to the spiritual needs of the newly organized congregation. About the same time a favorable opportunity for the purchase of six lots on DeWald street, between Harrison and Webster streets, presented itself and as this property was more centrally located and very desirable, Father O'Leary was instructed by the bishop to secure it. The latter at once entered into negotiations for its purchase, but before the completion of the transaction death claimed the good priest, after which Bishop Dwenger donated to the congregation the property on Fairfield avenue and appointed Rev. J. F. Delaney as pastor of St. Patrick's parish, the name by which the organization was to be designated.

Father Delaney at once began the work of perfecting a permanent organization, also of soliciting subscriptions for the purpose of building a house of worship, in both of which his success was most encouraging. To complete the half square he purchased the remaining two lots on DeWald street, four having been previously purchased by Father O'Leary, and on April 20, 1890, ground was broken for the new church. The corner-stone was laid on the 20th of May following, after which the work went rapidly forward until on Sunday, November 22, 1891, the splendid new edifice of St. Patrick's was duly consecrated to the worship of God, the occasion being one of mutual congratulations and rejoicing, in which many societary and civic bodies participated.

St. Patrick's church is truly a magnificent structure of Gothic design, one hundred and sixty-three feet in length, sixty-five feet in width, with a frontage of ninety-four feet, the spire towering to a height of one hundred and eighty-five feet, the whole presenting a massive, as well as a graceful and imposing appearance. The cost of the building, exclusive of furnishing, was about fifty thousand dollars, and with the latter the total amounted to a much larger figure, no expense being spared to make the interior as beautiful and attractive as the exterior. The building will comfortably seat an audience of one thousand persons and is pronounced one of the finest and most complete churches in a city noted for the size and magnificence of its ecclesiastical edifices.

St. Patrick's parish is alive to every good work, not only for the advancement of the congregation but for the welfare of the community as well, being ably directed in all of its efforts by the popular pastor, Rev. Joseph F. Delaney, whose long period of service has greatly endeared him to his people, being one of the able and scholarly clergymen of the diocese and a man of broad views whom Protestants as well as Catholics hold in high esteem. He is assisted in his labors by Rev. E. J. Mungoven, who has also won a large place in the confidence of the parish, his personality and services being such as to win and retain warm and abiding friendships.

Additional to the organizations mentioned, the Catholics have another congregation in Fort Wayne, which, like the preceding, is constantly growing in numbers and influence, namely:



## THE CHURCH OF THE PRECIOUS BLOOD,

on the corner of Barthold and Fourth streets, the history of which dates from only a few years in the past. This congregation is animated by a commendable zeal to advance the kingdom of God according to the principles and precepts of the Holy Mother church and, as already noted, its progress has been creditable along every line of endeavor, and, under the judicious leadership of Rev. Chrysostum Hummer, the parish is not only moving forward to higher achievements, but is continually extending its bounds, which at this time includes a large and important part of the city in the locality indicated. The pastor is a man of keen discernment and fine executive talent and, being thoroughly consecrated to duty, his labors have been fruitful in results, not only in cementing and strengthening the bonds of union among his own people, but in inducing many to accept the terms of salvation and enter upon the higher life.

## ST. JOSEPH'S CHAPEL,

connected with the hospital of the same name, is in charge of Rev. Thomas Eisenring, the chaplain of the institution, who conducts services at regular intervals, in addition to the more serious and onerous duty of attending to the spiritual wants of the inmates and such of the patients as desire his services. The influence of this wise and good father has tended greatly to the success of the hospital, his kindly presence being most welcome in the wards of the sick, to whom he is constantly speaking words of cheer and encouragement, thus assisting the invalids on the way to recovery; or when the last feeble spark of life is glimmering and eternity draws nigh he points to the One who can take away the sting of death and infuses hope into the spirit as it takes its flight.

## ST. VINCENT'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.

The building of this noble institution began in 1886, on July 4th of which year the corner-stone was laid by Right Rev. Bishop Dwenger, and on the 27th of September, 1887, the structure was

completed and formally dedicated, the same prelate officiating. The original cost of the asylum was \$49,289.37, of which amount \$13,265.00 was derived from individual donations, \$13,300.00 from various other sources, \$11,800.00 from the sale of real estate in Jasper county, Indiana, and \$2,130.81 from a special diocesan collection, bringing the total receipts up to \$40,495.89, and leaving an indebtedness of \$8,793.37, which has since been discharged. The structure, which is certainly a magnificent one and splendidly adapted to the purpose for which designed, crowns an elevation in the northern part of the city, having a frontage of one hundred and twenty-six feet, a depth of one hundred feet, being four stories high and supplied with water, gas, steam heating, fire protection and every other modern convenience, and, with improvements added from time to time, will comfortably accommodate four hundred children. There are three flights of stairs in the building, the school rooms are commodious and well ventilated, the reception halls large and airy and in matters of comfort and sanitation the living apartments are unrivalled by those of any similar institution in the land, while the chapel is a model of architectural beauty and taste.

This institution is the diocesan orphan asylum for girls, children being admitted from any part of the diocese upon application to the bishop, who issues a permit to the pastor applying for the admission. To the Sisters of Charity known as Poor Handmaids of Christ is intrusted the care of the orphans, the management being in charge of a sister superior, whose duties take a large range and who is selected with special reference to her fitness for the many responsibilities coming within her sphere of service. There is a wise division of labor in the asylum, some of the sisters being engaged in teaching, others attend to the domestic affairs, while the spiritual welfare of all the inmates is carefully looked after by a chaplain, who is appointed by the bishop, and whose tenure of office depends upon his fitness for the place. The asylum derives its support from collections taken in every church of the diocese on Christmas day and forwarded to the bishop, who disburses the moneys as they are needed; in addition to these general collections, there are occasional private contributions, there being a number of parties who have thus befriended the institution.



St. Vincent's Asylum is a noble monument to a noble cause and admirably has it fulfilled its mission and realized the high expectations of its founders and friends, the latter including Catholics and non-Catholics alike, the public having ever manifested an abiding interest in the success and welfare of the institution. It is ably sustained and its management, being in the hands of those eminently qualified to direct and control its various interests, has been judicious and satisfactory to all concerned. Fort Wayne has every reason to be proud of an enterprise which represents the highest phases of religion and benevolence, and as long as the institution stands it will add honor to the city's reputation at home and abroad.

---

## CATHOLIC CHURCHES IN THE TOWNSHIPS.

### ST. LEO CHURCH.

Among the early settlements of Allen county was the one on the St. Joseph river about fourteen miles northeast of Fort Wayne, made by a few French families and known as Leo. This, however, is not the official name of the village which these people planted in the wilderness; the records designating it as "Hamilton," but the place has always been called Leo and as such has become endeared to the people living in the vicinity. P. Sullivan, John Rogers, William Mueller, Mr. Lawler and Charles Nettlethorst, with their respective families, were among the first Catholic residents of the locality and as early as 1838 Rev. William Mueller, of Fort Wayne, visited the neighborhood and held services in the cabin of Mr. Nettlethorst. Later Rev. Father Benoit ministered to them from time to time, after which Father Bessonies visited the little flock about once a month and to him is due the credit of inducing the congregation to purchase ground and erect a house of worship. Two lots in the village were secured for this purpose and two more donated by Mr. Mueller, and in due time, a neat, substantial building was erected and formally dedicated by Right Rev. J. H. Luers, bishop of the Fort Wayne diocese. Father Bessonies began his visits about the year 1853 and

continued them at stated intervals for some time, when he was succeeded by Rev. E. Faller, during whose pastorate the house of worship was built and the parish greatly strengthened. Since the expiration of Father Faller's period of service the church has been ministered to by several devoted and faithful priests, among whom were Fathers Deschamps, Schaefer, Holz, who was the first resident pastor, Duehmig, Zumbuelte, Young, Franzen, Vagnier, Byrne, Robinson and others.

During the pastorate of Father Zumbuelte the church was provided with pews and a bell, and ground secured for a cemetery, and for some time thereafter the parish was in charge of Fathers of the Holy Cross, notably among whom were Revs. Vagnier and Robinson, whose earnest labors were effective in arousing a deep interest in the congregation and adding much to its spiritual interest and strength. By some the name of the church is claimed to be St. Mary's, but the majority of the communicants being in favor of calling it St. Leo it has generally been designated by the latter. The congregation is united in every good work and its prosperity is attested by the wholesome influence which it has long exercised in the community, non-Catholics as well as members being interested in its growth and welfare.

#### ST. LOUIS CHURCH.

The first Catholic priest to visit Jefferson township and hold services for the few scattered families of the ancient faith was Rev. A. Bessonies, who about the year 1853 offered mass at the home of Joseph Dodane, one of the early Catholic residents of the locality. During the one year in which the good father visited the community he not only organized a parish, but erected a commodious frame church, to which the name of St. Louis was given, besides in divers other ways extending the kingdom of God among the people for many miles around. He was followed by Rev. J. Benoit, after whom came Rev. Father Grevin, during whose labors a pastoral residence was built, and in addition to those three devoted servants of the Most High, the church since 1865 has been ministered to by a number of faithful priests, among whom may be noted the following: Revs. J. C. Carrier, F. M. Ruiz, A. de Montaubricq, A. J. M.



Vandervennet, A. Mignault, and A. Adams, during whose administration of five years the present beautiful and imposing temple of worship was erected at a cost of ten thousand dollars. After the resignation of Father Adams in 1875, Rev. G. Demers became pastor, but was succeeded one year later by Rev. Felix Veniard, of the Order of the Holy Cross, who among other good works succeeded in paying off a debt of three thousand dollars which had long been an embarrassment to the congregation.

It is worthy of note in this connection that the saintly Benoit, in addition to his earnest and self-sacrificing labors for St. Louis, contributed from his own purse the sum of five hundred dollars to enable the church to construct a pastoral residence, this being but one of the many evidences of the good man's unselfish devotion to the cause to which from early youth his life had been consecrated. The membership of St. Louis parish is largely French and consists of about one hundred families. There is a neat cemetery yard by the church, beneath whose quiet shades many former members of the congregation are sweetly resting until the trumpet of the resurrection shall call them from their sleep.

#### CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE BAPTIST,

at New Haven, was organized by Rev. Father Batty in 1837, the ceremony taking place at the home of Mr. N. Schuckman, where services had been held from time to time during several preceding years. Among the early families of the parish were those of H. Schnelker, G. Schlinck, N. Jostvert, N. Schuckman and Herman Schnelker, Messrs. H. Schnelker, G. Schlinck and N. Jostvert constituting the first church council. These gentlemen gave their individual notes to Henry Burgess as the purchase price of sufficient land whereon to build a church, and later, through the united efforts of the members and the pastor, Rev. Father Grevin, who visited the little city once a month, the edifice was pushed to completion, at a cost of four thousand dollars.

Rev. Father Giedel became pastor in 1861, and served with great acceptance until his death, in 1873. Two years prior to his demise he secured the services of the Sisters of St. Agnes, of Fond

du Lac, Wisconsin, for teaching the pupils of the school connected with the church, several of whom are still employed, the school attendance averaging from one hundred and thirty to one hundred and forty-five children. The school building was erected in 1872, at a cost of eight thousand dollars, and the present temple of worship, one of the finest ecclesiastical edifices in the county outside of Fort Wayne, was completed during the effective pastorate of Rev. Bernard Wiedau, and represents a capital of seventeen thousand dollars. St. John's is a strong and influential church, in a prosperous community and at this time has a membership of nearly, if not quite, six hundred.

#### ST. JOSEPH'S CHURCH,

in the village of Hesse Cassell, is one of the old Catholic settlements of Allen county, services having been held at the village in the early '30s by different priests, but it was not until 1835 that the families of the neighborhood were organized into a church, a log house of worship being erected the following year. The first resident priest was Rev. Father Mueller, whose successors for a number of years were as follows: Revs. Benoit, Hamion, Rudolph, Munschiem, Cairus Fallert, Schultes, Weutz, Fora, Schneider and Meyer, the last named being in charge when the present temple of worship was erected in 1868. Rev. Martin Kink became pastor after Father Meyer, and was followed by Father Wemhoff and he in turn by Father Nusbaum, who remained until 1879, since which time the church has been ministered to by Fathers Geer, Huesser, Mark, Benziger and others.

The parish consists of about seventy-five families, mostly German, and the church is in a healthy financial condition and a power for good in the community. There is a substantial brick building for school purposes in charge of three Franciscan Sisters of the Sacred Heart, the average attendance being about fifty pupils.

#### ST. VINCENT'S CHURCH, ACADEMY.

As early as 1840 several French families established a settlement about six miles north of Fort Wayne, to which they gave the name of New France, in honor of their fatherland. Three years later



Rev. Julian Benoit visited these devoted people and celebrated mass at the residence of Isidore Pichon, the service being attended by the entire neighborhood and much enthusiasm aroused. The good father continued his visits to these families until 1853, his successor being Rev. A. Bessonies, who began his labors the following year. In 1846 the first house of worship was erected, and in 1855 a frame cottage for the use of the pastor was built, Rev. Father Dechamp being the first resident priest to minister to the wants of the congregation. After his death, which occurred in 1858, Rev. Father Grevin succeeded to the work, and under his able administration the organization prospered greatly, numbering before he left about eighty families. In 1861 Rev. A. Adam became pastor, during whose period of service a new church was built, which is still used by the congregation. A new pastoral residence was also constructed and an academy of large proportions erected for the education of young ladies, the institution being in charge of the Sisters of the Holy Cross, from Notre Dame, Indiana, and known as the Academy of the Sacred Heart. The school has always been prosperous and, under the excellent management of the good sisters, is accomplishing a noble work in the cause of education and religion, both being considered necessary to the correct and symmetrical training of the immortal mind.

In 1870 a priest of the Holy Cross became pastor of St. Vincent's and for a number of years succeeding that date the church was in charge of this order, to the great advancement of its material prosperity and the extension of its influence. Among the fathers who ministered to the parish were Rev. P. Roche, whose services covered a period of ten years and were greatly blessed along all lines of religious activity; Rev. P. J. Franciscus, who afterwards became president of a college in Rome, Italy; Rev. J. Lauth, Rev. Father Robinson, and others whose labors have been equally effective.

St. Vincent's is one of the most thriving parishes of Allen county and its good work and beneficial influence have done much to give the community the high moral reputation which it has long enjoyed. The members are loyal to the traditions and teachings of the holy mother church, and exemplify in their daily life and conduct the principles which should distinguish and animate all true Catholics.

## ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, ARCOLA.

About the year 1845 Rev. Julian Benoit visited the early Catholic settlement of Arcola, and after conducting services at the residence of Victor Muneir, gathered the faithful into a congregation, which during the following year was ministered to at stated intervals by Rev. Dr. Madden. The successor of the latter was Rev. Father Schaefer, who, in addition to building a modest house of worship, greatly strengthened the organization and made it a power for good in the community. Among the early members of the parish were John Dougherty, William Rawley, Thomas Brannan, John Owens, Nicholas Eloph, Michael Donahoe, B. McLaughlin, W. Brown, with their respective families, and the first priest to take up his residence at Arcola was Rev. Theodore Vander Pohl, who remained with the church for a period of five years and added much to its material growth and spiritual advancement. At the expiration of the time indicated Rev. H. T. Wilkens became pastor and after serving as such for eight years was followed by Rev. B. Hartman, whose pastorate of several years is remembered as one of prosperity in every department of religious work. The next pastor was Rev. James Twiggs, who died after a residence of a few months, being succeeded by Rev. J. A. Werdein, since the expiration of whose pastorate several able and zealous priests have had charge of the church. A few years ago a building in keeping with the growing and influential congregation was erected and a flourishing school established, the ground on which the former stands being donated by Patrick Ney, and the lot for the school house by Mr. Welsheimer.

## CHURCH OF ST. ROSE OF LIMA, MONROEVILLE.

Like the majority of rural churches of Allen and neighboring counties, this organization is the outgrowth of the labors of Rev. Julian Benoit, who visited the village of Monroeville as early as 1850 and celebrated mass in private residences, the services being attended by the few Catholic families living in the vicinity. At first these visits were irregular, but later the good Father came at stated intervals, being assisted by Father Madden, who proved a faithful



and untiring missionary and co-laborer. After some months a room in the house of a Mr. Hayes was converted into a temporary chapel, and in this humble place of worship the faithful continued to meet from time to time to celebrate the mass and listen to the words of life, as delivered by Rev. E. P. Walters, who visited the little band once a month until the year 1868. During the latter's administration a frame building, twenty-eight by fifty feet in area, was erected and dedicated to the worship of God, in addition to which the church, under his able efforts, forged to the front as one of the growing Catholic congregations of Allen county, gaining continuously in membership and influence, until it became a power for good and a factor of no small moment in controlling public sentiment in the community.

Among the pastors of the congregation from time to time have been the following: Revs. Brammer, Graham, Meile, Heitman, Hibbelen, Grogan, Wilkens, Hartman and others, the majority of whom became distinguished in ecclesiastical circles, after leaving this parish several being called to eminent positions in the church throughout the country. The first resident pastor was Rev. J. Grogan, who entered upon his duties in 1884, since which time the church has not been without the oversight of a priest living in the town of Monroeville.

In October, 1887, the church edifice was destroyed by fire, immediately after which a subscription of four thousand five hundred dollars was raised for the purpose of rebuilding. The foundations of the new structure were laid in the spring of 1888, and on July 1st of the same year the corner-stone was put into its place by Bishop Dwenger, work being pushed with such dispatch that on May 12, 1889, the beautiful and commodious brick edifice was formally dedicated, the bishop of the diocese officiating.

The church and school at Monroeville are in a thriving condition, the buildings of both being substantially constructed and well furnished, while the support is unanimous and free-hearted, all members of the parish striving by every means at their command to live up to their highest conceptions of Christian duty and to further the cause which lies so close to their hearts.

## ST. ALOYSIUS CHURCH,

in Pleasant township, is the result of the labors of Rev. Jacob Mayer, of Decatur, who visited the neighborhood in the latter part of 1858 and conducted services in the home of Frederick Weaver. These visits were continued during the following year and it was soon decided to erect a building, which in due time was planned and under headway. Among the leading Catholics of the locality was Christian Miller, who donated three acres of land for church purposes, which was increased by the purchase of an additional acre in 1878, to be used for a cemetery. The church edifice, a neat and attractive building twenty-nine by thirty-six feet in size, was completed within the time specified and called St. Aloysius by Mrs. Christian Miller, to whom was accorded the honor of selecting an appropriate name by which it should be designated.

After Rev. Mayer ceased visiting the mission, Rev. M. Kink became pastor, and he in turn was succeeded by Rev. A. L. Meile, who divided his time between this point and Hesse Cassel. Later came Revs. Hibbelen, Woeste and Nussbaum, and it was during the administration of the last named that the church was enlarged and a spire built, at a cost of one thousand five hundred dollars.

On July 30, 1876, Rev. Father Koerdt took charge of the church as its first resident pastor, and during his incumbency the interior of the building was decorated and otherwise beautified, in addition to which he also established a school, with an attendance of thirty-eight pupils, using for the purpose a small frame house, which in 1882 was replaced by a handsome two-story brick edifice, costing the sum of four thousand dollars. In the meantime he erected a pastoral residence, which represents a capital of four thousand dollars, and in many ways was the church advanced under his able leadership. Among the teachers of the parochial school during its early years were Profs. Smoll, Kenning, Gruber and Miss Philomena Wilford, the first two being ably assisted in their work by Father Koerdt, himself a very efficient teacher and tactful disciplinarian.

In 1883 two Sisters of St. Agnes took charge of the school and continued to manage the same for some years, to the satisfaction of pupils, pastor and patrons. Both church and Sunday school enjoy



high standing in the diocese, the congregation being made up of an intelligent, steady class of people who have ever displayed commendable zeal in the cause of religion and education, and the spirit of amity which exists between pastor and people, and the unity of sentiment among ~~the~~ the latter in relation to all lines of moral and religious effort, have made the church a powerful agency for good and gained for it an honorable reputation among its sister churches of Allen county.

## CHAPTER XXI

---

### METHODIST CHURCHES.

---

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

The doctrines of the Methodist church do not belong to any new system of theology, ethics or philosophy, but are as old and time-honored as the Christian era itself. It was not John Wesley who founded Methodism as much as it was Methodism which founded John Wesley and made of him one of the greatest religious reformers in the world's history. 'Tis true that the Wesleys first gave impetus to a religious movement which spread with remarkable rapidity over England and installed new life and zeal into a church upon which formalism had fastened itself to the great detriment of vital faith and evangelical progress. From the old world the work of evangelism was not long in making its way across the Atlantic to find fertile soil in the hearts of the colonists, and it was only about forty years after John Wesley began his work in England until the first society of Methodists was organized in New York, the meetings being held in the carpenter shop of one Philip Embury, an humble, pious man, whose only ambition was to do good in the world. This little society, consisting of only four or five persons, whose names have long been forgotten, formed the nucleus of the greatest organization for substantial good the world has ever known. Less than two centuries have elapsed since Philip Embury's humble carpenter shop held all the Methodists in the United States and yet today the



church claims nearly four millions within its fold and over twice that number that are being influenced by instruction from its pulpits throughout the land.

In every new country this zealous people have been the heralds and forerunners of civilization, and in the early days of the West there was hardly a settlement in which they were not the first, or among the first, to raise the standard of the cross and preach to the pioneers the unsearchable riches of the kingdom of God. Itinerant missionaries penetrated the wilderness of northern Indiana when a few scattered settlements were but niches in the primeval forests, and gathered the people together, organizing them into classes, which, being visited at intervals, and carefully administered to by those tireless servants of the Most High, gradually grew into churches, the influence of which tended greatly to curb the prevailing evils of the times and build up enlightened and God-fearing communities.

Hardly had Fort Wayne assumed the dignity of a backwoods village until Methodists began settling here and in the vicinity, and as early as 1824 Rev. James Holman, a representative of a distinguished family of the same name in the county of Wayne, and a local preacher of considerable note, moved his family to the new town, purchasing land in what is now a part of the city north of the St. Mary's river, from which in due time he cleared and developed a farm. No sooner had he erected his cabin than he began preaching to as many of his neighbors and friends as would meet under his roof, and in addition to these services he went from place to place throughout the surrounding country, holding meetings at different places and never tiring in the good work of calling the people to repentance and instructing them in the ways of the better life. Rev. Holman continued these ministrations with gratifying success until the latter part of 1830, at which time Rev. Alexander Wiley, a presiding elder of the Ohio conference, came to Fort Wayne and established a mission, which the same year was placed in charge of Rev. Nehemiah B. Griffith. After laboring for some time and greatly strengthening the organization and extending its influence, this missionary went to another field and was succeeded by Rev. Richard S. Robinson, the latter in due season being followed by Rev. Boyd Phelps, during whose period of service the name was changed to the Maumee mis-

sion, by which it continued to be known until the organization of the Fort Wayne circuit, a few years later.

All of the above missionaries were sent out by the Ohio conference, the last one being appointed to this place being Rev. Freeman Farnsworth, during whose labors meetings were held in various localities and largely attended by the settlers, affording as they did a means of social recreation, as well as religious instruction.

In 1832 the class numbered six members, namely: Judge Robert Brackenridge and wife, James Holman, wife and daughter, and a Miss Alderman, who subsequently became the wife of Simon Edsall, one of the leading citizens of the place. At the end of one year Rev. Farnsworth was succeeded by Rev. James S. Harrison, the latter appointed by the Indiana conference, which had just been organized, and about the same time the Maumee mission became the Fort Wayne circuit. Mr. Harrison was a man of considerable energy and zeal, and, realizing the need of a stated place of worship, he inaugurated a movement for the erection of a building, securing for the purpose a lot on Main street between Ewing and Cass, and pushing the enterprise as rapidly as circumstances would admit. In due time a large, imposing frame structure, with Gothic windows and a graceful steeple, was erected, but the congregation not being able to meet the expenses, which were much heavier than at first anticipated, the enterprise was finally abandoned and the frame work removed, the lot subsequently reverting to the original owners. After this the congregation continued to hold services at different places, the Masonic Hall and a carpenter shop being most frequently used, but occasionally recourse was had to the school house, which afforded a comfortable and fairly commodious meeting place.

Among the early ministers who successively served the Fort Wayne circuit were Revs. S. R. Ball, James T. Robe and Jacob Colclazer, the last named a man of much more than ordinary ability, a fine orator and widely known in Methodist circles throughout Indiana and neighboring states. During his pastorate a prominent layman by the name of Alexander M. McJunkin generously donated the use of his school house as a meeting place, and within its walls services were held until the church made a second and more successful attempt to erect a house of worship of its own, which enterprise was



begun and completed in the year 1840. It stood on the corner of Harrison and Berry streets, was a frame structure and for a number of years answered well the purposes of the congregation, affording ample room for regular services and the work of the Sunday school.

#### FIRST METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The year in which the building was completed witnessed the changing of the Fort Wayne circuit to Fort Wayne station, the first pastor under the new order of things being Rev. B. A. Conwell, whose efforts in behalf of the church were very effective and highly appreciated by the congregation. Accessions were frequent during the next few years and the influence of the church did much to counteract many of the evils of the times, mold public sentiment and add to the reputation of the town as a peaceable and law-abiding community.

In 1849 the communicants numbered two hundred and seventeen, in view of which large increase and the extensive area of the parish it was deemed prudent to divide the congregation and establish a new church; accordingly, a part of the number withdrew and organized what is known as the Wayne Street congregation, building a suitable house of worship on the corner of Wayne and Broadway, Rev. William Wilson being pastor when the division was consummated.

Among the pastors who served the original congregation from time to time were the following: Revs. George M. Boyd, Hawley B. Beers, J. S. Bayless, Samuel Brenton, Amasa Johnson, William Wilson, Homer C. Benson and Milton Mahin, since whose time the church has enjoyed the labors of some of the denomination's leading divines, not a few of whom achieved wide repute and eminent standing in ecclesiastical circles.

After being used for a period of twenty years the frame building referred to gave place to a commodious brick edifice, which cost the sum of twenty-two thousand dollars, and to which the name of Berry Street church was given, this being its designation from 1851 to 1902, since which time it has been known as the First Methodist Episcopal church of Fort Wayne. In addition to the house of wor-

ship a fine parsonage was also erected at a cost of eight thousand dollars, and the growth of the organization in its every department of work has continued unabated to the present day, the church at this time being one of the largest and most influential, as well as one of the most popular and prosperous Protestant bodies in the city, also occupying a conspicuous place among the strong Methodist churches of Indiana.

By reason of the large increase in membership and continued growth in public favor, the church after the lapse of about fifty years found it necessary to provide a larger and more convenient house of worship; accordingly, in 1901, successful efforts were made to erect a building more in keeping with the demands of the congregation. Plans and specifications were prepared and accepted and in due time work on the new edifice was being pushed rapidly forward. The structure, which was erected on the southwest corner of Lafayette and Wayne, was completed and dedicated in the year 1902 and stands, as it will for perhaps a century to come, a magnificent monument to the enterprise and progressive spirit of the congregation, and to the energy and zeal of the founders, being easily one of the finest and most imposing temples of worship in a city abounding in splendid ecclesiastical structures, its harmonious proportions, artistic design and architectural beauty, also the handsome and tasteful interior, in which beauty is combined with utility, being not only attractive in all the term applies, but peculiarly impressive, affording as it does a fit and appropriate place for the worshiper to meet and hold communion with his God.

The First church has a creditable history and, while pointing with pardonable pride, as well as with a deep sense of thankfulness, to its long series of splendid achievements in the past, the membership are planning for a still greater advancement in the future, every auxiliary and agency being thoroughly organized and under the leadership of consecrated men and women eminently qualified to direct along the lines of the most effective services. The Sunday school, which is one of the largest in the city, is managed by capable officials, the classes being in charge of teachers especially fitted for the duties required of them, while the Epworth League and other organizations are firmly established and have been the means of accomplishing



untold good, not only in strengthening the congregation and adding to its influences, but in carrying the gospel to the by-ways of the city and directing the benevolences of the church into proper channels. The present pastor is Rev. Charles Rowand, under whose zealous and prudent management, as well as by his exceptional ability in the pulpit, the church is keeping up to its high standard of former years and moving grandly forward in the noble work of winning souls to the higher life and extending the kingdom of God among men. Rev. Rowand has the love and confidence of his flock to an eminent degree and in addition thereto is highly regarded by the public, being interested in all enterprises having for their object the material advancement of the community, while every laudable movement for the good of his fellow men is sure to enlist his sympathy and support.

Since the division of the original congregation in 1849, which resulted in two separate bodies of Methodists, four additional churches have been established and handsome buildings erected, namely: Simpson church, in the south part of the city; Trinity, in the north; St. Paul's, on the East Side, and Bethany, at the intersection of Boone and Fry streets.

#### WAYNE STREET M. E. CHURCH.

Like the parent body, the Wayne Street church has had an eminently successful and praiseworthy career, having outgrown its original quarters, and is now worshiping in a handsome and stately brick structure on the southwest corner of Broadway and West Main streets, the property, which also includes a fine parsonage, being among the best located and most valuable church properties in the city. In all that constitutes an ecclesiastical edifice, commodious and complete in all its parts, the Wayne Street church compares favorably with any other building of the kind in Fort Wayne, being plain, but exceedingly beautiful and impressive, with a handsome and tastefully decorated auditorium, also a large Sunday school, class rooms and its various auxiliaries, the structure as a whole presenting a massive though attractive appearance, a model of taste and utility and admirably adapted to the purposes for which designed.

The congregation worshiping in this building is larger than that

of any other Methodist church in the city, while its aggressiveness in the prosecution of its own interests and its activity in assisting every enterprise for the welfare of the community, have been influences for good second to that of no other agency in the city. Every department of the church at this time is reported in excellent condition, the Sunday school being large and flourishing, the teachers thoroughly consecrated to their duties and the superintendent a gentleman of tact and fine executive ability, under whose efficient management the work has been made very popular and effective, while the Epworth League and other auxiliaries are under able and discreet supervision; indeed there is a general forward movement along the entire line, each member realizing the responsibility resting upon him as a soldier in a warfare which will continue to be waged until the world is won for the Master and the white banner of truth flies in triumph from every citadel of error. Rev. Asher S. Preston is the able and popular pastor of the Wayne Street church at this time and his ministry has been very acceptable to the congregation, he being a forcible and logical preacher, faithful and zealous in his efforts to spread the truths of the gospel, and judicious as a leader and adviser, his people reposing confidence in his judgment and integrity, while the public has learned to prize him for his many excellent qualities of mind and heart.

SIMPSON M. E. CHURCH,

which, as already indicated, is composed of a membership confined to the south part of the city, is a strong and progressive organization, its house of worship, situated at the intersection of Dawson and Harrison streets, being a beautiful brick building, well finished and finely equipped, and a credit to the congregation that assembles for services within its walls. While not as strong as some of its sister churches of Fort Wayne, this society is alive to every good word and work, and its progress has been commendable in every respect. It has enjoyed and profited by the labors of a number of pious and zealous ministers, who spared no pains to promote its interests and left nothing undone in their efforts to benefit the community and bring the people to a saving knowledge of the truth. Few churches in the city have accomplished as much in the same length of time as



the Simpson congregation, and none exceed it in its zeal for the Master's cause, or in the consecrated efforts put forth by both pastor and parishioners to counteract the sins of the times and win the transgressor to a better mode of life. The various agencies of the church are organized for systematic and effective work, a flourishing Sabbath school being among the greatest influences for good, while the Epworth League and other collateral branches have been the means by which the congregation has been greatly benefited and grown in public favor. Rev. J. W. Canse, although but recently sent to this charge, has already won a warm place in the affections of his flock, and being in the prime of vigorous manhood, a splendid preacher and thoroughly devoted to the work, it is fair to presume that his pastorate will prove fruitful in good results and eminently satisfactory.

#### ST. PAUL'S M. E. CHURCH

is the growth of a desire on the part of the Methodists of the East Side for a house of worship nearer their places of residence than either the First or the Wayne street church, both of which were quite remote, rendering attendance at times inconvenient and difficult. The agitation for a building more favorably located finally resulted in definite action and in due time a lot was secured at the intersection of Seldon avenue and Walton street, and not long afterwards a neat, substantial edifice was completed and formally dedicated, the occasion being one of great rejoicing by the members and friends of the newly established organization.

St. Paul's has been served by a number of able and consecrated ministers, and from the beginning its prosperity has experienced little interruption worthy of note, having ever proved a potential agency for the dissemination of the principles and doctrines of Methodism and an earnest and uncompromising advocate of truth and a high standard of morals. The membership, which numbers about three hundred, consists of an enterprising and intelligent class of people, the house of worship is comfortable and commodious, with a spacious and attractive auditorium and other rooms and apartments in which the various auxiliary branches of the church transact business and carry on their respective lines of work, the entire edifice

being well finished and furnished, and a credit to the congregation whose home it is.

The material interests of the congregation have been managed by men of fine administrative talent, while its spiritual welfare, under the charge of those eminently fitted for the duties of their holy office, has known no neglect, all things moving harmoniously and bringing about results most gratifying to the church and the community. The pastor at this time is Rev. L. Rehle, a gentleman of culture and ability and a fluent speaker, under whose faithful ministry and wise leadership the congregation is steadily advancing towards the high ideals which the Master has set before it.

#### BETHANY M. E. CHURCH,

One of the younger of the Methodist Episcopal organizations of Fort Wayne, is of comparatively recent origin, nevertheless its career has been replete with continued successes, and its achievements not only speak well for its efforts in the past, but may be accepted as prophetic of still greater advancement and a wider sphere of activity in the future. The congregation meets for worship in a very creditable building on the southwest corner of Boone and Fry streets, the pastor at the present time being Rev. James Campbell, to whose energy, combined with kindness, forbearance and genuine Christian charity, the church is indebted for no small share of the prosperity which it now enjoys. Bethany occupies an important place among the ecclesiastical bodies of Fort Wayne, especially the churches of its own order, and with an aggressive membership, in which the spirit of harmony and good will obtain, it is realizing the expectations of its founders and wielding an influence which tends greatly to the spiritual and moral benefit of that part of the city in which it is located.

#### FREE METHODIST CHURCH.

This denomination, which has quite a respectable following in Fort Wayne and vicinity, is represented in the city by one organization which meets for worship in a spacious and substantial building on East Creighton avenue, the pastor at this time being Rev. Ulysses



G. Hoover, whose labors have been wisely directed and fruitful of much good in strengthening the cause he advocates. While not as strong as the majority of Protestant bodies in the community, the congregation is steadily growing in numbers and bids fair to attract a still larger following, the principles and doctrines of the church being peculiarly acceptable to that eminently respectable class of Christians who insist upon the necessity of sound personal piety and belief, that with the help of the holy spirit man may so live as to rise superior to his desire to do wrong and become in a large measure free from sin and its temptations. The organization in this city is doing a good work and all sincere believers wish it Godspeed in its heavenly ordained mission of preaching the gospel of the higher life and winning humanity to a higher state of being.

#### AFRICAN M. E. CHURCH.

Although not so numerous in Fort Wayne as in many other cities of Indiana, the colored people have ever been quiet and law-abiding and, like the better element of their race, wherever surrounded by proper influences, they have not been slow to acknowledge the claims of the gospel and yield cheerful and implicit obedience to its mandates. Of an ardent temperament and in the main essentially religious, this race has long furnished a commendable example to their white brethren in the fervency of their piety and in the intensity with which they demonstrate the beauty and worth of the Christian faith, their churches everywhere being thronged with worshipers and well supported, while their ministry is always loyally and lovingly sustained.

Among the colored people of the North, Methodism appears to be the popular creed, and in nearly every city or locality where they are sufficiently represented may be found one or more churches of this denomination, in which services are regularly conducted and which prove of great benefit, not only by affording the means of worship and an avenue for the exercise of intense religious enthusiasm, but in providing a barrier against certain evils which might otherwise become a menace to the peace and quiet of the community.

The better element of Fort Wayne's colored population support a

fairly strong and healthy Methodist society, the organization of which was effected on December 12, 1872, by Rev. Jason Bundy, the following being the names of the constituent members: W. L. Steward, Mary Steward, William Herdle and John Hall, of whom Hall, Herdle and Steward were elected trustees. After ministering to the little charge for a year and adding a number to its membership, Rev. Bundy was succeeded by Rev. M. Patterson, and he in 1874 by Rev. C. Russell. Among other early pastors were Revs. Daniel Burden, A. H. Knight, G. O. Curtis and Robert McDaniel, all of whom preached prior to 1880 and did effective service for the congregation. The society meets for worship in a neat and comfortable chapel on the corner of East Wayne and Harrison streets, services being held at regular intervals by the pastor, Rev. Alexander Smith, whose ministry thus far has been productive of much good in strengthening the congregation and arousing among the members a deep and abiding interest in spiritual things. A good Sunday school is maintained, the other auxiliaries are well organized and supported and on the whole the church is moving forward, intent upon its noble work of advancing the cause of the Redeemer among men.



## CHAPTER XXII

---

### HISTORY OF THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN FORT WAYNE.

---

BY REV. DAVID W. MOFFAT, D. D.

---

The first Protestant minister to visit Fort Wayne was the Rev. Matthew G. Wallace, a Presbyterian, who, when General Harrison, in September, 1812, marched to the relief of the garrison besieged by the Indians, was chaplain of his army. In May, 1820, Rev. Isaac McCoy, a Baptist minister, came as a missionary to the Indians. He remained two years and a half, conducting an Indian mission school, and in August, 1822, organized in connection with it a small Baptist church. But the first one who came to preach to the white settlers was Rev. John Ross, a Presbyterian minister, honorably and affectionately known to a later generation as "Father Ross," who, having given up a pastorate near Dayton, Ohio, to engage in home mission work, became one of the pioneers of the church in Indiana. Having received an appointment from the Presbyterian general assembly to labor here for three months, he arrived in December, 1822. He started from Dayton in a light two-horse wagon in which a trader was conveying a stock of hats and dried fruits to the same destination. The journey, as long afterwards described by himself, was through a wilderness where at night the wolves howled around them, and before they reached the end of it a snow storm came on, followed by intense cold. Failing to strike fire from a flint, and the wagon having become frozen fast in the mud, they,

leaving it in charge of a faithful dog, unloosed the horses and, the weather being too cold to ride, led them to Fort Wayne where they arrived late on a Saturday night and where Mr. Ross found a warm welcome in the hospitable home of Samuel Hanna. Next day he began his work by preaching morning and afternoon in the fort, "because," as he explained, "there was no other convenient place to preach in." The settlement at that time consisted of between one hundred and fifty and two hundred souls, including French and half-breed families, mainly engaged in trading with the Indians. Until 1826 Mr. Ross in his preaching tours made five several visits to Fort Wayne. He earned his honorable title of "Father Ross" by long and useful service in the state and died at Tipton in 1876, aged ninety-two years.

#### FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

In 1829, in response to an appeal made in December of the preceding year by Allen Hamilton, then the postmaster, the Home Missionary Society appointed Rev. Charles E. Furman a missionary to Fort Wayne. He arrived November 13th and, writing to the mission rooms in New York the following February, he said, "From this place a hundred miles in every direction is a perfect wilderness. The country contains only seven or eight hundred inhabitants, between three and four hundred of whom live in town." Then, having stated that an unusually large proportion of the people attended upon the preaching of the gospel and that he thought a Presbyterian church of twelve members might be organized, he added, "The people are hospitable and have more intelligence and liberality of feeling than those of any similar town I have found in the country." Mr. Furman continued to preach here till the mid-summer of 1830, preparing the way for a church, and then departed to another mission field. In June of the next year Rev. James Chute, of the presbytery of Columbus, Ohio, arrived, and at the request of the few Presbyterians residing here, on the first day of July, 1831, under a rude shelter of boards near what is now the junction of Columbia with Harrison street, organized the First Presbyterian church of Fort Wayne, consisting of twelve members. Smallwood



Noel and John McIntosh were elected ruling elders. Among the members were two ladies of half Indian blood who had united with the Baptist church connected with Mr. McCoy's mission school. They were Mrs. Ann Turner and Mrs. Rebecca Hackley, daughters of Capt. Wells and nieces by his Indian wife of Little Turtle, the famous war chief of the Miamis. They had been educated in Kentucky and were ladies of refinement, and intelligent, devoted Christians. Forty-four citizens, subscribing differing sums, promised a salary of two hundred and fifty-eight dollars for the pastor. For six years the main hindrance to the progress of the church was the want of a house of worship. A school house, twenty by twenty-five feet, the Masonic Hall, somewhat larger, a carpenter's shop, two different rooms on Columbia street, and in the summer of 1833, and again in 1835 and 1836, the courthouse of that time were successively used until, in 1837, the congregation happily ceased from their wanderings by occupying a church home of their own. It was of frame, forty feet square, and stood on the south side of Berry street, between Barr and Lafayette streets. In this building were organized the old synod of Northern Indiana in October, 1843, and the presbytery of Fort Wayne January 1, 1845. Occasionally it was used for public town meetings and at least one session of the Allen county court was held in it. For several years after the organization of the church Presbyterians, Methodists and Baptists worshipped together (there not being enough worshippers to divide), their respective ministers preaching on alternate Sabbaths; and there was one union Sunday school until, in 1840, the Methodists and Lutherans, and in 1842 the Baptists, established their separate denominational Sunday schools.

Rev. James Chute died December 28, 1835. During 1836 the congregation was temporarily served by Rev. Daniel Jones and for a part of 1837 by Rev. Jesse Hoover, a Lutheran. In October, 1837, Rev. Alexander T. Rankin became stated supply and remained in that capacity till September, 1843. The church now desired to have a minister in the relation of pastor and in the spring of 1844 a call to the pastorate was given to Rev. William C. Anderson, D. D., a professor in Hanover College. He declined the call, but ably served the church as pastor-elect for six months when, be-

ing obliged to give up on account of failing health, by his advice a call was given to Rev. Hugh S. Dixon, of Bardstown, Kentucky, which he accepted, beginning his service September 23, 1844, as the first regular pastor of the church. In May of that year six members were at their own request dismissed to unite with others in the organization of the Second Presbyterian church. Meanwhile the frame building had become too small to accommodate the growing congregation and it was resolved to erect a larger and more commodious building, which was begun in October, 1845, the site purchased being at the southeast corner of Berry and Clinton streets where the United States government building now stands. The basement was occupied for worship in 1847 and on November 16, 1852, the substantial and stately brick structure, having been completed, was dedicated. The pastorate of Mr. Dixon having ended in July, 1847, by his resignation, Rev. Lowman P. Hawes served the church as a temporary supply for six months and in August, 1848, Rev. John G. Riheldaffer, a graduate of that year from Princeton Theological Seminary, accepted a call and continued to be pastor until by his resignation the relation was terminated in July, 1851. Soon afterward a call was given to Rev. Jonathan Edwards, D. D., which he accepted, beginning his pastoral work on the 13th of the following October, and continuing it till July, 1855, when he resigned to accept the presidency of Hanover College. After Rev. J. H. Burns had supplied the church for a few months, Rev. John M. Lowrie, D. D., accepted a call and in November, 1856, began his pastorate, which continued till his death, September 26, 1867, at the age of fifty years. During his pastorate the church edifice was enlarged by an addition, and the Third Presbyterian church, an offspring of the First, was organized, a more particular account of which will be given in its order. Dr. Lowrie was the author of "Adam and His Times," "The Hebrew Lawgiver," "A Week with Jesus," and other books published by the Presbyterian board of publication. The session of the church in resolutions adopted upon his death, after expressing their great sorrow and that of the whole church in their bereavement, also express their "deep sense of the loss to the cause of religion by the cutting down in his prime, of one so eminently qualified by learning, piety and experience for usefulness not only



here but in the wider fields of ministerial labor and religious literature."

In March, 1868, Rev. Thomas H. Skinner, D. D., previously pastor at Stapleton, Staten Island, New York, having accepted a call, entered upon his pastorate, which was terminated in November, 1871, by his resigning to accept a call to the Second Presbyterian church of Cincinnati, Ohio. February 5, 1872, a call was given to Rev. David W. Moffat, D. D., then pastor of the Presbyterian church of Georgetown, D. C. (the West Street church of Washington), which, after having visited Fort Wayne, he accepted, entering upon the duties of the pastorate May 1, 1872. He has continued the pastor until the present time, but has announced his intention to retire January 1, 1906.

Only the outside history of a church as marked by some noteworthy events can be given in a record like this, and indeed no one could tell a great deal concerning the inner spiritual history which is known fully and accurately only to God.

In 1881 the semi-centennial of the church was celebrated. On the Sabbath there was in the morning an appropriate discourse by Rev. Samuel J. Wilson, D. D., LL. D., of the Western Theological Seminary at Allegheny, Pennsylvania; and in the evening there was read by Rev. Dr. Meade C. Williams a history of the church written by his father, Mr. Jesse L. Williams, who had been an influential member and elder since the second year of its existence, to which history the writer of this is indebted for much information concerning the early years. On Monday evening a banquet was given in the Academy of Music, the largest hall then in the city, which was crowded by the congregation and a large number of invited guests including the older citizens of all church denominations. The pastor presided, giving the address of welcome, and responses to toasts were given by Dr. Wilson, Rev. A. T. Rankin, one of the former ministers, and by gentlemen of the congregation. Altogether it was a happy occasion.

Saturday evening, December 16, 1882, the church edifice, with all its contents, was totally destroyed by fire, only the bare brick walls being left standing. The next afternoon the congregation gathered for worship in the Trinity English Lutheran church, which

had been kindly offered for the purpose, and the pastor's sermon was full of hope for the future. Thereafter the circuit court room was used for regular services until May, 1883, when an arrangement was made whereby the Jewish synagogue was used for a period of twenty-nine months. The old church site was sold to the United States government and a new one purchased at the northeast corner of Washington and Clinton streets. By the vote of the congregation it was left to the pastor to name a building committee and the committee, after looking at a large number of churches in the larger cities, out of many plans submitted to them by architects chose those of Mr. Gregory Vigeant, of Chicago. Early in 1884 building was begun; the lecture room was occupied for public worship October 1, 1885, it being a little more than two years and nine months since the congregation had come together in a place of their own; and the auditorium was occupied May 1, 1886. The building is of stone, its total length being one hundred and thirty-four feet and total breadth one hundred feet. Its cost when completed, with organ and furnishings, was ninety thousand dollars. It is a noble edifice, majestic and beautiful, and the interior is both artistic and conveniently arranged for all church purposes. The late Dr. Samuel A. Mutchmore, editor of *The Presbyterian*, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, who saw it soon after it was finished, in giving an account of it in his newspaper, said, "It would grace any street in New York."

February 15, 1894, out of a mission of the First church Bethany Presbyterian church was organized, more about which will be found in its place.

May 1, 1897, the twenty-fifth anniversary of the pastorate of Dr. Moffat was celebrated. His Sunday discourses were of an historical and reminiscent character, and Tuesday evening a delightful reception was given to him and his family, the cordial and kindly greetings of the congregation being emphasized by the presentation, through the church session, of a gift of a generous bank check.

Although the policy of the church has been not to aim at building up one large congregation, but rather to establish and aid to independence new churches conveniently situated in relation to the growing and spreading population of the city, yet there has been a



steady and healthful growth and the number of communicants is now five hundred and eighty-one. In the amounts annually contributed to home and foreign missions and to the other benevolent boards of the general assembly it stands in the front rank with two or three other Presbyterian churches in the state and its members are prominent and active in every benevolent work in the city. A fundamental principle of Presbyterianism is that God alone is master of the conscience and Christ the sole and sovereign head of the church. In form of government it is a republic. In every local church the ruling or administrative body under Christ is the session, consisting of the pastor and a board of elders, all elected by the people. Some churches elect their elders for a term of years, others, among which is the First of Fort Wayne, have no time limit. It is easy to perceive therefore that the peace, purity and prosperity of a church will depend largely upon the sort of men chosen to the eldership. From the beginning until now this church has been most happy in the character of those elected by it at various times to be ruling elders. They have been intelligent, judicious and capable men in whose Christian spirit and love and loyalty the pastor could always repose with confidence, and men of personal influence not only in the church but in the community. To speak of all whose names would deserve a place in the roll of honor would be impossible, but the names of three of them, years ago gone to their reward, may be mentioned because of what they all had to do with the church in its early and formative period, and the remarkably long service of two of them. Samuel Hanna, although he did not unite with the church until some years after its organization, was its active friend and efficient helper from the first, as he had been of all religious effort previously, and at the time of his death, in 1866, had served as an honored elder for more than twenty-three years. Jesse L. Williams, coming from Ohio in 1832 and uniting with the church by certificate early in 1833, was chosen to be an elder January 1, 1834, and, with the exception of a temporary residence of a few years at Indianapolis, served continuously till his death, in October, 1886, a period of over fifty-three years. And John Cochran, having united with the church by profession of his faith in December, 1840, was chosen to be an elder at the same time with

Mr. Hanna in September, 1843, and served continuously till his death, in March, 1891, a period of over forty-eight years. Under the favor of God it is to the wise guidance of these men and others like minded associated with them and succeeding them, some of whose names it is hard to resist mentioning with theirs, men of Christian intelligence, conviction and character, of good judgment and personal influence, that the church is largely indebted for the united, peaceful and substantial character which it possesses. And today, although all those who were elders when the present pastorate began have passed away, the quality of the eldership is not changed.

#### SECOND (WESTMINSTER) PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Second, now called the Westminster Presbyterian church, was founded in May, 1844, by the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, then pastor of the Second Presbyterian church of Indianapolis. The First church dismissed six members who united with others in the organization. The early records of the church have been lost, on which account only a bare summary of events can be given. A frame church building, ample and comely, was erected on the south side of Berry street, between Webster and Ewing streets, and Rev. Charles Beecher, a brother of the founder, became the first pastor, serving the church for seven years, when he resigned on account of ill health. Following his resignation the church was served by supplies as follows: Rev. Isaac Taylor, three months; Rev. Smith, two months; Rev. Amzi W. Freeman, two months; Rev. Daniel Blood, four months; Rev. Ray, five months, which brings us to June, 1852, when Rev. Amzi W. Freeman became stated supply and remained two full years. He was succeeded by Rev. Eleroy Curtis, who, having received and accepted a call, became the pastor from November, 1854, till October, 1860, when he resigned. Then, after Rev. W. R. Palmer had supplied the church for two years, Rev. George O. Little, first as supply and afterwards as pastor, served the church from May 15, 1864, till September, 1870. At the close of his pastorate the church dismissed a number of members who united with others in organizing Plymouth Congregational



church. Mr. Little was followed by Rev. W. J. Erdman, who served in the relation of supply from December, 1870, till June, 1874, and he was succeeded in the same relation by Rev. Joseph Hughes from July, 1874, till April 23, 1876. Mr. Hughes came to the church as a young man fresh from Lane Theological Seminary, and similarly his successor, Rev. William H. McFarland, came from Western Theological Seminary, Allegheny, Pennsylvania, to be, by the call of the church, its pastor from June, 1876, till September, 1886, his being the longest pastorate in the history of the church till that date. Rev. John M. Fulton, D. D., supplied for a year, and in November, 1888, the Rev. James L. Leeper, D. D., having accepted a call, entered upon his pastorate, which continued until he resigned in March, 1901. In 1889 the congregation demolished the frame church building and on the same site erected a new and larger one of stone and brick, at the cost of thirty thousand dollars. The exterior presents a handsome appearance on one of the principal residence streets of the city; its auditorium is capacious and tasteful in all its appointments and it is thoroughly and conveniently equipped with additional rooms for all church uses. It was finished and occupied for worship in March, 1890. The present pastor is Rev. Jacob Budman Fleming, who having accepted a call entered upon the duties of the pastorate in June, 1901.

In the promotion of the religious interests of the city, in work for and contributions to home and foreign missions and the other benevolent enterprises of the denomination, and also in local benevolences, the church has done and is doing its full share. It continues to grow and the number of its communicants is three hundred and twenty.

#### THIRD PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Third Presbyterian church is a daughter of the First. In the spring of 1865, responding to a call of Dr. Lowrie from the pulpit, a number of the members of the First church met and organized a mission Sunday school in a frame chapel at the northeast corner of Calhoun and Holman streets. The site was given by Mrs. E. J. (Mrs. Allen) Hamilton and the chapel was provided by other members of the church. A subscription of twelve hundred

dollars a year was secured for the salary of a suitable man to preach in the chapel and take charge of mission work in the city, and the late Rev. Nathan S. Smith, D. D., having been induced to come from Ohio to accept the position, entered upon its duties with enthusiasm, taking charge of all the work connected with the mission chapel and establishing Sunday schools in various parts of the city. December 3, 1867, a colony of thirty-four volunteers, from the First church, having been regularly dismissed, and other persons gathered by Dr. Smith were organized into the Third Presbyterian church. Dr. Smith was chosen pastor. Next year, in the spring, by the encouragement of the First church, the chapel was moved to another location close at hand and a new, substantial brick church building was begun. It was finished in 1869 at a cost of fifteen thousand dollars, the most of which was provided by the mother church. Under Dr. Smith the Third church grew steadily in membership and strength every year, needing and receiving less financial aid till at length he, judging that it ought to be entirely self-supporting, resigned and returned to Ohio. The church then, undertaking to walk alone, proposed to walk too fast and after the experience of a year, Rev. John Woods being the stated supply, broke down in debt and discouraged. When a few months more had demonstrated the need, members of the First church extended the helping hand in the form of a subscription of one thousand dollars a year for three years, and Rev. Harlan G. Mendenhall, D. D., then graduating from the Western Theological Seminary, having accepted a call, entered upon his pastorate in the spring of 1875 and the church took on new life. After three years he resigned to accept a call to the Sixth church of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, and was succeeded by Rev. William B. Minton, whose pastorate extended till the spring of 1881. Rev. J. V. Stockton was called and began his work in August next, but on account of ill health was obliged to give it up the following April. That same month Rev. S. F. Marks, a graduate of the same year from the theological seminary at Allegheny, entered upon his pastorate, remaining till November, 1885, when he resigned, accepting a call to Tidioute, Pennsylvania. Rev. David S. Kennedy, D. D., then a graduate of the class of 1886 from McCormick Theological Seminary, Chicago, being called, entered



upon his pastorate in April of that year, which he resigned in November, 1888, to accept a call to the First church of Allegheny, Pennsylvania. During the pastorate of Mr. Kennedy the church, which again had been receiving aid from its mother, by his insistence became financially independent and has so remained. He was succeeded by Rev. John M. Boggs, D. D., whose pastorate, beginning January 1, 1889, continued till May, 1898, being the longest in the history of the church. The next month Rev. J. A. P. McGaw, D. D., accepted a call and continued pastor till November 1, 1904, when he resigned and moved to Portland, Oregon. During his pastorate the project of changing the location of the church, which, on account of the rapid growth and extension of the city southward and the movement of the membership in the same direction, had been contemplated for a number of years, was carried into effect. The property at Calhoun and Holman streets was sold and a handsome new brick edifice, complete in all its appointments, costing twenty-four thousand dollars, was erected on a site previously purchased at the northwest corner of Harrison and Taber streets. Rev. Frank M. Fox, of Terre Haute, was called to succeed Dr. McGaw and entered upon the pastorate in June, 1905. There is not a more promising location for a church in the city than that which the Third church now possesses; it has a large opportunity in its environment for doing good, and with its inviting new edifice and its body of united, earnest and active Christian workers, led by their pastor, it has by the blessing of God every prospect of growing to fill the measure of its opportunity. The present number of communicants is two hundred and seventy-three.

#### BETHANY PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Bethany Presbyterian church is also a daughter of the First. It sprang out of a mission Sunday school conducted by members of the First church, the most of them younger members, in a chapel situated on the southwest corner of Boone and Fry streets in that north part of the city which lies west of the St. Mary's river. The chapel, with the lot on which it stood, was owned by another denomination that had relinquished the field, but after a short time was purchased by members of the First church, and the pastor began to preach there occasionally in the evening, the session

receiving persons as members of the First church with the understanding that as soon as it was practicable they should have a church organization of their own. In the winter of 1893-4 Rev. Samuel S. Aikman was engaged to work in the field and prepare the way for a church and on February 15, 1894, Dr. Moffat organized Bethany Presbyterian church, consisting of thirty-nine members, eleven of whom had been previously received into the First church. Rev. George E. Davies, then about to graduate from McCormick Theological Seminary, was obtained to be the first pastor. Members of the First church, through the presbyterial home mission committee and directly, aided in providing the salary, the Sunday school giving one hundred dollars a year. Very soon the needs of larger accommodations was demonstrated and next year members of the First church, having purchased an adjoining lot to make room for it, aided the young church in the erection of a new frame church building with a tasteful auditorium and other rooms for church purposes. During the time of its erection the city school house, on the opposite side of Fry street, was used for church services. At the end of five years Mr. Davies resigned to accept a call to Bellefontaine, Ohio, and after Rev. William A. Bodell had served the congregation for six months Rev. John C. Breckinridge accepted a call. He began his work January 1, 1900, and continued pastor till he resigned August 30, 1903. For two months the church was temporarily supplied by various ministers till on November 11th Rev. Dubois H. Loux, Ph. D., having accepted a call, entered upon his pastorate, which was terminated by his resignation in the same month the next year. In the spring of that year, 1904, the church ceased to be a mission and became financially self-sustaining. Rev. James W. Campbell, pastor at Sweet Air, Maryland, having accepted a call, began his pastoral work May 21, 1905.

The population of the part of the city in which Bethany is situated has been steadily increasing and the church under its pastors has done a good work among them. From the beginning it has continued to grow in numbers and in strength, and, with trust in God and a will to work, it now looks hopefully into the future for greater things in years to come. The number of communicants at present is three hundred and twenty-five. In Allen county there are no Presbyterian churches outside of Fort Wayne.



## CHAPTER XXIII

---

### BAPTIST CHURCHES.

---

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

#### FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptists are essentially a missionary people and the spirit of evangelization early led them to look upon Fort Wayne as an inviting field for the dissemination of the simple gospel truths which constitute the basal principles of their church. Accordingly, about the year 1820 at the Baptist triennial convention Rev. Isaac McCoy was appointed as missionary to the Miami and Pottawattamie tribes of Indians whose reservations were located in the vicinity of Fort Wayne, and as soon as possible he entered upon the active duties of his office. It is needless to state that Rev. McCoy found his task most difficult and perplexing, but, animated by an intense enthusiasm, he went forth in the spirit of the Master and after a considerable period succeeded in allaying the suspicions of the red men to the extent of gathering something like fifty children into a Sunday school, where, for the first time in their lives, they were told of the greatness and goodness of a common heavenly Father and instructed in relative to a Savior's dying love. By reason of the prevalence of malaria but few white people had ventured into the country at that time, but that and other obstacles, instead of discouraging the zealous missionary, served rather to increase his energy and make more ef-

fective his labors, as is attested by his success in gradually winning the confidence of the savages and in inducing the society to plan for still greater effort in this important field.

In response to Mr. McCoy's representations, Rev. John Sears, in 1821, was appointed missionary to the Ottawas and on August 1st of the following year he arrived at Fort Wayne, being accompanied by his wife and brothers, who with Mr. McCoy and family, two Indian women and a black man, eight persons in all, constituted the nucleus of a church which was duly organized according to the principles and tenets of the Baptist faith.

By reason of the McCoy's going further west with the Miamis and the return of Rev. Sears and wife to New York on account of sickness, this little congregation was short lived, the one left to look after its interests dying on November 3d of the same year in which its church was constituted.

For the next fifteen years the Baptists made no further attempt to hold the field of which they had taken possession with every indication of a promising future, but during the years 1835 and 1836 Revs. Tisdale, Moore and French visited the locality at irregular intervals and preached to the few members living in the village and vicinity, the latter having worshiped with other denominations the meanwhile. Through the earnest efforts of Rev. Robert Tisdale these scattered believers were finally gathered into a church, the preliminary organization of which took place on Saturday, April 15, 1837, Revs. Moore and Fry assisting in the services. The meeting was held in the Presbyterian church and the records show the names of the following persons who were enrolled as members: Richard Worth, Elizabeth Worth, John Fairfield, William Worth, Hannah Worth, Sarah Swope, Miriam Sawtelle, Ann Archer and Elizabeth Morgan.

On the following day (Sunday, April 16, 1837) a permanent organization was effected, Rev. Moore preaching the sermon, Revs. Fry and Tisdale extending the right hand of fellowship to the ten members, and thus gladly but with due solemnity began the history of the First Baptist church of Fort Wayne, the progress of which during the ensuing several years was slow but by no means discouraging. Among the difficulties experi-



enced by the new organization, that of maintaining a pastor appears to have been the greatest, Rev. Tisdale, owing to his interests in other fields, consenting to remain with the little flock but a few months at the farthest.

Later Revs. William Corbin and William Cox held brief pastorates and after the latter's resignation the church was without a regular minister until October, 1841, when Rev. William Gildersleve became pastor at a yearly salary of three hundred dollars. Meantime the need of a place of meeting began to be felt, services being held at the houses of different members for several years; but in 1841 the school house was secured and answered the purpose of a place of worship until the congregation was sufficiently strong to erect a building of its own.

During the pastorate of Rev. Gildersleve, a modest frame structure was erected on Clay Hill, the lot being donated by Hon. Samuel Hanna, and about the same time the Eel River church, a branch of the Fort Wayne congregation, was duly organized.

Rev. J. H. Dunlap became pastor in March, 1843, and remained two years, during which period the church was greatly disturbed by internal dissensions, the troubles continuing until the death of nearly all the parties concerned. Following Rev. Dunlap came Rev. George Sleeper, who supplied the pulpit for a few months, but declined a call to the pastorate. On April 4, 1846, Rev. H. D. Mason entered upon his duties as pastor and under his efficient leadership, as well as by his able preaching, the church took on new life and became a power for good to the community. A lot on the corner of Berry and Clinton streets was secured in the summer of 1848, to which the frame building alluded to was moved, thoroughly remodeled and greatly beautified, changing it into a neat and commodious temple of worship, ample for all that was required of it and proving a credit to the congregation.

Rev. Mason resigned at the expiration of two years of faithful and efficient service and during the two succeeding years the church was without a regular pastor, the pulpit being supplied at intervals by various ministers, prominent among whom were Elders Searls and Burrows, the latter preaching for more than a year and greatly benefiting the congregation by his faithfulness and zeal, as well as by his able presentations of the gospel plea.

Rev. J. D. Mason began his pastoral labors in May, 1850, his financial support being furnished in part by the Home Missionary Society, as the church up to that time was not sufficiently strong to maintain regular preaching and meet its current expenses, which were quite heavy. Rev. Mason was a man of fine mind and brilliant attainments, forcible and eloquent in the pulpit and a leader in whom his people, as well as the public, reposed the most implicit confidence. His retirement was felt as a personal loss, irrespective of church or creed, and his period of service is remembered as among the most creditable and satisfactory in the history of the organization.

Rev. W. B. Miller, the next in order of succession, accepted the pastorate on the first day of May, 1853, and continued to labor with much acceptance during the three years following, his work, like that of his predecessor, being eminently satisfactory and fruitful in good results, many uniting with the church under his forcible and logical preaching. The Home Missionary Society declining to extend further financial aid, he was obliged to resign for lack of support, but in due time a very creditable successor was secured in the person of Rev. C. W. Rees, a young man of sterling qualities and marked ability and a graduate of Kalamazoo College, who took charge of the church on September 4, 1854. He proved a power for good in strengthening the congregation in all of its departments of work and winning many souls to the kingdom of God, more than sixty members being added the first year, the majority by confession and baptism. After a brief but very successful pastorate of a little over a year, he resigned on October 31, 1857, and was succeeded by Rev. Stephen Wilkins, a man of fine oratorical abilities who never failed to impress his auditors with his able and eloquent presentation of the claims of the gospel. After a satisfactory service of two and a half years he was called to another field and for several months following his departure there was no regular pastor, the church, as formerly, enjoying the preaching of such visiting brethren as could be procured.

On February 6, 1861, Rev. William Frary was invited to preach for the church, but his services not being altogether satisfactory his resignation was requested and on June 2d of the same year his relation with the church terminated. The next pastor was Dr. G. L. Stevens, who entered upon his duties September 25, 1861, and who



proved a valuable man, a strong preacher and efficient leader. During his ministry there was a large increase in the membership, in addition to which a movement for the erection of a building more in keeping with the requirements of the growing congregation was inaugurated. Plans were accordingly proposed and adopted and in due time work on the structure was under headway, the pastor and his people being of one mind and purpose in pushing the enterprise to completion, in which laudable endeavor they were liberally assisted by a sympathizing public. The building is a large, imposing brick structure, admirably located in the very heart of the city, and with its splendid auditorium, Sunday school rooms and other apartments, will answer all of the requirements of the church for many years to come.

The pastorate of Dr. Stevens extended over a period of seven years, at the expiration of which time a call was extended to Rev. J. R. Stone, who began his labors on the first day of March, 1869. In the language of another, "This man of blessed memory needs no words to sound his praise. He was an exemplary Christian gentleman, as well as an ideal pastor and an honor to his calling; a man of genial, though dignified habits, and by his life and daily walk the Baptist cause received an impetus and recognition never before accorded it. After years of faithful service he resigned to accept a call to the church in Lansing, Michigan, where, after a brief pastorate, he fell asleep, mourned by all who knew him. Truly, blessed is the memory of such a man."

Following Dr. Stone came Rev. S. A. Northrop, one of the most learned and distinguished Baptist ministers in the west and a fit successor of the eminent divine by whom he was preceded. Under his direction and leadership the latent power of the church was brought into intense action; work along all lines of activity received a new impetus and, in addition to the general spiritual awakening of the church, its material prosperity was also greatly advanced, the latter including the remodeling and improving of the house of worship, a new front being built, which not only enlarged its seating capacity but added greatly to its beauty and attractiveness.

Since Rev. Northrop's pastorate the church has been served by several eminent divines whose labors have tended greatly to the

upbuilding of the congregation and the widening of its sphere of influence and at this time there are few religious societies in this part of the state that are accomplishing as much good as is being wrought through the agency of this strong, aggressive and eminently popular organization.

The present pastor, Rev. J. N. Field, is a gentleman of fine attainments, a ripe scholar and in the pulpit has few equals and no superiors among the clergy of Fort Wayne. He is ably assisted by a harmonious congregation and since accepting the pastorate has inspired the church to renewed activity in its every department of work and advanced it to a leading place among the influential Protestant bodies of the city.

#### BEAVER CHAPEL.

Beaver Chapel, an offshoot of the First Baptist church, is a growing congregation worshipping in a neat building on the northwest corner of Indiana and Cottage Grove avenues, its membership including a number of the representative families in that locality. Services are regularly held, a flourishing Sunday school is maintained and, under the direction of those well qualified to lead, the organization is steadily moving forward in every good work, looking to the accomplishment of its divinely appointed object in the saving of souls and winning the world for the Master.

#### GERMAN BAPTIST (DUNKER) CHURCH.

Among the minor religious organizations of Fort Wayne may be mentioned the German Baptists, or Dunkers, a people whose main strength is confined to the rural districts and who until quite recently shunned, rather than sought, populous centers. The majority of this God-fearing and eminently respectable body belong to the agricultural class and as a rule live in communities, although isolated families are to be found in different parts of the country, not a few of late years moving to the cities and embarking in various lines of industry, chiefly the mechanical trades, in which they appear to excel. The sect had its origin in Germany many years ago, and from there spread among other German-speaking people of Europe,



representatives of the church finally immigrating to America and settling in Pennsylvania, which state is still their stronghold in this country.

The German Baptists are an industrious and eminently frugal people, honest and upright in all their dealings and discarding every appearance of vanity and worldly pride, live and dress plainly, one of their distinguishing characteristics being the modest garb which both males and females wear. They strongly adhere to the ancient manners and customs enjoined by the founders of the church, live honestly in the sight of God and man and wherever known are highly esteemed for their many virtues, their presence in a community being an unmistakable evidence not only of industry and thrift, but of moral excellence and a wholesome respect for law and order as well.

This excellent people are represented in Fort Wayne by one church, to which Rev. L. H. Eby ministers at stated intervals, the house of worship being located on Smith street, north of Green. The congregation is composed principally of members living in the country, although there is quite a respectable following in the city and the services are well attended, not only by those identified with the church, but by the general public. The Dunkers do not believe in a salaried clergy, their ministers discharging the duties of their office without pay, hence there is no such thing as a settled pastorate in their churches, although a preacher may serve a congregation as long as the relations between the two continues satisfactory.

The church in Fort Wayne is firmly established and well sustained, and including among its membership quite a goodly number of the substantial people of the city and adjacent country. It bids fair to continue a strong and influential organization, especially helpful to those who adhere to the plain, simple teachings of the German Baptist creed.

## CHAPTER XXIV

---

### LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

---

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

#### TRINITY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH (ENGLISH).

The history of this organization dates from the year 1836, at which time Rev. Jesse Hoover, of Woodstock, Virginia, came as a missionary to preach to the Lutheran families of Allen and neighboring counties, and, if practicable, to organize them into a church. He labored to such good purpose that in October of the year following an organization was effected, by the adoption of the formula for the government and discipline of the Evangelical Lutheran church, provision being made for conducting services in both the English and German languages, quite a goodly number enrolling their names as members. Rev. Hoover dying in 1838, the work was taken up by Rev. F. Wyneken, who continued the mission until 1845, when he resigned the charge, his labors the meantime being greatly blessed by numerous accessions, principally from the German families that settled in Fort Wayne and vicinity.

The next minister was Rev. W. Sihler, whose inability to conduct services in any but the German tongue led those who desired the use of the English language to propose the establishment of a separate organization; accordingly, with the mutual consent of all concerned, preliminary steps to this end were taken on March 22,



1846, and on the 19th of the following month a constitution was adopted, in which the unaltered Augsburg confession and the small catechism were accepted as the doctrinal basis, the deliberations throughout being characterized by a spirit of mutual friendliness and good will which augured well for the future of the church. The new organization went into effect with seventeen constitutional members, among whom were not a few who assisted in founding the original society in 1837. The first board of officers was made up as follows: S. Cutshall and E. Rudisill, elders; H. Rudisill and C. Ruch, deacons.

Immediately after the organization was perfected a small frame building at the corner of Lafayette and Berry streets, that had formerly been used by the Presbyterians, was purchased, and under the efficient labors of Rev. W. Albaugh, who accepted a call to the pastorate, the church started out on what proved to be a very useful and successful career. After remaining with the congregation until 1850, and doing much to build it up numerically and spiritually, Rev. Albaugh was succeeded by Rev. A. S. Bartholomew, who labored with much acceptance until his resignation on April 26, 1856, from which time until 1859 the church was without a regular preacher, being ministered to at intervals by visiting brethren. In the latter year Rev. W. P. Ruthrauff became pastor, and it was during his incumbency that the present lot, at the intersection of Wayne and Clinton streets, was secured, on which, in 1863, a fine church and parsonage were erected.

Rev. Ruthrauff severed his connection with the church in 1867, and was succeeded by Rev. A. J. Kunkleman, who, after a pastorate of only nine months' duration, resigned, to accept a church in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, and to which city he moved his family at the expiration of the time designated, being followed here by Rev. S. Wagenhals, who entered upon his pastoral duties in June, 1868. Mr. Wagenhals continued his relations with the church until, in years of service, he was the oldest, as well as one of the ablest and most influential ministers in the city, his long pastorate being characterized by the steady growth of his congregation along all lines of activity. The property was improved from time to time, including extensive additions to the church and parsonage, and the increase in member-

ship during his incumbency kept pace with the material prosperity which he so ably and wisely directed.

Trinity Evangelical church came into prominence in 1866 as being the place where the general synod was divided, and a fact of equal historic note in ecclesiastical circles is that in 1867 the general council of the Lutheran denomination was organized beneath its roof. Under the labors of its several faithful and efficient pastors the organization has made substantial headway until it forged to the front as one of the most progressive and influential religious societies in the city, which reputation it still sustains, being at this time in a prosperous condition, with a large and aggressive membership, which includes a number of the leading families of the community.

The house of worship is a substantial brick building, well suited to the wants of the congregation, while all lines of religious work are under the direction of capable leadership, and, as in former years, the church is continually moving forward to greater things, not being content with past achievements nor satisfied with the great amount of good accomplished through its agency.

The present pastor, Rev. Samuel Wagenhals, is a man of high standing in his denomination, scholarly, broad-minded and an able and eloquent minister, whose labors here and elsewhere have been greatly blessed in the saving of souls and in the building up of the cause of Christ among men.

---

## GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCHES.

### ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.

The church of the Reformation, the mother church of Protestantism and perhaps the greatest ecclesiastical agency in history, the medium through which the blessings of civil and religious liberty have been vouchsafed to mankind, is represented in Fort Wayne and Allen county by a number of strong, healthy organizations, the history of which is very closely interwoven with the settlement of the country and its subsequent development and progress.



The first of these organizations is the one in Fort Wayne, to which belongs the honor of being not only the oldest Evangelical Lutheran church in Allen county, but in the state of Indiana. Its origin as a regularly established body dates from Saturday, October 14, 1837, on which day a number of German immigrants, pursuant to notice, assembled in the room of the Allen county court house, and by adopting the formula of the discipline of the Evangelical Lutheran church, were duly constituted an organized body, which was long known as the First Evangelical Lutheran church of Fort Wayne. There were present at this meeting the heads of twenty-three families, whose names were recorded; after which Adam Wefel and Henry Trier were elected elders, and Conrad Nill and Henry Rudisill deacons. The leading spirit in the movement was the pastor, Rev. Joseph Hoover, who presided over the assemblage and directed its affairs, being ably assisted by Mr. Rudisill, who from the beginning took an active part and exerted a powerful influence in bringing about the organization and establishing it upon a permanent basis. Of this staunch, energetic pioneer much of interest might be said, but space permits the mention of only a few facts, without which the early history of the church would hardly be complete. Born and bred in Pennsylvania, he came to Fort Wayne in 1829, when it was a mere backwoods hamlet of about one hundred and fifty inhabitants, French and Indians predominating, and, as far as known, his was the first German Lutheran family to locate within the present limits of the city, and among the first in the county. To quote from another, "No happier man than he, when, after years of patient waiting, he at last saw the German Lutherans in this frontier village united in a church organization and supplied with a Lutheran pastor."

Rev. Hoover, the first pastor, was a man of fervent zeal and indomitable energy, and knew no such word as "fail" in the work to which he was called, and upon which he entered with the determination of making it successful in all the term implies. In addition to ministering to the little band of worshipers in the town, he extended his labors for many years throughout the surrounding country, but, unfortunately, after a pastorate of less than two years, he suc-

cumbed to disease, departing this life in the prime of his strength and usefulness, when but twenty-eight years of age.

For some time after Rev. Hoover's death the little church was without a regular pastor, but in due season a fit successor arrived in the person of Rev. F. Wynekin, who subsequently was destined to become the patriarch of Lutheranism on the American continent west of the Alleghanies. This saintly man had but recently left the fatherland to carry the gospel to his German brethren scattered over various parts of the newly settled western country. He came to Fort Wayne in the fall of 1838, and at once took up his duties as pastor, which were very arduous, and, like his predecessor, much of his time was spent in missionary labor, during which he made extensive tours throughout northern and central Indiana, frequently going as far as Michigan and Ohio in his efforts to advance the cause he loved so well and win souls to the kingdom of God. He not only enjoyed the unbounded love and esteem of his flock, but the confidence of the people, irrespective of creed, was his, and never was he known to betray it.

Services continued to be held in the court house for a number of years, but later a small brick building on the corner of Harrison and Superior streets was secured, which answered the purpose of a meeting place until about 1838, when the congregation purchased a lot on the site of the present imposing temple of worship, and the following year erected thereon a small frame chapel, which answered well the purposes for which designed, until replaced by a larger and more convenient edifice some years later.

Rev. Wynekin prosecuted his labors with unabated vigor until 1845, when he resigned to accept a call to a larger congregation in the city of Baltimore, his going away being greatly regretted not only by the members of his church, but by the general public as well. Later he became one of the founders and leaders of the Missouri Synod, one of the largest Lutheran organizations in the United States, which he served for a number of years as president. He also became prominent in church circles in many other ways, having long been an authority on matters ecclesiastical, and a director in affairs requiring sound judgment and executive ability of a high order. This pious servant of God, who labored so long and so successfully



for the good of his fellowmen, was called from the church militant to the church triumphant in the year 1877, dying in San Francisco, California, from which city his remains were taken to Cleveland, where he rests from his labors, while his works do follow him.

Rev. W. Sihler, the next pastor, was installed in 1845, and under his fostering care the congregation continued to enjoy uninterrupted growth and prosperity until the need of more commodious quarters became apparent. Accordingly, in 1862, an addition was made to the house of worship, which not only enlarged its capacity, but added much to its beauty. During Mr. Sihler's pastorate a theological seminary was established in Fort Wayne, of which he was made professor and director, the institution being the means of attracting quite a number of Lutheran families as well as students to the city, to the great advantage of the church. Later the school was moved to St. Louis, and in due time Concordia College took its place, the latter being one of the best known and most popular educational institutions under church supervision in the West.

The rapid growth in the membership of St. Paul led to a division of the congregation in 1869, those withdrawing organizing Emanuel Lutheran church, which in due time erected a large and imposing house of worship on the corner of Jackson and Jefferson streets. Rev. Stubnatzy, for some years Mr. Sihler's assistant, was called to the pastorate of the new church, and right nobly did he discharge the functions of his holy office, proving popular with his people, as well as commanding the esteem of the public.

Rev. Sihler was given another assistant in 1875, in the person of Rev. H. G. Sauer, of Mobile, Alabama, and under the joint labors of these two faithful and talented servants of God the church continued its onward progress with such rapid strides that the advisability of another division soon began to be discussed. From discussion, the matter in 1882 became a fact, for in that year the second branch from the parent stalk took upon itself an independent existence under the name of Zion's Lutheran Emanuel church, with Rev. Dreyer as its first pastor. This church was established in the southern part of the city, where a neat, commodious building was erected, and, with a large and steadily increasing membership, its future growth and prosperity was not long in being assured.

In June, 1885, Rev. Sihler, after forty years of faithful and efficient service, resigned the pastorate of St. Paul's, being constrained to do so by reason of old age and the infirmities incident thereto. In October of the same year he laid aside the weapons of the spiritual warfare which he had so long and successfully wielded, and responded to the summons of "Well done, good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joys of thy Lord," departing this life on the 27th day of the month indicated.

In 1887 the fiftieth anniversary of St. Paul's was celebrated with appropriate ceremonies, the occasion being one of jubilee and thanksgiving, in which all members of the denomination in the city and surrounding country participated. The pastor who followed the venerable Sihler was Rev. H. G. Sauer, who entered upon his duties immediately after the former's retirement, and proved a fit successor to the several able ministers who had preceded him, being a man of fine Christian culture and broad sympathies, kind and generous in his relations with his people, all of whom soon felt the stamp of his strong personality and were influenced to greater endeavor under his able and discriminating leadership. During his pastorate the present massive church edifice, one of the largest and most imposing temples of worship in the city, was erected. With its stately walls, tall and graceful spire, beautiful interior and many other attractive features, it not only reflects credit upon the congregation, but is an eloquent reminder of the beginning of Lutheranism in Indiana and the center from which its influence has so widely radiated. The church still maintains the prestige of former years and with pride in the achievements of the past, is moving hopefully forward to greater things in the future, realizing that its splendid history is only the discipline which is to fit it for more effective service in the evangelization of the world. The membership is large and aggressive, and under the watchful care of the present pastor, Rev. Jacob W. Miller, the church is alive to every duty, and, like a beacon on the mountain top, its light can not be hid.

#### ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, a branch of the original society, was organized in 1853, with a small membership, which,



for various reasons, did not make very satisfactory progress during the first fifteen years of its existence. Among the causes which tended to retard its growth was the presence of an element that refused to tolerate church discipline and order, and in addition to which the frequent change of ministers also proved no little detriment, four parties having been called to the pastorate during the time indicated, namely: Revs. Hochstetter, Kleineggers, Kuhn and Bauman. With the arrival of Rev. J. Kucher in 1868, however, the congregation adjusted its differences and took on new life, and from that time its progress has been very encouraging. It has a fine and commodious building on the corner of Washington boulevard and Van Buren street, in which to worship, supports a large parochial school, which is well housed, besides owning a handsome parsonage, a large dwelling for the use of teachers, and a valuable farm near the city on which has been laid out a beautiful plat of ground for cemetery purposes. St. John's has become one of the strong, aggressive Lutheran organizations of Fort Wayne, although not in synodical connection with its sister church of the city, belonging to the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Ohio.

#### EMANUEL CHURCH.

Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran church, which, as already indicated, had its origin in the division of the parent body in 1869, has continued to grow in numbers and influence to the present day, having at this time a large and imposing house of worship on West Jefferson street, between Union and Jackson, Rev. William Moll being the present pastor. The church has been loyal to the cardinal principles of Christianity, true to the tenets of the Lutheran faith, and stands as the exponent of all that is noble and pure in the community, a potent factor in upholding the dignity of the law, and a powerful agency in counteracting the many evils which have fastened themselves like plague spots upon the body politic.

#### ZION'S CHURCH.

Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Congregational church has a strong membership, which meets for worship in a handsome brick edifice at the intersection of East Creighton avenue and Hanna street, the

school under the auspices of the congregation being in a flourishing condition, with an able corps of teachers, who make duty paramount to every other consideration. Rev. H. C. Luehr is the faithful and efficient pastor, under whose consecrated efforts the church is making commendable progress, and it is not too much to claim for this organization a prominent place among the leading religious societies in the city of Fort Wayne.

#### TRINITY CHURCH.

Trinity Evangelical Lutheran church (German) is also a progressive organization, ministered to at the present time by Rev. Paul Stoeppelwerth, whose hands are nobly upheld by his parishioners, and who is doing creditable work in the sacred office which he so ably and conscientiously fills. Like other Lutheran bodies, this church supports a good school, which is well attended, and no efforts are being spared to instruct the young in religious as well as secular matters, to the end that they may become symmetrically developed men and women, qualified to assume life's duties and responsibilities and discharge them to the best interest of the public.

In addition to the churches already mentioned, there are several other Lutheran organizations in the city, all of which are reported in prosperous condition, with steadily increasing memberships. Among these is

#### EMMAUS EVANGELICAL CHURCH,

on Broadway, north of Scott avenue, to which Rev. Philip Wambsnass ministers, and which meets for worship in a beautiful and attractive edifice.

#### CHRIST'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH,

a growing congregation, has a fine temple of worship on the southeast corner of Jefferson and Webster streets, and is a large and flourishing congregation, of which Rev. Rex L. J. Motschman is the popular and efficient pastor.



## THE LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE REDEEMER (ENGLISH),

situated at the intersection of Washington boulevard and Fulton street, while not an old organization, has made its presence felt not only in all lines of religious work, but as a potential factor in advocating and encouraging every enterprise having for its object the moral and material welfare of the community. Rev. Theodore Hahn, the pastor, is a man of power in the pulpit, and as an advocate of whatever tends to better his parishioners and the public in general his voice and influence are ever fearlessly enlisted on the side of right.

## EVANGELICAL CONCORDIA CONGREGATION,

under the auspices of Concordia College, meets for worship in a neat and attractive chapel on the corner of Fletcher avenue and Alliger street, the pastor in charge at this time being Rev. A. H. Lange, whose scholarship and pulpit ability have attracted to him large and appreciative audiences, not only of his own faith, but irrespective of church and creed. As a rule, the students of the college attend this church, and its influence has done much in the way of developing their characters and fitting them for the duties which ere long they must meet in the great school of life.

## GRACE EVANGELICAL CHURCH (GERMAN),

of which Rev. B. F. Brandt is pastor, has a creditable house of worship and other church property at the intersection of Gay and Pontiac streets, the congregation being in a healthful condition, as its growth in the past few years bears witness. Animated by a commendable zeal to disseminate the truths of religion among the people of the locality, especially the German element, Rev. Brandt loses sight of self and self-interests, and as a true and fearless herald of the cross, he suffers nothing to interfere with his ministerial duties, being ever on the alert to advance the cause of his Master and direct his people in the straight and narrow way that leads to joy and peace in this life and everlasting happiness in the life to come.

## LUTHERAN CHURCHES IN THE TOWNSHIPS.

Allen county being largely settled by German immigrants of the Lutheran faith, it was but natural that they should organize themselves into churches as soon as a sufficient number could be gathered together for this purpose. There are at this time several strong Lutheran congregations in various parts of the county, among which the following are perhaps the oldest and most noted:

## MARTIN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church, which is located near Adams Station, has long been considered one of the model parishes of northern Indiana, being under able pastoral leadership, with a well organized school, in which only teachers especially fitted for the duties required of them are employed. The congregation has been a power for good in the community, and its present prosperous condition may be taken as an earnest of its continuous advancement in the future.

## ST. PETER'S CHURCH.

St. Peter's church, in St. Joseph township, was founded in 1854 by Rev. R. John, who served as pastor during the ensuing five years, being succeeded in 1859 by Rev. C. E. Bode, who ministered to the congregation with great acceptance until 1881, when Rev. M. Mish took charge of the parish. This is a live church, progressive in all that the term implies, and fully in harmony with the great commission which Christ gave to His disciples, and has been a potent factor for good in the locality during the forty-six years of its existence as an organized body. For a period considerably in excess of twenty years Prof. J. M. Hafne was the capable and popular principal of the parochial school, during which time he not only labored diligently for the mental improvement of the children and youth under his charge, but spared no pains in impressing upon them the necessity of soul culture, to which end his efforts at character building were crowned with most encouraging results. Both church and school are still in capable hands and their influence for good, like a majority of blessings which come to humanity, can not be told in words.



## GERMAN EVANGELICAL CHURCH, NEW HAVEN.

The German Evangelical Lutheran church in New Haven has long been one of the leading religious organizations of that town and its history presents a series of continuous advancements which show that it has been under the direction of efficient leadership, its pastors being men of learning and piety, whose sole aim has been to enlarge and strengthen the walls of their local Zion and win souls from the byways of sin to the ways of life. The church has been well supported by an active and eminently God-fearing membership and, like the parent organization, the paramount aim of both pastor and communicants has been to elevate the standard of the cross, and by example, as well as precept, demonstrate the beauty and exceeding worth of religion when applied to human necessities.

## GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, GAR CREEK.

The German Evangelical Lutheran church of Gar Creek is another of the religious organizations of Allen county which traces its origin back to the parent church in Fort Wayne and, like the latter, its motto has ever been "Onward and upward," and no compromise with error. Faithful in its allegiance to the basic principles of Lutheranism, which are founded upon the everlasting gospel of the Prince of Peace, it has gone bravely forward, true to every obligation, and intent upon upholding in all of its purity the truth once delivered to the saints and to realize within its membership its own high ideal of Christian duty.

## ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, MARION TOWNSHIP.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church, in Marion township, can boast of a history of fairly encouraging results, having a strong and active membership, whose watchword has ever been loyalty to the truth as laid down in the Scriptures and interpreted by the time-honored creed of the great reformer to whom the world is indebted for the religious liberty and tolerance which it now enjoys. Among the pastors of this church whose labors greatly strengthened the organi-

zation and commended it to the good will of the public was Rev. C. Zschoche, since whose pastorate it has been served from time to time by other faithful and zealous ministers, through whose efforts the work has progressed satisfactorily, many through its influence being led to choose the better way in preference to living a life of sin.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH, HOAGLAND.

St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church of Hoagland, Allen county, is quite an old society, its organization dating from the year 1849. From the day of small things it steadily grew in numbers and influence under the efficient labors of Revs. Husman, Fleischmann, Bauer, Karer, Rosenwinkle, Zschoche, Gatsch and other equally capable and faithful ministers, until its borders were greatly enlarged and it became a power for good in its every department. In due season a neat house of worship was erected and a school building completed, both of brick, and admirably fitted to the uses to which they were consecrated. Services are regularly held on every Lord's day, the school is well attended, and in this, as well as in other localities of Allen county, the cause of Christianity, as interpreted by the Lutheran creed, has not been permitted to lose interest, but, on the contrary, has ever been kept before the people as a vital fact, to which other considerations should be secondary.



## CHAPTER XXV

---

### REFORMED CHURCHES.

---

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

#### ST. JOHN'S GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

There are in the city several flourishing Reformed church organizations with capacious houses of worship and an aggressive constituency, the oldest being St. John's German Reformed church, which was established in the year 1844, with fourteen members. Having no home of its own, the Sunday-school room of the Presbyterian church was first used as a place of worship by the little society, but the same year in which the little organization went into effect a lot was purchased and a movement inaugurated to erect a building of its own. In due time work on the new building began and by 1845 it was under roof, but for various reasons the enterprise was allowed to drag, the completion of the structure being delayed for a number of months. In the course of time, however, it was finished and for a period of about twenty-five years answered the purpose for which intended, but at the expiration of that time it was sold to the African church, and in 1869 work was begun on a building more in keeping with the demands of the growing congregation. The latter building, which is a commodious brick structure, with a seating capacity considerably in excess of eight hundred, was completed in 1871 at a cost of twenty thousand dollars. Subse-

quently a handsome school house, costing about three thousand dollars, was built, which, with other improvements made from time to time, has added greatly to the value of the property.

From the beginning this church has enjoyed a steady growth and material prosperity of a high order, maintaining, in addition to the regular services, a flourishing Sunday school, which is largely attended; a ladies' society with a strong membership, besides various other auxiliaries, all of which are well supported and have been the means of accomplishing much good in the community.

Rev. M. Karoll, the first pastor of the church, served but a short time and was succeeded by Rev. J. A. Beyer, who in turn was followed by Rev. F. B. Altamatt. Rev. K. Bussard, the next in order of succession, sustained the pastoral relation for a period of eight years and for one year after his retirement the pulpit was filled by Rev. H. Benz. In 1855 Rev. J. H. Klein accepted a call to the church and during the next thirteen years proved a kind and faithful shepherd to his people, being an able preacher, an efficient leader and as a man and citizen enjoyed the esteem of the public irrespective of his church affiliation. Following Mr. Klein came Rev. F. B. Schwedes, who remained five years, his successor being Rev. A. Krahn, whose pastorate of two years, like that of his predecessor, tended greatly to the building up of the church and the extension of its various spheres of influence. In 1876 Rev. Carl Schaaf, one of the most eminent divines of the denomination in the West, took charge of the congregation and continued his labors for a number of years, his profound scholarship, fervent piety and great forensic ability attracting large and appreciative audiences, besides adding many members to the church congregation.

The church still maintains the strength of former years, being ably officered and, under the watchful care of a faithful and zealous pastor, Rev. J. H. Bosch, is making its influence felt as a powerful agency for good.

#### THE SECOND GERMAN REFORMED SALEM CHURCH,

an offshoot of the original society, was organized with about forty members, and for several years its services were held in the old Baptist church on Clinton street, between Berry and Wayne,



which the congregation purchased. Later a very desirable site was secured on the opposite side of the street, on which was erected in 1870-1, at a cost of ten thousand dollars, a handsome brick building with a seating capacity sufficient to accommodate the congregation for a number of years, an addition being made to the structure in 1886. In the meantime, 1879, a comfortable parsonage was built, which added very materially to the value of the property, also to its appearance, the site being admirably located on Clinton street, between East Wayne and Berry, in the central part of the city. In 1899 the building was thoroughly remodeled and converted into a modern structure, nothing being left undone to make it complete in all its parts, its symmetrical proportions and handsome interior making it one of the most artistic and desirable church properties in Fort Wayne.

The first pastor of Salem church was Rev. C. C. Cast, who resigned in 1871, and was succeeded by Rev. M. Muhler, the latter serving about two years. Rev. C. Baum became pastor at the expiration of Mr. Muhler's term of service and after remaining two and a half years was followed by Rev. Mr. Kriete, who entered upon his duties in November, 1875, the membership of the church at that time numbering between two hundred and fifty and three hundred. Since the latter year the church has more than held its own numerically, having at the present time a large membership, while every department of work is under capable management, the pastor, Rev. Philip Ruhl, being not only an able and consecrated preacher of the word, but an efficient leader, whose wisdom and sagacity are strikingly displayed in all of his relations with his parishioners, also with the public, by which he is held in high regard.

#### GRACE REFORMED CHURCH.

This organization, which constitutes the English branch of the Reformed church in Fort Wayne, was established by Rev. T. J. Bacher, with fifty charter members, the initial meeting being held on May 13, 1883. Services were conducted for some time in the Jewish synagogue, but no sooner had the organization gone into effect than a movement was inaugurated for the erection of a house of worship,

a lot for the purpose being procured on the 13th day of June, 1883, the site, which is an admirable one, being on East Washington street, and costing the sum of four thousand dollars. In October of the same year it was resolved to build, providing the sum of one thousand dollars could be raised, one-half to be contributed by the church and the other half by the public. When an appeal was made the congregation generously responded by subscribing eight hundred nineteen dollars and fifty cents, and from outside sources a sufficient amount was pledged to justify the undertaking; accordingly, on December 10th the contract was let and it was not long until the building was under headway. The original edifice, which was only intended as a part of the main structure, was completed and formally dedicated on the 27th of July, 1884, at which time the entire indebtedness was cancelled, and later, in May, 1889, the amount of money raised by the church from all sources was found to equal the sum of eleven thousand six hundred sixty-four dollars and fifty-seven cents, about two thousand dollars of which was expended on a parsonage.

Rev. Bacher continued his labors with the church until April, 1888, when he resigned the charge and was succeeded by Rev. Allen K. Zartman, whose period of service has continued to the present time, his incumbency of seventeen years speaking well for the harmonious relations existing between pastor and parishioners.



## CHAPTER XXVI

---

### PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

---

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

#### TRINITY CHURCH.

The first clergyman of this denomination to visit Fort Wayne was Rev. Benjamin Hutchins, who came as a missionary in the spring of 1839, and at once gathered together the members living in the town and surrounding country, and on May 27th of the same year constituted their organized body under the name of Christ church. The initial meeting, at which Allen Hamilton presided and of which Robert E. Fleming acted as secretary, was held in the Academy, and among the first business transacted was the election of a vestry, consisting of the following members: Thomas Brown, William L. Moon, James Hutchinson, Samuel Stophlet and M. W. Huxford; additional to the above, the records show the names of the following constituent members: Samuel Hanna, W. W. Stevens, Thomas Prichard, M. W. Hubbell, James Parry, Dr. Beecher, P. G. Jones and Joseph Pickens.

The church was established under most favorable auspices and as originally constituted continued until 1844, on May 25th of which year a reorganization was effected, the old name being dropped and that of Trinity church adopted. Under the latter designation a new list of officers was elected, consisting of the following parties: Jacob

Hull, senior warden; Peter B. Bailey, junior warden; Lucien P. Ferry and R. M. Lyon, vestrymen; Ellis Worthington, clerk; and I. D. G. Nelson, treasurer; the rector at the time being Rev. Benjamin Halstead.

On July 7, 1844, the rector administered the first communion to seventeen persons, but it was not long until this number was greatly increased, as the church soon made its influence felt and steadily grew in public favor. For several years services was held in the court house, but in 1846 an effort was made to provide a stated place of worship, William Rockhill agreeing to donate a lot on condition that one thousand dollars be contributed toward a building fund. This amount not being secured, Mr. Rockhill's offer was declined and later a lot was purchased on the southeast corner of Berry and Harrison streets, where in due time a small but comfortable building was erected and formally dedicated to the worship of God.

Mr. Halstead severed his connection with the church on April 6, 1848, and was succeeded by Rev. H. P. Powers, the latter being followed by Rev. Joseph S. Large, who began his labors in November, 1848, and continued with the congregation for a considerable period thereafter, having been twice called to the pastorate. Being a man of fervent piety and strong spiritual power, his work was greatly blessed in the strengthening of the church along its several lines of activity and in the steady growth of its membership. During his first pastorate the house of worship was found entirely inadequate; accordingly an addition was made which greatly enlarged its capacity, indeed practically converting it into a new building.

In the latter part of 1857 Mr. Large was succeeded by Rev. E. C. Pattison, who, after a short pastorate, was followed by Rev. Caleb A. Bruce, and he in turn by Rev. Stephen H. Battin, who took charge of the church in the spring of 1859. In September, 1863, Rev. Large was again called by the congregation, and in November of the same year a site for a new building was purchased on the corner of Berry and Fulton streets, for the sum of three thousand dollars. In due time work on the new structure was under headway, the corner-stone being laid in 1865, and on August 1st of the following year the building was completed at a total cost of twenty-one thousand and fifty dollars. This temple of worship was of stone and a fine specimen of



Gothic architecture, having a seating capacity of four hundred and fifty. The officers of the church during the period of its erection were as follows: Peter B. Bailey, senior warden; I. D. G. Nelson, junior warden; C. D. Bond, F. P. Randall, Warren H. Withers, John S. Irwin and Philo Rumsey, vestrymen. It is a fact worthy of note that no services were held in the church until it was entirely free from debt; the keys in the meantime being in the hands of two of the officials, who turned them over when the last dollar was paid, after which the building was dedicated with appropriate ceremonies. This house of worship is a fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture, built of stone in pure Gothic style, with apsidal chancel the full width of the nave. Later a fine rectory was built, which, with other improvements since added, makes the building one of the most beautiful and attractive church edifices in the city, its noble proportions, graceful spire and artistic design impressing the beholder as a fit temple in which to confess his sins and worship his Maker.

Rev. Colin C. Tate became rector of the church in 1872, and after serving until the fall of 1879, was followed by Rev. William N. Webbe, the latter being succeeded in December, 1888, by Rev. A. W. Seabrease. Among the officials of the church, whose prominence in its affairs, as well as their long period of service, entitle them to special mention, were Hon. I. D. G. Nelson, who served over forty years as senior warden, and nearly the same length of time as vestryman, and Hon. F. P. Randall, who served almost a third of a century as junior warden, and for more than forty years was an influential member of the vestry; Dr. John S. Irwin, who was made vestryman in 1853, discharged the duties of the office in an able and faithful manner for a long term of years, doing as much for the church during his incumbency as any other man. Among other officials who served from time to time and whose influence and personal worth tended greatly to the strengthening of the organization, the names of W. L. Carnahan, H. W. Mordhurst, S. B. Bond, B. D. Angell and C. D. Bond are also worthy of especial mention.

On May 24, 1869, a petition for another parish was presented, and, being favorably acted upon, the church of the Good Shepherd was established. A building belonging to the Third Presbyterian

church was purchased and moved to a lot on Holman street, which had been secured for the purpose, and there the organization held its services for several years, the first rector being Rev. John Gay, who was afterward followed by Rev. Walter Scott. For some time the church continued its work under favorable auspices, but later the membership became so diminished by removals that it was found expedient to dispose of the building, which in due time was done. The organization was maintained for some time longer, however, and among those most active in keeping it intact were Dr. John S. Irwin, who served as senior warden; Hon. A. P. Edgerton, junior warden; W. L. Carnahan, S. B. Bond and William Playfair, the last three being members of the vestry.

Trinity church has had a long and interesting history, during which it has steadily moved forward, keeping pace with the growth of the city and bearing its part of the noble work of uplifting humanity and at the same time wielding a powerful influence for the general welfare of the community, materially as well as morally. The interest in its various lines of work has never been allowed to subside, and, having ever been in harmony with all agencies tending to the development of man's better nature, it has moved forward in the accomplishment of its great mission, proving a potential factor for good to those within the range of its influence and a blessing to the city whose welfare it has ever had at heart.

Rev. E. W. Averill, the present rector, has a warm and abiding place in the hearts of his parishioners, and by the public is held in high esteem, being not only a scholarly and eloquent divine, but essentially a man of the people, whose interests he deems an important part of his divinely appointed work.

#### SAINT ANDREW'S MISSION,

on South Wayne street and West Creighton avenue, is a branch of Trinity, being in charge of the Brotherhood of St. Andrew, under the auspices of which quite a flourishing organization has been effected and much good accomplished in the part of the city where the society is located. The members of this excellent brotherhood



have been unremitting in their interest toward the mission, which they have seen grow from a modest beginning until its influence is now felt in a large and constantly extending territory, and no sacrifice has been considered too great in their attempts to establish the mission upon a permanent basis and make it answer the noble purpose for which it was designed.

## CHAPTER XXVII

---

### UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.

---

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

Here, as elsewhere, when civilization had in a measure superseded a condition of savagery and the domain of humanity was in the ascendant, the spirit of liberalism began to assert itself in the development of untrammelled thought, the motive force which first induces the recognition of the universal fatherhood of God and the common brotherhood of man. At quite an early day in the history of Fort Wayne there were many who cherished an abiding faith in the doctrines which distinguish the branch of Christian worshipers known as Universalists, but as a general rule their opinions were entertained quietly, and little, if any, attempt was made to publish them beyond the fireside and the home circle. As early as 1835, however, some of the bolder spirits of the liberal faith began to give publicity to their views, but as ministers of the church were few in Indiana and difficult to procure, no definite action towards the organization of a society was taken until several years later, the first concerted effort being made in 1841. Willing and anxious to have a representative to minister to their spiritual wants, a number of persons in the year indicated, among whom was Dr. Lewis G. Thompson, one of Fort Wayne's oldest and most respected citizens, extended an invitation to Rev. Erasmus Manford, editor of Manford's Magazine, to visit the city and deliver a series of sermons on the doctrines as held and



advocated by Universalists. Accepting the invitation, the distinguished theologian and divine, on the evening of September 7, 1843, addressed a large audience in the court house, eliciting great interest and arousing a spirit of inquiry and investigation among the people. He also preached a number of other discourses to large and attentive congregations and during the series of meetings, which occupied about a week, a number of persons were led to accept the beautiful and simple creed of the liberal faith, and to look forward to the time when its advocates in the city could be organized for more effective service.

Not the least interesting incidents of Rev. Manford's visit was the public discussion which he held with the rector of the Episcopal church and which lasted two days, the issue between the two able and scholarly divines being the leading features of Universalism, whether or not they were scriptural and reasonable. The result of the discussion, while no doubt satisfactory to the friends of both disputants, tended greatly to the dissemination of the peculiar doctrine among the people and won for it a number of stanch and enthusiastic advocates.

Mr. Manford continued to visit the city at intervals for several years and by his sound, logical discourses did much to soften the asperity of the so-called orthodoxy and gain friends for the church which he so ably represented. During the years 1844-5 B. F. Foster, of Terre Haute, preached here with some degree of regularity, and about the same time Rev. J. M. Day, a resident of Fort Wayne, did considerable missionary work in the interest of the denomination. Later, 1848-9, Rev. W. J. Chaplin labored with much acceptance, after whom other ministers visited the city from time to time and met with more or less success in the propagation of the faith.

To Rev. M. Crossley, a man of fine ability and an eloquent preacher, is due the credit of founding the First Universalist church of Fort Wayne, the organization of which was effected on the 24th of October, 1875, with twenty-two members. Rev. Crossley first visited the city in the preceding August and held services in the hall over the First National Bank, later preaching in the Jewish synagogue, which had been kindly tendered him for the purpose. He continued his efforts in the latter place until the organization went

into effect, when he was regularly called to minister to the society, which he did until December, 1879, when he resigned to accept a larger and more important charge in Utica, New York.

Among some of the leading spirits of the organization may be mentioned Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Bell, S. B. Sweet, A. Hattersley, F. H. Sleeper, B. F. Keith, B. D. Miner, E. A. Horton, Rudolph Werch, Adam Link and W. H. Hackett, all of whom served in official capacities for the congregation and were largely instrumental in promoting its success.

The church at one time was quite prosperous, having had a membership of seventy-five or eighty, while the congregations were frequently large, many of the most intelligent people of the city being attracted to the services. Since the resignation of Rev. Crossley the organization has been ministered to by different preachers, but of recent years its progress has not been as satisfactory as formerly, services being held only at irregular intervals, and comparatively little interest is taken in the organization. There is still, however, a respectable number of people in the city who hold to the doctrines for which the church stands and it is hoped that in the no distant future an effort will be made to revive the work and bring the society back to the flourishing condition which it once enjoyed.



## CHAPTER XXVIII

---

### CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES.

---

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

#### PLYMOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

To Dr. N. A. Hyde, of Indianapolis, the credit is due of sowing the seed which under his culture and watchful care germinated and in due time developed into what has become one of the most popular religious organizations of Fort Wayne, the Plymouth Congregational church. Attracted by the advantages of the city as a favorable field for the dissemination of religious truth, and believing the beautiful and liberal faith of the church with which he was identified would commend itself to the people, he visited the place from time to time, preaching and holding private converse, until through his efforts about twenty-five persons signified their willingness to accept the gospel according to the tenets of Congregationalism and be organized into a church. Accordingly, on September 20, 1870, a meeting with this object in view was held; the twenty-five names were enrolled and from this small but auspicious beginning sprang into existence an organization which from that time to the present has steadily grown in public favor and exerted an influence for good, the extent of which will only be known in the great day when the books are opened and every one rewarded according to his deserts.

For some time after the organization was perfected the little con-

gregation met for worship in a building that stood on the opposite side of the street from the present splendid church edifice, but the following year the society began the erection of a house of worship, which was completed and ready for use in 1872. It was a frame structure, stood on the corner of Washington and Fulton streets, and when finished and furnished represented an expenditure of five thousand five hundred dollars.

Rev. John B. Fairbank, the first pastor of the church, served for a period of four years, prosecuting his labors during that time with a zeal commensurate with the magnitude of the task, and by his ability and assiduity induced many to abandon the ways of sin and seek the higher life. Rev. Anselm B. Brown, his successor, served one year and was followed by Rev. Joel M. Seymour, a gentleman of high intellectual culture and a gifted and popular preacher, who labored faithfully and energetically for nearly eight years, during which period the church prospered greatly and its membership very materially increased both in number and influence.

Rev. Edward A. Hazeltine was the successor of Mr. Seymour, but after a brief pastorate of eighteen months he severed his connection with the church, after which the work was taken up by Rev. Jeremiah C. Crimer, who in May, 1889, resigned to accept a call to a larger church in the city of Chicago. Since the latter year the pulpit has been filled by several able and scholarly divines, prominent among whom is the present incumbent, Rev. J. Webster Bailey, a man of eminent ability, and as a forcible, logical and eloquent preacher having no superior among the clergy of Fort Wayne.

The present church building, a handsome and attractive brick edifice on the southeast corner of West Jefferson and Harrison streets, was erected in 1892, and is conceded to be one of the most beautiful and artistic temples of worship in the city, being tasteful in design and a model of ecclesiastical architecture. It is admirably located near the central part of the city and with its harmonious proportions, pleasing interior and majestic tower, stands as a monument to the enterprise of a congregation which from the beginning has triumphed over every obstacle and made its influence felt in all movements for the moral and religious welfare of the community.



## THE SOUTH CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH,

a branch of the above organization, was founded a few years ago in the southern part of the city, one of the first of its achievements being the erection of a neat house of worship at the intersection of DeWald and Hoagland streets. Since the completion of the building the congregation has largely increased and under the faithful labors of different ministers, the membership has been bound together in peace and in harmony, the spirit of unity adding greatly to the spiritual and temporal welfare of the society and making it a strong influence for good in the section of the city quite remote from the parent church. The future of this organization appears bright and promising, and many indulge the prediction that at no distant day it will realize the desire of the founders and become one of the strong, aggressive religious societies of Fort Wayne.

## CHAPTER XXIX

---

### CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.

---

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

#### WEST JEFFERSON STREET CHURCH.

It is difficult to ascertain who was the first minister to proclaim the principles of the Current Reformation in Fort Wayne, though it is known that the city was visited from time to time for a number of years by those whose mission it was to decry the evils of a divided church and plead for the union of all Christians, with the Bible alone as their rule of faith and practice. Although a number of persons holding these views were living in Fort Wayne and vicinity, no systematic attempt to establish a church was made until 1870, at which time Rev. John N. Aylesworth came to the city and held a series of meetings, resulting in the organization of a small society of seven members, namely: Mrs. Eliza Rhinesmith, Mrs. Elizabeth Bartlett, Mr. Ketchum, Matilda Stirk, Mrs. Hathaway and Mr. Rhodes.

Elder Aylesworth was a man of fine ability and exerted a powerful influence for good in the line of his calling; under his able ministry and wise direction the little band of Disciples soon grew rapidly in numbers, until within a comparatively short time it became self-supporting and able to maintain a regular pastor; accordingly, Mr. Aylesworth was called to that office and continued to discharge



the duties of the same for several years, to the satisfaction of all concerned.

During the first two or three years services were held in Anderson's Hall, but in 1873 a lot was secured on the corner of West Jefferson and Griffith streets and in due time the building of a suitable house of worship was undertaken. By reason of the great business panic of that year, however, the work could not be completed within the time specified, and it was not until 1875 that the edifice was finished and formally dedicated to the worship of God.

Elder Aylesworth was succeeded by Elder L. L. Carpenter, of Wabash, who labored in season and out for the success of the church, and during his pastorate it enjoyed continuous prosperity, many being added to the membership, while its influence as an agency for good was felt in all parts of the community. Since the resignation of Elder Carpenter, the church has been served by the following ministers in the order named: Thomas Mason, William Aylesworth, George P. Ireland, George P. Slade, M. L. Blaney and George H. Sims.

Having outgrown the old building, the church, a few years ago, erected an edifice more in harmony with its growth and needs, a fine modern brick structure, with a large and handsome auditorium, Sunday-school and class rooms, a room in which the official board holds its meetings, besides other apartments calculated to facilitate all lines of church work. The edifice is a fine specimen of church architecture, a model of neatness and comfort, attractive in appearance, and one of the best and most imposing temples of worship in a city long noted for the beauty and stateliness of its ecclesiastical buildings. The church long since took its place in the front rank of the city's influential religious organizations, and under the able leadership of the present pastor, Rev. Edgar W. Allen, it is planning for still greater achievements in the years to come.

#### WEST CREIGHTON CHURCH.

The West Creighton Christian church, or the "Tabernacle" as it is more popularly known, is an offshoot of the Jefferson Street congregation, and one of the younger of the city's

Protestant bodies; being also one of the strongest and most progressive. The building, eligibly situated on the southwest corner of Miner street and West Creighton avenue, is a comfortable and commodious edifice, and the popularity of the organization is attested by its rapid growth in membership, being already in the lead with other churches of Fort Wayne, despite its recent origin and the obstacles with which for some years it was obliged to contend. Rev. H. F. Rickoff is the pastor, and to him, more than any other, is the church indebted for its splendid progress and present high standing among the representative religious organizations of Allen county.



## CHAPTER XXX

---

### UNITED BRETHREN CHURCHES.

---

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

#### FIRST U. B. CHURCH.

This church is among the more recent of Fort Wayne's religious organizations, its history dating from 1875. In that year Rev. R. L. Wilgus visited the city and after conducting a series of meetings, which were well attended, brought about an organization, of which the following were among the constituent members, namely: Charles McNair, Mrs. Charles McNair, William Fox and wife, J. Q. Kline and wife, John Stites, Mrs. John Stites and Catherine Wingate.

During the first three years the society met for worship in a building on the corner of Washington and Fulton streets, which they rented for the purpose, but at the expiration of the time indicated the services were transferred to a frame chapel on East Lewis street, opposite the present church edifice. The latter, a beautiful brick structure occupying an elevated and commanding site, was erected in the year 1883 and, with the lot, cost the sum of four thousand dollars. It was afterwards enlarged and otherwise remodeled and much improved, its beauty being greatly enhanced, and while not as stately as a number of other church buildings in the city, there is none that surpasses it in comfort and attractiveness.

Rev. Wilgus, who planted the church and carefully looked after its early growth and other interests, was succeeded as pastor by Rev. J. L. Luttrell, and he in turn by Rev. D. A. Johnson, both of whom labored zealously for the upbuilding of the congregation and did much to strengthen it, materially and spiritually. The next pastor was Rev. J. P. Stewart, who took charge of the church in 1882, and continued his labors for seven years, during which time the congregation grew rapidly in numbers and influence, about three hundred members being added under his able and effective ministry. The second year of his pastorate witnessed the erection of the house of worship, and it was during his period of service that the Second church was organized, the latter being largely the result of his own efforts.

Rev. Stewart's successor was Rev. John Lower, since whose pastorate the church has been served by a number of able and pious ministers whose faithfulness and zeal have tended greatly to the strengthening of the congregation, in addition to which they have been deeply interested in every enterprise having for its object the upbuilding of the city and the welfare of the people.

#### SECOND U. B. CHURCH.

The Second United Brethren church, which has grown into a flourishing and aggressive organization, was founded in the year 1886, and has a handsome and commodious temple of worship on the corner of Boone and Fry streets. The membership of this society is enterprising in propagating the great principles of the gospel and has long been in the front rank of every movement for the moral advancement of the community, as well as giving countenance and support to all movements for its material benefit.



## CHAPTER XXXI

---

### THE EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION.

---

BY REV. DANIEL E. ZECHIEL.

---

The dominating spirit and system of evangelism have ever been potently exemplified in the well organized and thoroughly disciplined work of the Evangelical Association, a religious body which has excellent representation in Allen county, the original church in Fort Wayne having been founded nearly two score of years ago.

In a generic way the Evangelical Association had its inception in the year 1800, when an organization was effected in Berks county, Pennsylvania, by Jacob Albright, who had previously been identified with the German Evangelical Association. Since that early period the church has spread throughout the United States and Canada and extended its organization in a substantial and beneficent way in foreign lands. The doctrines of the association are essentially in harmony with the general tenets of other evangelistic Christian bodies, with which there has ever been an earnest effort to maintain the most friendly relationship. The association has devoted special attention to directing its energies to missionary labor. The organization in the western states of the Union was accomplished principally between the years 1816 and 1848, and the work has been maintained under most gratifying auspices, both in a spiritual and temporal sense. The church has an episcopal form of government, and the seat of its general publishing interests is in the city of Cleveland,

Ohio. In 1863 the association founded an orphans' home in Flat Rock, Ohio, and this noble institution is ably managed and is one of the noteworthy eleemosynary establishments of the church and of the state of Ohio. The association publishes its own Sunday-school literature and periodicals, and its young people are thoroughly and effectively organized into a Young People's Alliance, a very aggressive society. In 1838 a missionary society was organized, and the missionary operations have been uniformly vigorous and successful. In 1839 the organization was perfected in Canada, and in Europe in 1845, while later its work was extended to China and Japan. In the state of New York is located the association home for its old people, and its sick and afflicted are cared for in the deaconess homes and hospitals, which are maintained in the various states of the Union. The Evangelistic Association has a total membership of one hundred and thirty thousand.

The society in Fort Wayne was organized May 18, 1867, by Revs. D. S. Oaks and M. W. Steffy, the records showing the names of sixteen constituent members. The first services were held in the Third Presbyterian church, but immediately after the organization went into effect a movement to erect a house of worship was inaugurated, a lot for the purpose being secured on the corner of Clinton and Holman streets. In due time the edifice, a modest one, but comfortable and convenient in all its arrangements, was completed at a cost of two thousand dollars. The membership has not increased very rapidly, but the organization is strong and well sustained, numbering one hundred and thirty-seven, among its communicants being some of the representative citizens of Fort Wayne and vicinity.

Rev. M. W. Steffy, who assisted in organizing the church, served as its first pastor and labored zealously to enlarge its bounds and spread the gospel among the people of the city. Among those who have ministered to the congregation from time to time were the following: Revs. J. N. Gomer, W. Kreuger, J. Schmidli, E. Evans, P. Roth, Joseph Fisher (two terms), M. Hoehn, Jacob Miller, D. D. Speicher and others. The present incumbent is Rev. Daniel E. Zechiel. The building in which the congregation now worships is situated at the intersection of Clinton and DeWald streets; it is a comfortable edifice, well finished and furnished, and of sufficient ca-



capacity to answer the purposes for which intended for a number of years to come. The property owned by the local congregation is valued at twenty thousand dollars, including parsonage, the church having a seating capacity of about nine hundred. There are four other local congregations in Allen county, having a combined membership of about two hundred and fifty and a church valuation of three thousand dollars.

## CHAPTER XXXII

---

### FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST (SCIENTISTS).

---

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

The rapid growth of the Scientist church during the past few years is not only remarkable, but borders largely upon the marvelous, the inroads which it has made on old and time-honored faiths, as well as the strong hold it has gained in public favor, having few, if any, parallels in religious history, certainly none in this country, where everybody is permitted, under the law, to worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience and accept any cult or creed which his judgment may suggest.

Although of comparatively recent origin, the doctrines of Mrs. Mary Baker Eddy, confessedly one of the greatest religious reformers of the age, are now eagerly and gladly accepted by millions of followers in all parts of the land, in country and hamlet, as well as in the populous city; by those whose wealth can not be computed, and by the poor drudge, whose meal on the morrow may be yet a matter of doubt; by those in exalted station, and by the humble laborer with name unknown beyond the narrow confines of the little locality in which the even tenor of his life is being spent; in fact, by all who appreciate the necessity of clean living and need the help which long and bitter experiences have convinced them must come, if at all, from other than a weak, mortal source.

Criticised and decried as it has been, the object of vituperation



and abuse which many have made it, the fact remains that the new faith has brought to suffering humanity blessings beyond compare, blessings such as no other agency or cult, philosophy or theology, has ever attempted to bring about, much less make possible.

As the value of a tree is estimated by the quality of its fruit, so the worth to humanity of any movement, religious or secular, is ascertained by the benefits which it confers. Judged by this unfailing rule, the Scientist church will bear the severest test, as facts speak louder than words, and results are of infinitely greater value than mere assent to certain propositions, or the professing of faith in theoretical dogmas and creeds. The Scientist points with pride to results which the most prejudiced of his judges can not question, and, despite misrepresentations and unjust criticism, he continues calmly but firmly and hopefully on his way, with a simple and abiding faith in God, content at all times and under all circumstances to trust the rectitude of his intentions to his Maker, regardless of what an unfriendly public may think or say.

In nearly every city of importance in the land the Scientists are represented by strong and growing organizations, the one in Fort Wayne dating its history from the year 1897. Among the first to accept the new doctrine in the city were Mrs. M. L. Brown, Mr. and Mrs. I. N. Woods, Misses Ora Shaver and Emma Rosenthal, and to these devoted spirits is due the credit of sowing the seed from which in due time sprang the well-established organization known as the First Church of Christ (Scientists) of Fort Wayne.

At the first meeting in 1897 there were seven persons present, but not in the least discouraged by this modest beginning, they at once proceeded to organize a church and mature plans for greater things. Within a few weeks the little band was increased by quite a number of additions, and after the public had been educated somewhat concerning the nature, aims and purposes of the new faith, it was not long until the society grew in favor, with frequent accessions to its membership. The career of the church has been one of continued advancement and prosperity, as is attested by the rapid increase in its membership, the records at this time showing the names of over one hundred and fifty belonging, while indications

point to a still larger ingathering at no distant day, additions being the rule at nearly every session.

Thus far services have been held in the smaller Jewish synagogue, but a movement to purchase a lot and erect a suitable house of worship has recently been inaugurated, and, judging from the growth of the organization in numbers and influence, it will not be long until it is properly housed in its own property, a consummation to which the members are hopefully and happily looking forward. That this church is here to remain does not admit of a doubt, and that it will continue in the future as it has proven itself to be in the past, a blessing to all who come within the range of its influence, may be accepted as a certainty, for, being founded on the truth, it can not fail.



## CHAPTER XXXIII

---

### HEBREW SOCIETIES.

---

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

#### ACHD'UTH VESHALOM SYNAGOGUE, OF B'NAI ISRAEL.

From an early period the Jews have been well represented in Fort Wayne, and by their numbers and influence have done much toward moulding the commercial policy and directing the general business interests of the city. Actuated by a commendable pride in the history and splendid achievements of their race, and with a view of perpetuating the teachings and traditions of their religion, some of the leading spirits among them united a number of years ago in the organization of a synagogue, which has been maintained without interruption to the present time, and is now one of the strong, influential religious organizations of the place.

Conspicuous among those who took an active interest in bringing about the organization of the society were A. Oppenheim, Sigismund Redelsheimer, J. Lauferty and F. Nirdlinger, the first meeting being held in 1848 at the residence of the gentleman last named. The organization was perfected under the name which heads this article, and for several years thereafter services were regularly held at the home of Mr. Nirdlinger by rabbis who visited the city at stated intervals. From the beginning the congregation con-

tinued to grow in numbers and influence, until it soon became necessary to provide a more commodious place of public worship than the private residence in which it had been accustomed to meet; accordingly, in the year 1857, a building on Harrison street was purchased and subsequently remodeled and formally dedicated as a synagogue.

The first rabbi was Rev. Solomon, to whose zeal and untiring efforts the success of the organization during the early period of its history were largely due. After officiating until 1859, and doing much to establish the society upon a permanent basis, he resigned, and was succeeded by Rev. Rosenthal, whose official labors were also ably conducted and greatly appreciated as long as he continued in charge of the congregation. Resigning in 1861, he was followed by Rev. E. Rubin, whose long term of service, extending over a period of nineteen years, was characterized by the continuous growth and prosperity of the organization. It was while he was in charge that the congregation erected the present stately and imposing temple of worship, which is considered to be one of the finest structures of the kind in the West, and which reflects great credit upon the enterprise of those who projected and pushed it to completion. The building represents the Gothic style, is a model of architectural taste, the interior being exquisite in design and finish, affording a seating capacity of eight hundred, besides a choir gallery, and commodious rooms for Sabbath school, lectures and the vestry. This magnificent structure, which cost the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, was dedicated with the beautiful and appropriate ceremonies of the Jewish religion, the principal address of the occasion being delivered by the distinguished Rabbi Wise, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Rev. Rubin, during whose term the temple was begun and completed, and to whose faithfulness and zeal the congregation is indebted for much of its subsequent growth and prosperity, departed this life in 1880, and was succeeded, after the lapse of one year, by Dr. Israel Aaron, at the time a student of the Hebrew Union College of Cincinnati, who labored with great acceptance until 1884. The next rabbi in order of succession was Rev. T. Shanfaeber, who came the latter year and remained until 1886, when he resigned to accept a larger charge in the city of Baltimore, being followed here by Rev. A. Gutmacher, a graduate of Hebrew Union College, and



a man of fervent piety, scholarly tastes and dignified, gentlemanly demeanor. Rev. Gutmacher became greatly endeared to his congregation, and was also highly esteemed by the public, and after a period of very active and efficient service he received a call to Boston, Massachusetts, and was succeeded by Rev. Samuel Hirshberg, whose term of four years was marked by the constant growth of the congregation and the cementing of a stronger bond of union among the members.

Rev. Fred Cohn, who followed Rabbi Hirshberg, accepted a call of the congregation shortly after the resignation of the latter, and continued in charge for a period of six years, during which time his labors were such as to make him a worthy successor of the several able men who had preceded him. Resigning at the expiration of the time indicated to take charge of a synagogue in Omaha, Nebraska, he was succeeded in 1904 by Rev. H. W. Ettleson, the present incumbent, who has already made his influence felt in the building up of the congregation and the extending and strengthening of its several lines of activity.

Achd'uth Veshalom synagogue has filled an important place in the religious circles of Fort Wayne, and by its influence in unifying the membership and keeping alive an interest in a people who from remote antiquity have been the wonder, as well as the admiration of the world, besides becoming a power for good in other than an ecclesiastical sense. The records at this time show an active membership of sixty, although the attendance at the regular services is greatly in excess of the number, including, as it does, nearly all the Jewish residents of the city, besides those of other faiths who have become interested in the ceremonial worship of the congregation and the able discourses of the learned rabbi.

The official board for the year 1905 is composed of the following gentlemen: President, M. Frank; vice-president, Leo Freiburger; secretary, E. Strass; treasurer, Julius Nathan. In 1887 the congregation purchased a tract of ground adjoining Lindenwood Cemetery, which has been laid out and beautified for burial purposes, neither money nor pains having been spared to add to its attractiveness as a place in which beloved forms are laid to rest. It is kept in fine condition, and in every respect compares favorably with the best improved cemeteries in this part of the country.

## CHAPTER XXXIV

---

### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

---

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

The Young Men's Christian Association was first represented in Fort Wayne by the railroad branch of the organization, which opened a commodious reading room a number of years ago on Calhoun street, not far from the depots. While nobly answering the purpose for which intended, to-wit, the benefit of railway employees, it soon became apparent that this was too restricted in its character and scope, and in due time there began an agitation in favor of establishing a regular branch of the work for the good of the public at large. The matter was thoroughly discussed by the Protestant clergy and a number of influential professional and business men of the city, the immediate result of which was the appointment of a committee, consisting of E. A. K. Hackett, E. S. Philley and C. H. Newton, whose duty it was to draw up a constitution and formulate plans for the further progress of the movement. As advisory members, Messrs. Ingersoll and More were added to the committee, after which a plan of organization was devised and reported at a meeting called at the parlors of the Railroad Association, on March 18, 1885, when an organization of the City Association was effected with a constituent membership of about one hundred. The officers elected at the initial meeting were: President, E. A. K. Hackett; vice-presidents, E. S. Philley, S. R. Smith, W. T. Ferguson and



August Detzer; treasurer, J. A. Tyler; secretary, C. H. Newton. Appreciating the necessity of permanent quarters, the association at once began considering the erection of a suitable building which should answer all the purposes of a home, besides proving a source of income; accordingly, in January, 1887, it was resolved to purchase a lot on Calhoun street and as soon as possible proceed with the enterprise. Plans for the building, which was to be forty by one hundred feet in area and three stories high, were prepared and adopted, and a committee appointed, consisting of A. A. Chapin, J. W. Cromwell, W. S. Harrison, H. C. Schroeder and G. O. Bradley, whose duty it was to prosecute the work as rapidly as conditions would admit. In due time operations began and so vigorously and efficiently was the work pushed forward that by the following June everything was in readiness for the laying of the corner-stone, which event took place on the 6th of that month with appropriate ceremonies, Dr. L. W. Munhall, of Brooklyn, New York, delivering the principal address. The building, which is a credit to those who planned it and prosecuted its erection, as well as an ornament to the city, is a handsome brick edifice with an attractive stone front, and cost, including the lot, the sum of forty thousand dollars. It was elegantly furnished and, with its spacious reading room, commodious lecture hall, and thoroughly equipped apartments for athletic exercises, was especially adapted to every purpose of the association, besides fully meeting the expectations of the friends of the organization and the public.

On September 19, 1889, a new constitution was adopted which provided for the control of the two branches of the association by a board of directors, of which W. D. Page, C. H. Newton and H. C. Schroeder were elected president, vice-president and secretary respectively. For some time after the completion of the building the association enjoyed a high degree of prosperity, and through its agency great good was accomplished among young men of the city. To the untiring energy and self-sacrificing efforts of E. A. K. Hackett much of the success of the association was due, as he labored earnestly in its behalf from the beginning and lost no opportunity to contribute to its efficiency by every means at his command. He continued as chairman for several years, and, with the assistance of C. H. Newton, vice-president, and H. C. Schroeder, secretary, managed

the affairs of the institution in an able and praiseworthy manner and in due time made it one of the strongest and best conducted associations in the state. Later George B. Shivers served as secretary and James McKay as treasurer. D. F. Bower, of Reading, Pennsylvania, was made general secretary in 1889, and E. F. Gage physical director, both of whom proved efficient in their respective capacities and, as long as they continued with the association, did much to enhance its popularity and usefulness.

This would doubtless prove a much more agreeable chapter to the friends of the association and the public generally were it permitted the writer to chronicle a continuance of the era of progress and prosperity which characterized the early history of the organization, but candor compels the statement that the financial obligations assumed in the erection and furnishing of the building became, in the course of a few years, so onerous as to make it impossible for the institution to meet them. Everything possible was done to stay the calamity and save the building, but, all efforts proving futile, it finally passed into the hands of the several creditors, the effect of which was so to discourage the friends of the association that at the expiration of ten years the city branch was disbanded, since which time no concerted efforts have been made to revive it.

Following the dismemberment of the Young Men's Christian Association of the city, the railroad branch of the organization purchased a building on Calhoun street within a reasonable distance of the Wabash and Pennsylvania depots, which was fitted up with the necessary apartments, and opened for the benefit of railroad employees, the general reading room being for the use of the public as well. D. F. More was made general secretary, and as such proved able and judicious, and during the two years of his incumbency he did much efficient work and became quite popular with the railroad men, as well as won a lasting place in the regard of all with whom he came in contact. His successor was R. M. Hays, whose term of service also covered a period of two years, the next in order being Z. T. Esmond, who remained the same length of time as each of his predecessors.

In 1890 J. W. Burns, the present incumbent, took charge, since which time he has managed the affairs of the association in a manner above reproach, proving a judicious executive, careful and re-



sourceful in his relations with the railroad men, by whom he is held in high favor, while as an energetic, wide-awake official, deeply interested in every enterprise having for its object the moral advancement and spiritual welfare of the young people of the city, few occupy a more conspicuous place in the esteem of the public.

It would manifestly be unfair in this connection were failure made to mention the name of E. D. Ingersoll as one of the leading spirits in the railroad branch of the Young Men's Christian Association work, and one of its most loyal, enthusiastic and influential friends; long and earnestly has he labored for the success of the organization and the promotion of its efficiency, and it goes without saying that to him more than to any other individual the present high standing of the institution is due.

The association has a large and carefully selected library, which is well patronized, one of the chief beneficiaries of this department being Miss Helen Gould, who in the year 1904 presented the organization with books to the value of over one thousand dollars, besides other donations, all of which have been greatly appreciated. The association is admirably equipped with necessary appliances to make the work more interesting and successful, among the special features being an educational department which is well adapted to meet the requirements of those whose early mental training has been neglected; also a bath room for general use, in which an average of two thousand free baths are given every year. Healthful and helpful amusements are encouraged, a room for games being usually well attended, in addition to which many other means and expedients have been devised to benefit a class of men to whom the public is under a heavy debt of gratitude for much that enters into the comfort of home life and makes possible the present high state of American civilization. The active membership of the association at the present time is somewhat in excess of four hundred, including all classes of railroad employees from section-hand up to the highest officials at this point.

## CHAPTER XXXV

---

### YOUNG WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

---

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

This organization is the outgrowth of a desire on the part of three college girls of Fort Wayne to do something by systematic means for the young women of the city, nothing up to the time they set the movement on foot having been provided in the way of physical culture, moral training or Bible reading; nor was there any place where women engaged in business could spend the noon hour pleasantly and profitably. The city, being the second in size of Indiana, presented an excellent field for association work; accordingly, in the winter of 1893 the matter was discussed by the three young ladies and others whom they succeeded in interesting in the project, plans were matured for effective action and suggestions as to how to proceed received from the state and international committees.

The movement took definite shape in May, 1894, when Miss Price, the international secretary, and Miss Shank, secretary for Indiana, addressed an audience of ladies in the Third Presbyterian church and gave specific directions as to how such organizations were effected. A month later two conferences were held at the Hamilton homestead, when the work of the association was again presented and discussed, the result being the appointment of a committee, with Miss Brannmas as chairman, to formulate plans for a permanent organization and to nominate a board of directors. The following week a meeting of the young women of the city was held, at which



a constitution was adopted and a board of managers appointed, consisting of the following ladies: Mesdames Sale and Mossman and Miss Eva R. Nelson, to serve two years; Mesdames Griebel, Perry Randall and C. W. Fairbank, for one year. Miss Agnes Hamilton was elected president of the new organization and the names of thirty-one active members were enrolled, together with one associate and eleven sustaining members.

This meeting at best being but an initial expedient, a second committee for bringing about a more complete organization was appointed, the following ladies composing its personnel: Mesdames Melvin A. Brannon, A. D. Guild and Frank Sessions, the first named being chosen chairman. This committee organized for effective action and in due time presented its plans, under which the work of the association was divided into five classes, physical culture, social, noon rest, educational and spiritual. The other officers elected were Mrs. Smyser, vice-president, Eva R. Nelson, recording secretary, Mrs. W. E. Mossman, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. L. A. Griebel, treasurer.

The permanent organization went into effect with one hundred and thirty-five constituent members, and rooms in which to hold meetings were procured on West Wayne street, one-half block from Calhoun, the location being in the central part of the city and easily accessible. With the beginning of active work, or perhaps a little later, an evening school was established, under the direction of capable instructors, in which were taught the common branches and needle work, this proving a popular and valuable adjunct to the association, which, and with but slight interruption, has since been maintained.

The continuous growth of the association soon made it necessary to provide more commodious quarters; accordingly, in 1895, the organization moved to a location at No. 24 Washington street, where it remained until April, 1897, when still larger, more convenient and much more attractive rooms were procured on West Berry street, Nos. 51-53, which in all probability will prove the permanent home of the society.

A nucleus of a library was formed in 1896, to which additions were made from time to time, mostly by voluntary contributions, and later the Emerine J. Hamilton Library, a fine collection of books,

was presented to the association. With additions since made, the library at the present time numbers considerably in excess of three thousand volumes of helpful and uplifting literature consisting of history, biography, travel, moral and religious treatises, some scientific works, general literature and the better class of fiction, great care being taken to eliminate from the shelves all books of a superficial and harmful character, and to select with special reference to purity of ideals and purposes and a high standard of literary merit.

The first general secretary of the association was Miss Adelaide Abel, of Boston, through whose work and influence much good was accomplished in popularizing the society and making it realize the objects which the founders and friends had in view. She was succeeded in a short time by Mrs. Perrine, a local worker who consented to remain no longer than a permanent official could be procured. In due season Miss Angie Manning Taylor accepted the place and held it, to the satisfaction of all concerned, for a period of two years, when she was followed by Miss Alice A. Parmele. The successor of the last named was Miss Myrtle B. Mills, whose period of service terminated in 1904, in September of which year Miss Mary F. Tod, the present incumbent, took charge, and to her able and systematic management and sweet Christian spirit the association is indebted for much of its recent growth and the present strength and popularity.

The influence of this excellent organization in moulding character and shaping life can not be estimated, nor will the extent of its good work be known until the great day when the books are opened and every one rewarded according as he shall merit. That it is destined to continue a permanent feature in the moral and religious life of Fort Wayne is not for a moment doubted, as the city could easily spare many other societies rather than part with this noble and uplifting agency which makes for purity, love, righteousness and all the other attributes of Christian character. There are at this time three hundred and seventy names on the list of membership; the board of managers consists of eighteen members, the following being the officers for the year 1905: Mrs. F. J. Hayden, president; Mrs. E. F. Yarnelle, vice-president; Mrs. Elizabeth Dawson, secretary; Miss Georgie E. Cope, secretary of the noon-rest work, and Miss Gertrude Wilding, director of physical culture.



## CHAPTER XXXVI

---

### FREEMASONRY IN FORT WAYNE AND ALLEN COUNTY.

---

BY ROBERT S. ROBERTSON, 32°.

---

In the times when might made right, when man feared his fellow man, or looked upon each other as enemies until friendship were proven, Masonry had its origin. Masons met in the secluded valley, or upon the heights, in one case to escape observation, in the other to observe, and thus be free from the spying of eavesdroppers, and alert and on the watch to ward off the approach of enemies.

Paradox as it may be, the Masons, dwellers in the valley of Fort Wayne, occupy also the heights, for we are at the summit from which the water flows to the gulf of St. Lawrence and to the gulf of Mexico, one of the great continental divides; and at the same time are located in a basin as we would travel toward the poles. In other words, should we travel east, or travel west, we descend from the summit. Should we travel towards north or south, we must ascend out of the valley and climb the heights, so that here Masons fulfill both of the ancient customs of the order, by the lodge being located at once in the valley and upon the mountain top.

The history of Masonry in Fort Wayne is almost if not coeval with the history of the place itself. Long years passed after the early adventurous footsteps of the whites, the coureur du bois, the priest, the trader, and the needy scion of the nobility of Europe,

had trodden a path to and from the Indian village of Ke-ki-on-ga before anything like a permanent settlement had been made at the meeting of the waters from our beautiful rivers. They were years full of adventure, of scalpings and burnings, of torture by fire and torture by captivity and degradation; of bloody wars and massacres, so long as the masters of this region were the savage red men of the forest, and until the wars for their subjugation were over; but no sooner did the first lappings of the wave of civilization ripple and break over its surface, than with it came the precepts, the teachings and the practice of Ancient and Accepted Free Masonry. There are traditions of a temporary or traveling lodge, instituted among the soldiery sent here, but nothing more than tradition. But the warwhoop had hardly ceased resounding, the red men were still here, but no longer master, the wolf was still howling around the settlers' cabins, when a little band of "brethren of the cult," faithful to the teachings of mother lodge, but far from its shelter, met and organized a lodge in the wilderness, at the summit where the waters of the Maumee and the Wabash part, in the valley of Fort Wayne.

## WAYNE LODGE, NO. 25.

It was in 1823, when but a cluster of cabins nestled close to the dismantled fort so lately abandoned by its military occupants, when to the northward there was not a cabin of a white man to what is now the Michigan state line, and none between Fort Wayne and Chicago, which was then but a palisaded trading post of little more note or importance than Fort Wayne; when there were not one hundred voters in what is now Allen county; when the state was only seven years old; when Indiana Territory, out of which the state was created, had been organized but twenty-three years; when there was no newspaper within a radius of one hundred miles, and none here; when Allen county had not been organized, but was still a part of the great county of Randolph, that this little group of the faithful petitioned the grand lodge of Masons, then only in its infancy and located at Madison, on the Ohio, for a dispensation and charter for Masonic work.

On the 22d of March, 1823, John Sheets, grand master of



Masons of Indiana, granted a dispensation to Alexander Ewing, worshipful master; John P. Hedges, senior warden, and Benjamin Cushman, together with all such brethren who might thereafter become members, to form a lodge to be known as "Wayne Lodge of Fort Wayne, County of Randolph, Indiana."

Alexander Ewing had been an officer in the Revolutionary war, of the Pennsylvania Line, and was proprietor of a tavern located on the southwest corner of what is now Barr and Columbia streets, and was the progenitor of a family of note throughout all this region. A great-grandson, George Washington Ewing III, is a member of Wayne Lodge, and of the Lodge of Perfection and Darius Council of the Scottish Rite. Other members of the family have been honored and true members of the fraternity through the years that have flown since the beginnings of Masonry in Fort Wayne.

John P. Hedges had been a civilian employee of the commissary department while the fort was garrisoned, and lived a useful and honored life here for many years.

Benjamin Cushman was soon after elected one of the first associate judges of the circuit court of the circuit in which Fort Wayne was situated.

General John Tipton, a notable character in the history of Indiana, a hero of the Indian wars and at the battle of Tippecanoe; who, before the close of his remarkable and varied career, became a senator of the United States for Indiana, and a grand master of Masons of the state, was then occupying rooms, or a building, probably one of the officers' quarters within the palisades of the abandoned fort, and in his rooms, on that historic spot, was held the first regularly constituted Masonic lodge in all this region lying north of Indianapolis.

At the first lodge meeting, held some time in May, there were present, in addition to those mentioned in the dispensation, as participators, Captain James Hackley and Benjamin B. Kercheval; and as visitors, General John Tipton, of Pisgah Lodge, No. 5, of Corydon, Indiana; Anthony L. Davis, of Franklin Lodge, No. 28, of Kentucky; Richard L. Britton, of St. John's Lodge, No. 13, of Ohio; John McCorkle, one of the proprietors and platters of the

"Old Plat" of the town of Fort Wayne, of Lodge No. 14, of Ohio, and Robert A. Forsyth, a paymaster in the United States army, whose lodge was not given in the record.

Hackley, whose military title was perhaps conferred much in the same manner as they are conferred nowadays, was a son-in-law of William Wells, Indian agent and interpreter, and his wife was a niece of the great chief, Little Turtle, and he thus became the beneficiary in the Hackley reservations, which appear upon the map of Allen county.

Kercheval was a sub-agent for the Indians and must also have contracted a matrimonial alliance among them, for we find a Kercheval reserve in St. Joseph township, but the writer has not been able to identify the real "reservee," unless it is in this item of the treaty of 1838, with the Miamis: "To the wife of Benjamin, Ah-mac-kon-zee-quah, one section of land where she now lives, near the prairie, and to include her improvements; she being commonly known as Pichoux's sister."

The lodge was "opened in ancient form on the first degree" with Alexander Ewing as worshipful master; John P. Hedges, senior warden and secretary pro tem; Benjamin Cushman, junior warden; James Hackley, treasurer, and B. B. Kercheval, steward and tyler pro tem. The next meeting was on the 6th of June following, when Kercheval was appointed treasurer, Charles W. Ewing, secretary, James Hackley, senior deacon, Robert Hars, junior deacon, and W. Hedges, steward and tyler.

All those heretofore named became the charter members of the lodge, and on the 10th of November of the same year the grand lodge granted the charter, and General John Tipton was authorized to constitute Wayne Lodge, No. 25, which duty he performed November 17th, he joining by dimit. The officers installed were Alexander Ewing, worshipful master; John Tipton, senior warden; B. B. Kercheval, junior warden; Charles W. Ewing, secretary; A. L. Davis, treasurer; James Hackley and H. B. McKean, senior and junior deacons, and James Wyman, steward and tyler.

The first regular election was held December 25th and General John Tipton was elected worshipful master. He was re-elected until 1828 and was an efficient officer and worthy member.



The first applicant to have the degrees conferred was unanimously rejected.

The first candidate initiated was Lambert Cushouis, August 16, 1824.

The first celebration of St. John's day was June 24, 1825, General Tipton delivering the oration. It would be worth something to read it in the original manuscript, for the old hero scorned the trammels of the spelling book, as shown by the journals of his campaigns kept by himself.

The first public installation of lodge officers took place at the residence of Hugh Hanna December 27, 1825.

The first Masonic burial was that of Captain Hackley, May 26, 1827. Some objection was made on the ground that he was a suicide, but the lodge placed it on record that it "turned out to gratify Mrs. Hackley."

The first Masonic banquet in Fort Wayne was prepared by Alexander Ewing, June 24, 1827, and was quite an event. A few days later the lodge made a loan to Captain Riley, the noted Arabian traveler, author of "Riley's Narrative," original proprietor of Willshire, Ohio, and the surveyor of most of the lands about Fort Wayne. The loan was to enable him to go east for medical treatment. Whether repaid or not, is not known.

The second Masonic burial was that of Alexander Ewing, the first worshipful master of the lodge, on the 5th of January, 1828, he having died two days previously.

The masters of the lodge elected up to the time it suspended regular meetings were Joseph Holman, June 2, 1828; Lewis G. Thompson, December 1, 1828; Anthony L. Davis, June 1, 1829; Hugh Hanna, January 23, 1830; Absalom Holcomb, June 7, 1830; Samuel Hanna, June 6, 1831; Henry Rudisill, February 20, 1833; Samuel Edsall, June 10, 1833.

The by-laws, first adopted in 1823, numbered sixteen, provided minutely for almost any business or question that might arise, and are an evidence of the ability and painstaking care of the committee which prepared and reported them. After being adopted, they were signed by the members present. There was a fine of twenty-five cents for the absence of the master, wardens, secretary, treasurer,

stewards and tyler, and of twelve and one-half cents for deacons and members, unless they presented satisfactory excuse. Anyone appearing in the lodge room in a state of intoxication was to be reprimanded for the first offense, suspended for the second, and expelled for the third.

After leaving the temporary quarters in Tipton's rooms in the old fort building, the lodge was held in Washington Hall, above Ewing's Tavern, on the southwest corner of Barr and Columbia streets. Later a lot was purchased at the northeast corner of Columbia and Harrison and a brick lodge room erected, with ante-room and a room for preparation, or "goatroom," up stairs. This was probably completed early in 1831, as on February 7th of that year a committee reported on the brick work and plastering, but could not report the "precise number of brick," on account of the snow.

At the June meeting, 1833, a committee reported the sale of the lot, which had been appraised at twelve hundred dollars, for thirteen hundred and twenty-eight dollars, to Joseph Holman, Richard L. Britton, Francis Comparet, Alex Coquillard and Hugh Hanna. The sale had been concluded upon because the lodge had languished and failed to hold regular meetings for some time, because of the anti-Masonic wave which swept the country after the disappearance of William Morgan in 1826, many believing he had been murdered by the Masons for revealing the secret work of the order. Whatever were the facts, Masonry was overwhelmed for a time by public sentiment, fanned to a flame by being carried into politics, and many lodges were closed, and nearly all suspended active work. The Fort Wayne Masons suffered with their brethren everywhere, and on the 20th of February, 1833, the first meeting Wayne Lodge had held since May 7, 1832, the lodge adopted the following: "Resolved, that whereas, owing to the great excitement prevailing in this section of the country and elsewhere against the Masonic institutions and Masons in general, this lodge has not held her regular meetings for seven or eight months past; therefore, resolved, by unanimous consent, that the proceedings shall be as valid and have the same effect as if the same had been done and transacted at the regular meetings of the lodge, and that all by-laws,



rules and regulations in any way contravening any of the proceedings of this meeting are hereby suspended."

The lodge was reported to the grand lodge in 1833, and again in 1835, as meeting irregularly, but as the grand lodge was itself nearly dormant, as well as most of the lodges under its jurisdiction, it took no steps to arrest or revoke the charter.

It is worthy of note that in those troubled times, when Masons everywhere were boycotted in business, and socially ostracised, one Jared Darrow came from western New York, where he had been accused of direct complicity in the Morgan disappearance, and located on a farm near Roanoke. His migration was solely on account of the anti-Masonic ostracism which drove him from his former home. He frequently visited Wayne Lodge, but it is not recorded that he became a member of it. Some time later Stephen Brown Bond migrated from Lockport, New York, to Fort Wayne, for the same cause. He, too, was a frequent visitor in, if not a member of, Wayne Lodge. He married the daughter of Darrow, and two sons, Charles D. and Jared D. Bond, were worthy affiliates of the blue lodge, and a grandson, and the husbands of two daughters, are worthy Masons and members of the Scottish Rite. The family has been, and is, among the best of Fort Wayne's citizens.

On the 2d of March, 1840, an earnest effort to reorganize was made, and the faithful of the fraternity met at Kiser's Hall, on the east side of Calhoun street, just south of the alley between Main and Columbia, accepted a dispensation and resolved to reorganize as a regular lodge, with Henry Rudisill as worshipful master. The meeting seems to have thought their charter revoked, and applied to the grand lodge for another, which was granted, but the error was discovered and work was conducted under the old charter, and the lodge is now the oldest chartered lodge in the state. There is a hiatus in the records from 1833 to 1856, except for the record of this one meeting in 1840.

The lodge worked under difficulties until 1847, when the charter was declared forfeited for nonpayment of dues to the grand lodge, and work was suspended until July 4, 1849, when the day was celebrated Masonically by a restoration of the charter granted under

date of May 30th, and by the resumption of Masonic work under Henry Rudisill as master.

The records of the grand lodge of that year show that "The most worshipful grand master presented a communication from Wayne Lodge, No. 25, under suspension for nonpayment of dues, and failing to be represented, praying the restoration of its charter." It was referred to the committee on charters and dispensations, which reported May 26th as follows: "Fort Wayne, No. 25.—They have examined some letters addressed to the grand lodge, and individual brethren from Fort Wayne, asking the grand lodge to restore the charter of Fort Wayne Lodge, No. 25. The brethren at Fort Wayne have twice forfeited their charter, having had it restored at their request without charge. The present application is too informal in the opinion of your committee to be granted, especially upon which to restore a forfeited charter. The brethren should apply first for a dispensation, and having thus restored themselves to the confidence of the grand lodge, will be entitled to a charter at the next regular communication. They therefore recommend the adoption of the following resolution: Resolved, that a dispensation be granted to the brethren at Fort Wayne when they make application therefor in proper form."

The petition would seem to have been presented according to the resolution, for later the following appears: "Resolved, that a charter be granted to the petitioners at Fort Wayne, as Fort Wayne Lodge, No. 25, and that Henry Rudisill be the worshipful master, Samuel Edsall, senior warden, and S. Shoaff the junior warden of said lodge, and that the same be without charge to said lodge."

There is another record which shows that the charter of Wayne Lodge was stolen, and a duplicate was asked for and ordered to be issued.

The records thus disclose the fact that while Wayne Lodge has always retained its original number, its existence has not been continuous, but broken by circumstances beyond its control. The old charter bears the signatures of John Sheets, grand master, John Jennings, once governor of Indiana, as deputy grand master, Thomas Posey, another governor of Indiana, as senior grand war-



den, John H. Farnham, junior grand warden, and William C. Keene, secretary.

Before the closing of the lodge in 1833 it had fifty-four members. Of the membership prior to 1860, it is believed that Martin E. Argo, Philip Grund and George H. Wilson are the only survivors. The latter has been treasurer of the lodge continuously since 1865.

From Kiser's the lodge moved to the MacDougal block, on the northwest corner of Berry and Calhoun streets, thence to the Seidel block, one-half square north, and thence to the Temple. It is honored among Fort Wayne Masons as the mother lodge.

#### SUMMIT CITY LODGE, NO. 170.

On the 11th of May, 1854, a number of Masons met in Wayne Lodge rooms in Kiser's building, of which William S. Smith was chairman and Francis S. Aveline was secretary. It was decided to petition the grand lodge for a dispensation to organize another lodge, to be known as "Summit City Lodge." The dispensation was granted May 31st and on the 9th of June a lodge was opened under the dispensation, of which Colonel Charles Case was worshipful master and Francis Aveline and Yearless Day were senior and junior wardens. Sol. D. Bayless, master of Wayne Lodge, declared Summit City Lodge duly organized under dispensation, and the first stated meeting was held June 16, 1854, when the petitions of Warren H. Withers and A. L. Hanna were received. They were the first initiates of the lodge.

The first meeting under the charter was June 8, 1855, the charter members being Francis S. Aveline, Charles D. Bond, Charles Case, Yearless Day, David F. Comparet, Charles Hanna, D. W. Maples (for whom the town of Maples is named), Richard W. McMullen, Richard C. Newman and William S. Smith. The lodge was "called off" until the 18th, when officers were elected. Col. Charles Case was chosen worshipful master; Francis S. Aveline and William S. Smith, senior and junior wardens; Sion S. Bass (founder of the Bass Foundry and Machine Works, and who became colonel of the Thirtieth Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was

killed in the battle of Shiloh), secretary; D. W. Maples, treasurer; Henry J. Rudisill and Reuben C. F. Rayhouser, senior and junior deacons; A. L. Hanna and Charles Hanna, stewards; A. Fisher, tyler, and C. A. Bruce, chaplain. The lodge moved from Kiser's to Stewart's Hall, on Calhoun street, near Berry; thence, in April, 1868, to MacDougal's block, and remained there until its change to the Temple, its first meeting there being held February 26, 1886.

SOL. D. BAYLESS LODGE, NO. 359.

On the evening of May 4, 1866, Anson Waring, John M. Coombs, Byron D. Angell, Alfred Hattersly, Martin L. Bulger, William Johnston, Jr., W. Akhurst and Sanford C. Lumbard met in Wayne Lodge rooms and resolved to petition for a dispensation to organize a new lodge under the name of "Sol. D. Bayless Lodge." The petition was signed by those present, and, by unanimous resolution, Byron D. Angell was selected as worshipful master and John M. Coombs and Anson Waring,\* senior and junior wardens. The petition was granted at the May meeting of the grand lodge and the petitioners named as charter members. On the 4th of June the lodge was opened in due form under the charter, and John M. Coombs was elected worshipful master; Anson Waring and William Johnston, Jr., senior and junior wardens; Alfred Hattersly, treasurer; George W. Durgin, secretary; Chauncey B. Oakley (who later became mayor of Fort Wayne) and Harry Cotter, senior and junior deacons; George Esmond and John E. Hill, stewards, and P. O. Blaisdell, tyler. It removed to the Temple, holding its first meeting there February 15, 1886.

This lodge was organized with a large initiation fee and dues, with an expressed intention to make it more exclusive than the others, but this was soon found to be unpopular, as well as not in accord with Masonic ethics, and was corrected. The lodge is one of the best in Fort Wayne.

---

\*These two, brethren in the lodge, brothers in the wardenship, brothers-in-law by marriage, notwithstanding the precepts and teachings of the brotherhood, became the bitterest of enemies and remained so until death closed the feud.



## HOME LODGE, NO. 342.

A meeting was held in Wayne Lodge hall, in the spring of 1868, at which it was resolved to petition for a charter for this lodge. The dispensation was granted on the 17th of July of that year, and the officers under it were Col. Orin D. Hurd, worshipful master; Jonathan Knappenberger and Martin Cullaton, senior and junior wardens; Capt. Ferd F. Boltz and Milo H. Brooks, senior and junior deacons; James E. Graham, secretary; Samuel Thanhauser, treasurer; John Lillie, Jr., and Peter Gable, stewards, and Samuel S. Flutter, tyler.

Some opposition developed to the formation of another lodge, and the issuance of the charter was delayed until May 24, 1870, when Orin D. Hurd, Jonathan Knappenberger, Martin Cullaton, Jacob S. Goshorn, James E. Graham, Samuel Thanhauser, Solomon S. Smick, Col. Charles A. Zollinger, William T. Pratt (ex-sheriff), Gilbert E. Bursley, Capt. Ferd F. Boltz, Daniel Gibson, John H. Turner, John W. Hayden, Abram G. Barnett, Milo H. Brooks, Samuel S. Gathley, William Wilmington, Ephraim Stevens, W. A. Roberts, Theodore K. Brackenridge, David P. Whedon, Robert S. Robertson, John Lillie, Jr., Peter Gable, James W. Ryan, James M. Gribbin, David S. Redelsheimer and John W. Vordermark were named as charter members.

At the first meeting, held in the lodge room of MacDougal's block, the officers elected were: Orin D. Hurd, worshipful master; Daniel Gibson and Hiram Poyser, senior and junior wardens; John Lillie, Jr., secretary; Samuel Thanhauser, treasurer; Peter Gable and Joseph Whan, senior and junior deacons; Christian Boseker and Martin V. B. Gottshall, stewards; James M. Gibson, tyler; Robert S. Robertson, William H. Brooks and John B. Morgan, trustees.

The lodge moved soon after organization to the hall over the then postoffice, on Court street, the upper story of the gas company's present office, but in 1885 moved back to MacDougal's Hall, and remained there until it moved into the Temple in 1886. It is one of the strong and popular lodges of the city.

## LODGES OUTSIDE OF FORT WAYNE, IN ALLEN COUNTY.

There have been organized in Allen county, outside the city of Fort Wayne, the following:

LEO LODGE, No. 224, located at Leo, Allen county; instituted 1859.—The dispensation was granted January 10, 1859, with the following charter members: Edward L. Knight, Harmon Viberg, Jacob Bickhart, John Derar, W. M. Dailey, J. W. Hollopeter and Kuhnrod Viberg. The officers under the dispensation were Edwin L. Knight, worshipful master, and Jacob Bickhart and Kuhnrod Viberg, senior and junior wardens. The same officers were elected under the charter, which was issued May 24, 1859.

OLIVE BRANCH LODGE, No. 248, located at Poe, Allen county; instituted 1859.—A dispensation for this lodge was granted January 25, 1859, with Noah M. Grandstaff, worshipful master; Judge Vaughn and William Long, senior and junior wardens. The charter was issued May 25, 1859, with Joel Vaughn, Judge Vaughn, Elias G. Coverdale, Lemuel N. Coverdale, Ezra Maloney, William F. Wood, William Long, James Clark, Henry Ely, Noah M. Grandstaff, James Clark, Warren L. Mills and Jesse Heaton as charter members. The same officers were elected under the charter as under the dispensation.

MONROEVILLE LODGE, No. 293, located at Monroeville, Allen county; instituted 1863.—Its dispensation was granted January 31, 1863, with Jabez Shaffer as worshipful master; John Shaffer and James Weiler, senior and junior wardens.

The charter was issued May 27, 1863, with Jabez Shaffer, James Weiler, W. B. Rabbit, A. Engle, J. L. Younker, J. R. Robinson, John Shaffer and John Wilson as charter members. At the first election under the charter the same officers were elected as named in the dispensation. The lodge has been, and is, one of the active, progressive working lodges of the county.

HARLAN LODGE, No. 296, located at Harlan (or Maysville); instituted 1863.—Its dispensation is dated May 27, 1863, with the following officers: Peter S. Crisenberg, worshipful master; Ira S. Skinner and Marion C. Monger, senior and junior wardens. Its charter was issued May 25, 1864, with Peter S. Crisenberg, Ira S.



Skinner, Marion C. Monger, William Herrick, David Pattee, Jofata S. Sellers, George Platter and John Townsend as charter members. The first officers under the charter were Peter S. Crisenberg, worshipful master, and Ira S. Skinner and John Townsend, senior and junior wardens. This lodge also has been a good working lodge, and popular.

NEWMAN LODGE, No. 376, located at New Haven; instituted 1868.—Its dispensation was granted January 27, 1868, with James Savage as worshipful master, and Allan H. Dougall and Lycurgus S. Null, senior and junior wardens. The charter was issued May 27, 1868, naming James Savage, Allan H. Dougall, Lycurgus S. Null, J. E. Taylor, J. E. McKendry, Edwin Shirley, A. I. Williamson, S. Houk and George W. Linden, as charter members. Under the charter the same officers were elected. For some years the lodge was in thriving condition, but declined, and its charter was revoked by the grand lodge May 25, 1897.

HENRY KING LODGE, No. 382, located at Huntertown; instituted 1868.—Its dispensation was granted March 24th of that year, with Theron M. Andrews, worshipful master, Stephen A. Thornton and James O. Beardsley, senior and junior wardens.

The charter bears date May 25, 1869, and names as charter members Peter Shoaff, F. C. Bacon, Corwin Phelps, Ira A. West, Stephen A. Thornton, James P. Bass, Henry King, Theron M. Andrews, James O. Beardsley, George W. Hand, John Anderson, James Fleming and David McQuiston, Jr. The first officers elected under the charter were the same as those under dispensation. The charter was surrendered December 31, 1881, on account of lack of interest and financial embarrassment.

These are all of the Masonic lodges proper that have been instituted in Allen county.

#### FORT WAYNE CHAPTER, NO. 19, ROYAL ARCH MASONS.

The grand chapter, Royal Arch Masons, of Indiana, granted a dispensation for this chapter May 15, 1857, naming the officers under dispensation as follows: Henry J. Rudisill, most excellent high priest; James W. Borden, excellent king; Robert Brackenridge, excellent scribe, and Sol. D. Bayless, secretary.

The charter was issued May 24th of the same year, with the following charter members: Sol. D. Bayless (later pension agent of the United States at Fort Wayne), Henry J. Rudisill (for two terms auditor of Allen county), Joseph Johnson, C. W. Aylesworth, James Ormiston, James B. Shoaff, William Stevens, Henry Work, A. H. Wells, Fred Hamilton, Henry Wehmer, Col. Charles Case, Samuel H. Shoaff, Dr. Isaac Ayres and E. C. Nelson. The officers elected under the charter were the same as under dispensation except that C. W. Aylesworth was elected secretary. Its first meetings were in Kiser's Hall, thence it moved to the MacDougall block in 1868, and its first meeting in the Temple was held February 24, 1886.

FORT WAYNE COUNCIL, NO. 4, ROYAL AND SELECT MASTERS.

Its dispensation was granted in December, 1855, and it was the first council instituted after the organization of the grand council of Indiana. The officers under dispensation were William Hacker, illustrious master; G. M. Porter, deputy illustrious master; James Collins, principal conductor, and Sol D. Bayless, recorder.

The charter was dated May 20, 1856, with James Collins, Sol. D. Bayless, Henry J. Rudisill, J. B. Shoaff, James W. Borden, G. M. Porter, J. W. Sullivan, William Hacker, Ira C. Bond, C. P. Anderson, J. E. Houser, C. F. Fish, H. C. Lawrence, and G. M. Freyberger, as charter members.

The first officers elected under the charter were Sol. D. Bayless, illustrious master; Henry J. Rudisill, deputy illustrious master; D. W. Maples, principal conductor, and Samuel McElfatrick, recorder. Its first home was Kiser's Hall, thence moved to MacDougal's in 1868, and to the Temple in 1886.

FORT WAYNE COMMANDERY, NO. 4, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR.

Its dispensation was granted May 13, 1853, by the grand master of Knights Templar of the United States and the charter September 19, of the same year, by the grand encampment of the United States, which met at Lexington, Kentucky.

The officers named under dispensation, and elected under the



charter were the same: Sol. D. Bayless, eminent commander; James Collins, generalissimo; James High, captain general; S. I. Baldwin, recorder. The charter members were Sol. D. Bayless, John W. Smith, Francis S. Aveline, Benjamin Saunders, William Stewart, Christian Orff, J. N. Dubarry, John Hamilton, M. H. Taylor, Oscar N. Hinkle, James Collins, Samuel McElfatrick, John W. Underhill, John Spencer, James M. Brattan, W. H. Loomis, H. S. Goodwin, D. J. Silver, William Wert, Joseph A. Stelwagon, J. M. Boon and W. H. Newman. Its dispensation and charter both antedated that of the grand council of Indiana and it was one of the four commanderies that organized the Indiana grand commandery.

Its first home was in Kiser's Hall, then in Stewart's, and was moved to the MacDougal block in 1868, and to the Temple, where its first meeting there was held March 4, 1886.

#### ANCIENT AND ACCEPTED SCOTTISH RITE, LODGE OF PERFECTION.

A body of the Scottish Rite, known as the Cernean branch of Masonry, and claimed to have been surreptitious and illegally created, was organized in Fort Wayne some time before this date, and initiated quite a number of Masons.

To counteract this movement, and to prevent its spread, a meeting was held in the Masonic Temple December 22, 1886, which resolved to, and did make application for a dispensation to organize a Lodge of Perfection, which was granted under date of March 12, 1887, authorizing the conferring of degrees from the fourth to the fourteenth. The first convocation under dispensation was held October 26, 1887, when forty-three candidates received the degrees.

The charter was granted September 19, 1888, with William Geake as thrice potent grand master (who has served continuously in that position to the present); Col. Chauncey B. Oakley, deputy grand master; Alfred D. Cressler, senior, and Quincy A. Hossler, junior grand wardens; and the lodge was constituted October 20, 1888, by Illustrious Samuel B. Sweet, representative of the illustrious grand master of Indiana.

The charter members were William W. Rockhill, N. S. Len-

heim, Samuel B. Sweet, Christian B. Stemen, James Rogers, Joseph W. Bell, Joseph L. Gruber, James S. Gregg, John F. Wing, Ferd F. Boltz, Joseph C. Williard, Charles A. Munson, William Geake, Quincy A. Hossler, Ronald T. McDonald, Chauncey B. Oakley, George W. Pixley, Allen Zollars, Alfred D. Cressler, John Lillie, Jr., James R. Bobo, Robert B. Allison, Elmore Y. Sturgis, Jacob J. Todd, Louis C. Davenport and Robert C. Bell.

It has a membership in 1905 of six hundred and ninety-five, comprising men of high standing in every rank of every profession and business in northern Indiana.

DARIUS COUNCIL, PRINCES OF JERUSALEM, A. A. S. R.

On the 4th of April, 1889, a meeting was held in the Lodge of Perfection for the purpose of petitioning for the organization of a council of Princes of Jerusalem, covering the fifteenth and sixteenth degrees of the Scottish Rite. The dispensation was granted to Darius Council April 9, 1889, accepted May 14th, and the charter was issued September 17th. The historical degrees, fifteenth and sixteenth, were conferred upon forty-four candidates November 27th of that year.

The charter members were Henry W. Mordhurst, Levi Griffith, William W. Rockhill, George Godfrey (a lineal descendant of the line of Miami Indian chiefs), Joseph W. Bell, John D. Olds, Samuel B. Sweet, Charles E. Ortt, Jacob J. Todd, Marshall S. Mahurin, Thomas R. Marshall, William Geake, Christian B. Stemen, Louis C. Davenport, George W. Moore, James B. Williams, Thomas Meyer, Frank T. Waring, John Humphreys, Henry C. Hanna, Charles E. Reed, Hugh M. Deihl, E. Y. Sturgis, George W. Loag, George W. Pixley, John Lillie, Jr., DeMott C. Gardner, William M. Glenn, Alfred Hattersly, John S. Stevens, William P. Morris, Marion Teagarden, Allen Zollars, John W. Hayden, Charles A. Munson, Charles A. Wilding, Joseph L. Gruber, Franklin T. Wing, John H. Bass, Ferdinand F. Boltz, Joshua J. Williams, Wilber F. Heath and Joseph P. Gray.

The first officers were Henry W. Mordhurst, most eminent sovereign past grand master; John D. Olds, deputy past grand master;



Thomas R. Marshall, senior grand warden; Henry C. Hanna, junior grand warden. The membership in 1905 is six hundred and four.

A meeting was held March 22, 1897, to consider the establishment of a chapter of the Rose Croix. For the temporary organization Thomas R. Marshall was chosen as most wise and perfect master; Robert S. Robertson, who was for many years high priest and deputy grand master of Darius Council, venerable and perfect knight senior warden; and George L. Greenawalt, venerable and perfect knight junior warden. A petition was forwarded to the supreme council, but by reason of opposition from the mother council at Indianapolis, the charter was not granted.

The Scottish Rite has been a flourishing order in Fort Wayne Masonry for many years. In 1905 it fitted up, at the expense of its membership, a handsome social room on the third floor of the Temple for the use of all Masons. The cost is about two thousand five hundred dollars, and its beneficence is apparent, when no Mason of any grade is debarred and all are welcome. It is intended to be supplemented by a library and reading room.

A club of the members of the Mystic Shrine was organized some years ago but was abandoned after three years of existence.

#### THE ORDER OF THE EASTERN STAR.

From a Masonic history must not be omitted its allies and helpers, and among them the "Daughters of Eve," who have become members of, and workers in, the "Eastern Star" should receive due mention, and be regarded as "sisters" by the "brethren."

SUMMIT CITY CHAPTER, No. 45, O. E. S.—This chapter was organized in 1882 in Home Lodge hall, by Willis D. Engle, grand patron. The first officers were Levi Griffith, worthy patron; Mrs. M. Jennie Graham, worthy matron; Mrs. Sarah M. Griffith, associate matron; Martin Connett, treasurer; Daniel W. Souder, secretary. The other star offices were filled by Mrs. Nellie Umstead, conductress; Mrs. Maria Brooks, Esther; Mrs. John Spitler, Martha; Mrs. Eliza Connett, Electa; Mrs. Emma Fleming, warder; Mrs. Joseph Bennett, sentinel.

The chapter had its home in Home Lodge hall and for a time flourished until it had a membership of seventy-five. Unfortunately, internal dissensions, fully as liable to occur among "Eve's daughters" as among the sons of Adam, caused the surrender of the charter in the latter part of 1885.

SHILOH CHAPTER, No. 141, O. E. S.—This chapter, under dispensation of July 7, 1893, was instituted by William H. Smythe, acting grand patron. Its charter was granted May 31, 1894. The first officers under dispensation and under charter were the same, as follows: Christian B. Stemen, worthy patron; Laura B. Henry, worthy matron; Louise Cotter, associate matron; William J. Probasco, secretary; Lydia Smith, treasurer. The "star" officers were Minnie E. Probasco, conductress; Alice M. Teagarden, associate conductress; Norian McNutt, Adah; Jennie Craig, Ruth; Martha E. Wohlfort, Esther; Harriet Stemen, Martha; Louisa McNutt, Electa; Emeline McNutt, warder; Marion Teagarden, sentinel. The chapter is flourishing with a large membership in 1905.

#### CLANDESTINE MASONRY.

The descendants of the African race are excluded from the Masonic order in America, owing to the prejudice engendered by slavery. It is not in accord with true Masonic principles, which are universal and not restricted to race or color. It was once the boast of Masons that they could find "brethren of the cult" in every nation on the face of the globe, and apparently well authenticated instances are recorded which go far to prove the truth of the claim, and Masons have profited among dusky brethren by giving the recognized signs of brotherhood and of distress. It is a query whether or not an awakening may come, and the true principles be recognized, so that Masons of every race, of every clime, of every nation, may yet recognize each other as "brethren."

Anyway, the African is a good imitator of the ways of his white brother, and we have nearly every degree of Masonry imitated and worked clandestinely in Fort Wayne. There is a St. Mary's Lodge, No. 14, Free and Accepted Masons; a St. Paul's Chapter, No. 8, Royal Arch Masons; a commandery of Knights



Templar; a consistory of the Scottish Rite; and a Temple of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine.

---

The valley of Fort Wayne, in addition to several offices in the grand bodies of Masonry in the United States, has furnished the following presiding officers for the grand bodies of Indiana: Sol. D. Bayless in grand lodge, grand chapter, grand council and grand commandery; David P. Whedon, Andrew H. Hamilton and Samuel B. Sweet in grand commandery; Henry W. Mordhurst in grand council and grand chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Edward O'Rourke and William Geake in grand lodge; William Geake, thirty-third degree, is (1905) illustrious deputy for Indiana, and grand standard bearer of the supreme council of sovereign grand inspectors-general of the thirty-third and last degree of the Ancient Accepted Scottish Rite of Freemasonry for the northern Masonic jurisdiction of the United States of America.

#### THE MASONIC TEMPLE.

The Masonic Temple Association was organized February 13, 1878, which procured plans for a magnificent building, and a contract was let for its construction June 5, 1879. But after erecting the first story according to the plans of the architect, it was found that the pattern was too large for the cloth—it could not be completed for the contract price, and the contractors abandoned the work after receiving estimates amounting to \$34,597.75. The association found itself swamped. It adopted various methods to procure the necessary funds to complete the building, one of them being a lottery scheme, somewhat like a church fair. Most of the prizes were bottles of a perfume known as "Satisfaction Bouquet," which failed to give satisfaction to the investors, and the whole affair left a bad odor, instead of a satisfactory perfume. The plans were changed, by which \$37,000 was required to make the opera house ready for use, and \$10,000 more to complete the upper stories for lodge and other purposes. Bonds were issued and largely floated by the lodges, chapter, council, commandery, consistory and individ-

ual members. A long delay followed, and it was not until November 5, 1884, that the opera house was dedicated. The opening entertainment was a series of four grand operas, given by the Emma Abbott opera troupe, and was well patronized, with the price ten dollars for a season ticket. The lodge rooms were not completed and occupied until early in 1886, but since then have been commodious and elegant homes for all the Masonic lodges and other bodies in Fort Wayne.

Nearly all the founders and master builders of the first lodge, and many, very many, of the later ones, have "passed from labor to refreshment," and entered into rest. Many who still remain in the valley of Fort Wayne are moving with rapid step toward the setting sun, but with eyes turned back, with eager and loving gaze, toward the "East," to greet each day the rising sun. To the novitiate belongs the task of completing the work so well begun, and carried on by the builders who have passed to the final, the highest degree.



## CHAPTER XXXVII

---

### INDEPENDENT ORDER OF ODD FELLOWS.

---

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

The history of Odd Fellowship in Fort Wayne covers a period of sixty-two years, during which time its growth has been steady and substantial and its influence in the community all that could reasonably be expected of an organization based upon the immortal principles of friendship, love and truth, and whose mission it is to bind together in close bonds of unity and mutual good will those who have at heart the best interests of their fellow men.

FORT WAYNE LODGE, NO. 14,

the older of the two organizations in the city, dates its history proper from October 27, 1843, although the charter, which was granted upon the application of Benjamin Saunders, James McClelland, James P. Munson, P. Rodebaugh, Joseph Stanford and S. C. Newton, was granted on the 14th of said month and year, thirteen days before the organization went into effect. At the former date the lodge was regularly instituted by Deputy Grand Master John Green, assisted by Past Grands S. S. Tipton and W. Hubbell, who opened the order of exercises in due form by conferring the third, fourth and fifth degrees upon Benjamin Saunders and James P. Munson. Immediately following the above ceremonies, George Johnson,

George Wilson, James B. Edwards, Aaron J. Mershon and Asa Naylor were duly initiated into the mysteries of the order and became active participants in its deliberations. Among other early members were William Morrison, George Brown, M. C. Foster, F. H. Laird, G. A. Miller, W. Headrick, Jr., Orlando Lane, B. B. Taylor, J. Vandegrift and a few others who became identified with the order during the first month of its existence. There appears to have been no election of officers until the 18th of December following, at which time James P. Munson was made noble grand and Joseph Stamford, vice-grand. Meanwhile fourteen new members were initiated and on April 22, 1844, the first benefits for sickness, to the amount of six dollars, were allowed and ordered paid. Past Grands George Johnson and Benjamin Saunders were elected representatives to the grand lodge of the state on March 31, 1845, being the first to represent the local lodge in that body.

During the first two or three years of its history Fort Wayne lodge experienced considerable difficulty by reason of the stringency in money matters, at one time being in serious danger of dissolution on account of the impossibility of collecting dues and other claims. The records show that on the 24th of July, 1845, it was ordered by the lodge "that the treasurer be instructed to sell what was locally known as 'White Dog' (scrip issued by the state for the purpose of carrying on public improvements, in bills of five dollars each) at three and a half dollars for five dollars, and city orders at the rate of eighty-seven and a half cents on the dollar." In due season, however, a better day dawned and it was not long until the lodge was enabled to meet its obligations and start upon the era of prosperity which, with few interruptions, has continued to the present time.

The following are the names of those honored by election to the office of noble grand during the first two years of the organization: James P. Munson, from December 18, 1843, to March 18, 1844; James Stamford, from March 18, 1844, to June 17, 1844; B. F. Mills, from June 17, 1844, to September 16, 1844; F. H. Tyler, from September 16, 1844, to December 16, 1844; George Johnson, from December 16, 1844, to March 24, 1845; C. H. Gould, from March 24, 1845, to June 16, 1845, when he was succeeded by A. B. Miller,



who served from the latter date until the 17th of the following September, when Thomas Tigar was elected to the office.

The lodge met at various places for a number of years, finally moving to the old postoffice building, on Court street, where a neat and commodious hall, well fitted and furnished, served the purposes of a lodge room until the organization was in a condition to purchase a lot and erect a building of its own. Meanwhile the society continued to increase in membership and influence, in both respects rivaling, if not exceeding, any other fraternal order in the city. Finally a most eligible lot on the corner of Calhoun and Wayne streets (one of the most desirable locations in the city) was purchased, upon which, in the year 1890, the present handsome and imposing stone structure was erected, the property at this time representing a value conservatively estimated at eighty thousand dollars. The building is of beautiful architectural design, four and a half stories high, and, without invidious comparison, is said to be one of the finest structures in a city which has long been noted for the general attractiveness of its business and public edifices. On the ground floor are two commodious store rooms which by reason of location command a liberal rental and are always in demand. The entire second story is used as offices by the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway Company, and the third story has been fitted up as a meeting place by the Fort Wayne Commercial Club, being well lighted and ventilated, and as a public hall compares favorably with any other in the city. The lodge room, which occupies the entire fourth floor, is one of the largest, best arranged and most desirable Odd Fellows halls in the state, no reasonable efforts having been spared to make it complete in all its appointments to the end that it might prove a home of which the members of the order may well feel proud. The income derived from the store rooms, offices and club room affords the lodge a very handsome revenue, and at this time the organization is reported in fine financial condition, with every prospect for continued success in the future. The records show a strong and aggressive membership, with the following officers elected for the year 1905: J. K. Geary, noble grand; F. J. Votrie, vice-grand; John E. Uebelhoer, right support to the noble grand; J. E. Biehler, left support to the noble grand; John J. Bauer,

right support to the vice-grand; J. J. Ladig, left support to the vice-grand; D. G. Stager, inner guard; Duncan McLeish, outer guard; A. S. Shepler, recording secretary; D. L. Harding, financial secretary; W. G. Stahl, assistant secretary; W. C. Cutshall, treasurer.

## FORT WAYNE ENCAMPMENT, NO. 152,

an auxiliary of Fort Wayne Lodge, was instituted on March 19, 1880, with the following charter members: A. J. Hollister, L. T. Bourie, John W. Vordermark, Allen Hamilton, John M. Holland, John S. Baxter, C. Bruns, D. M. Falls, G. M. Yohey, Fred Michael, R. C. Hanson, Hiram Poyser, J. T. Rodebaugh, G. M. Fordney, C. Davenport, Charles Smith, W. T. McKean, E. Sharf, F. Robinson, H. B. Rogers, M. Nirdlinger, C. Boseker, L. Falk, P. Certia, M. Heingardner, W. F. Jones and S. Dierstein.

The history of the organization has been comparatively uneventful and, like the parent lodge, its growth has kept pace with the advancement of the times, while in all that constitutes a thoroughly disciplined, up-to-date encampment it will stand favorable comparison with any like branch of the order in the state. Among its membership, which at this time numbers ninety-two, are some of the best business and professional men of Fort Wayne and in point of social status it easily ranks with any of its sister organizations of the city.

Another auxiliary of Fort Wayne Lodge is

## FORT WAYNE CANTON, PATRIARCHS MILITANT,

which has enjoyed a steady growth ever since its organization and which today constitutes a strong arm of the parent society by reason of its influence in inculcating the higher principles of Odd Fellowship and in fully meeting the requirements of a work so exalted. The society is in a prosperous condition and is destined to be of permanent value to its membership, which includes many of the brightest lights of the order in the city, a number of whom have taken the highest rank in the councils of the state.

In addition to the auxiliaries mentioned, there is a strong and aggressive organization of the



## DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH,

which has also proven a valuable adjunct, because of its tending to cultivate the social qualities of the order and interest the ladies in a work for which by nature they are peculiarly fitted. The recuperating power of a united purpose has kept this society in a healthful state and the good accomplished through its agency has made it popular not only in fraternal circles, but with the public as well.

## HARMONY LODGE, NO. 19.

This flourishing organization, which has an active membership of about three hundred and twenty-five, is well along in the sixtieth year of its history, having been instituted on January 21, 1845, the charter bearing the names of the following members: H. Durrie, G. Wilson, T. K. Brackenridge, S. Cary Evans, and H. P. Ayers. Gradually surmounting the difficulties which usually beset the majority of new organizations, it became in due time one of the strong and influential organizations of Fort Wayne, which position it still sustains and of which its members feel a degree of pride both pardonable and commendable. From the beginning its finances have been faithfully and carefully managed, and after meeting for a number of years in various places, it was finally decided to build a home of its own, to which laudable proposition there were few if any dissenting voices among the members. Everything being in readiness, a well located and most desirable lot, on West Berry street, was finally purchased, and in due season a large and commodious three-story brick structure was erected thereon, at a cost somewhat in excess of twenty-two thousand dollars. The steady growth of the city since the completion of the building, with the continual rise in value of real estate, have added very materially to the value of the property, which is now conservatively estimated to be worth at least forty thousand dollars. The first floor of the building, occupied by the Home Billiard Hall, is the source of a liberal revenue to the lodge, and on the second floor are a number of well-appointed offices, which by reason of the fine location are never without tenants, who pay handsomely for their accommodations. The entire third

floor is devoted to lodge purposes, there being two large, well-lighted halls, the one in the rear being used by Harmony Lodge and its various auxiliaries, the other by a number of different orders and fraternal societies of the city during every evening except Sunday throughout the year. Judicious care and excellent judgment were exercised in the purchase of this property, and the same may be said in the management of the lodge, whose financial and other affairs are in excellent condition, while a spirit of harmony, which exhibits in a practical way the principles of friendship, love and truth, has always prevailed among the membership. The elective officers of Harmony Lodge for the year 1905 consist of the following gentlemen: William Johnson, noble grand; J. McBeth Smith, vice-grand; G. W. Boerger, financial secretary; W. D. Kyle, recording secretary, and Charles Stapleford, treasurer.

#### SUMMIT ENCAMPMENT, NO. 16.

On July 10, 1845, a charter for the organization of Summit Encampment was granted on the application of Moses Drake, Jr., Sigmund Redelshiemer, M. Blake, H. B. Reed, Thomas J. Robinson, Milton Henry, William H. D. Lewis, Benjamin Saunders and F. Nirdlinger, and as soon thereafter as convenient these parties, with the proper officials, assembled and set the wheels of the new society in motion. Its history has been a varied one, at times being on the summit of prosperity, to be followed by periods of adversity, but on the whole the organization has maintained a steady, if somewhat slow growth, and today stands well to the front among the strong and aggressive encampments in the northern part of the state.

#### DEBORAH LODGE, NO. 110, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH.

This organization dates its history from 1875, on March 4th of which year a charter was granted and as soon thereafter as practicable the initial session was held and plans for the future perfected. From the beginning the progress of the organization has been eminently satisfactory and its influence in disseminating the beautiful



and sublime principles of the Rebekah degree has proven a powerful stimulus not only in forming the characters and shaping the lives of the membership, but indirectly of benefiting the public at large. Wisdom and moderation have prevailed in all of its councils and deliberations, its affairs have ever been managed with consummate tact and skill, and during its entire history great care and circumspection have prevailed in the selection of officials, only those possessing the required qualifications being honored with positions of responsibility and trust. While not as large perhaps as some of its sister organizations, No. 110 has a strong working membership and its every department is fully up to the standard which the grand lodge expects of subordinates.

DEGREE OF HONOR LODGE, NO. 23.

This popular branch of Odd Fellowship is represented in Fort Wayne by Lodge No. 23, which has been in active working condition for several years, holding its meeting in the Elektron building. The present efficient recorder of this lodge is Miss Minnie Bressler.

CONCORDIA LODGE, NO. 228.

In the spring of 1862 several of the leading German citizens of Fort Wayne inaugurated a movement for the institution of an Odd Fellows' lodge in which the work should be conducted in their native tongue, the result being the organization of Concordia Lodge, No. 228, on May 31st of the year indicated. The charter shows the names of the following promoters: C. Tresselt, D. Vollmer, W. Hildebrand, C. Bruns, F. Behorst, W. Wente, W. Hemlen, M. Pesano, C. Keitkamp, D. Hauss and I. Dalker, who, with a number of friends and associates, soon placed the new lodge upon a firm footing and made it a potent influence in disseminating the principles of the order among the class of people whom it was especially designed to benefit. The growth of the organization has fully met the expectations of those interested in its success and today there are on the records the names of many of the substantial business and professional men of Fort Wayne, also representatives of nearly every call-

ing in the city, while its reputation for thorough work, as well as for the high character of its membership compares favorably not only with that of its two sister lodges, but with any other fraternal society of Fort Wayne as well. Its sessions are held in Harmony Hall, and financially, as in all other respects, the lodge is reported to be in a strong, healthy condition, continually growing and radiating a beneficial influence, being an honor to the order and a practical exemplification of the beautiful and sublime principles upon which it is based.

CONCORDIA LODGE, NO. 41, DAUGHTERS OF REBEKAH,

was instituted January 5, 1870, the charter containing the names of twenty members, who were present at the initial session and assisted in starting the organization upon what has proved to be a most creditable and highly honorable career. This branch of the order has proven a valuable adjunct to the parent lodge and the spirit of harmony existing between the two has been of great practical benefit in promoting the varied interests of both organizations. At this time the affairs of No. 41 are in the hands of a capable and conscientious corps of officials and the constantly increasing membership is evidence of the deep interest taken to make the organization meet the noble purposes which it was originally intended to accomplish.



## CHAPTER XXXVIII

---

### KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

---

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

PHOENIX LODGE, NO. 101.

This popular and rapidly growing brotherhood is represented in Fort Wayne by two flourishing organizations and the usual auxiliaries, the older of which is Phoenix Lodge, No. 101, whose history covers a period of nearly twenty-four years.

On January 26, 1883, the charter for this lodge was granted, containing the names of the following constituent members: F. Bickness, C. M. Dawson, W. Dedolph, W. A. Foot, H. Goldsmith, C. M. Jones, M. N. Jacobs, J. Lohman, W. McMillen, J. B. McGuire, J. Nathan, G. A. Ross, M. Ruben, E. C. Rurode, W. W. Rockhill, G. Staub, H. C. Sites, S. E. Sinclair, T. F. Thieme, E. L. Tons, R. B. Wheeler, M. N. Weber and I. Wile.

Shortly after the organization went into effect there were large additions to the membership, the popularity of the order attracting to it many of the best young men of the city, among whom nearly every honorable calling was represented. For several years the lodge held its meeting in a hall on the corner of Calhoun and Berry streets, thence moved to the Seidel building, and still later to Randall Hall, which served as a meeting place until more favorable quarters were found in the Aldine building. Meantime a building fund was cre-

ated and, after considering a number of locations and carefully weighing several propositions, it was finally decided to purchase a large private residence on Washington street; accordingly, in July, 1904, the property passed into the possession of the lodge and plans were at once perfected for its improvement.

The lot is a most desirable one, being centrally located in the best part of the city, and as far as its advantages are concerned, leaves nothing to be desired. In due time the stately old mansion was thoroughly remodeled and converted into a beautiful and attractive home, with parlor, library, sitting room, card room, kitchen and banquet room on the first floor, the second story being fitted up with a large, airy hall, which all who have seen pronounce it one of the most desirable lodge rooms in the city; in addition to the hall, there are also waiting rooms and a bath room, the entire building, with its commodious portico, handsome stone finish, beautiful lawn and garden, impressing the beholder as a most attractive home in which no essential feature is lacking. This property was secured at a decided bargain and as an investment alone the purchase was a most judicious one, as the continuous growth of the city indicates a rapid rise in real-estate values in the locality. While it was with no object of immediately realizing on the purchase, the sole purpose being to fit up a comfortable and attractive place in which to meet, nevertheless no inconsiderable revenue has already been derived in the way of rental which various other fraternal organizations pay for the use of the hall, when not occupied by this lodge. The lot and building as improved represent a value considerably in excess of twenty thousand dollars, and it would require a very large addition to this sum to induce the order to part with the property.

The fitting up of the home marked a new era in the history of the lodge, since which time its membership has materially increased and its popularity has never been greater nor its influence stronger than at the present time. The records for 1905 show an active membership of four hundred, and before the end of the year this number will doubtless be increased by numerous additions, as applications are presented at nearly every meeting. It is needless to state that the personnel of Phoenix Lodge is of a very high character socially and morally, as the order, being exceedingly jealous of its



reputation, will admit of none other to its membership. To measure up to the standard of a genuine Pythian requires a high grade of manhood and that this is true of the lodge under consideration is the testimony of all who are acquainted with its standing among the orders of Fort Wayne. By guarding well the outer door, a policy adopted at the beginning and strictly adhered to, a fine class of gentlemen constitutes the membership, and today the lodge can point to an undimmed escutcheon and take pride in a record above the shadow of anything savoring of dishonor.

RATHBONE TEMPLE, NO. 31, RATHBONE SISTERS,

was organized June 2, 1891, with charter members as follows: Sue Beals, Cordelia Barr, Mattie Shaw, Ella Flack, Amelia Fox, Lucia Kintz, Alpha Foster, Ellen Threadgall and Grace Erickson. From this modest beginning the organization has continued to increase in membership and influence until there are now over one hundred names on the roll, while in all that constitutes a prosperous and progressive temple No. 31 maintains a deservedly high standard, its record in the matter of efficient work being second to that of none of its sister societies in the northern part of the state. Ever since its organization this temple has kept pace with the advancement of Phoenix Lodge, of which it is an auxiliary, and at times has proven an inspiration and stimulus to the latter by never becoming discouraged in seasons of adversity. Its membership manifest a deep and abiding interest in all that concerns the good of the order, and since moving to the fine new home on Washington street it has taken on new life and activity, looking forward at this time to greater achievements than have heretofore characterized its history, the future of the organization being bright with promise.

In addition to the above branch of the order, Phoenix Lodge supports a flourishing Uniform Rank, of which John C. Jackson is captain, B. Schafer, first lieutenant, J. F. Naylor, second lieutenant, and J. J. Bauer, treasurer. Under the leadership of these officers, who are thoroughly disciplined and otherwise well qualified for their respective duties, the company has been rigidly drilled and

brought to a state of efficiency which has enabled it to compete successfully with other Uniform Ranks in a number of contests, here and elsewhere.

## FORT WAYNE LODGE, NO. 116.

It is with a feeling of pardonable pride that members and friends of Fort Wayne Lodge point to its history and progress, and that the organization has fully met the high expectations of its founders is attested by the place it now occupies and the strong influence it exerts among the other fraternal societies in the city of Fort Wayne. Nearly twenty-one years have dissolved in the past since the lodge was organized, not a very long history when measured by time, but of very considerable period when measured by achievement, which after all is the only true and infallible standard of age.

On September 1, 1884, a charter was granted, authorizing the organization of a second Pythian lodge in Fort Wayne, to be known as Fort Wayne Lodge, No. 116. From the number of names on the charter it is inferred that there was an earnest desire among the young men of the city that a second organization be effected, the following being the gentlemen who signed the application and who were present and participated in the first meeting: H. Goldsmith, R. B. White, Charles Reid, F. M. Chapman, Julius Nathan, Lewis Heilbroner, F. R. Cosgrove, G. W. McCullough, W. N. Jacobs, R. M. Webb, I. Wile, J. Lohmans, L. F. Schrietz, A. Arthur, A. Reid, C. M. Hershey, S. S. Fisher, L. E. Sinclair, W. R. Tyler, Fred S. Tyler, E. S. Philly, W. A. M. Hake, C. M. Dawson, J. E. Cain, J. Shutt, G. W. Wilson, Charles Willett, L. K. Eaton, A. J. Friend, C. P. Milliman, Max Rubin, F. J. Healey, George Brown, Charles Jerman, R. M. Jerman, M. L. Graff, J. Beard, Charles Heit, and J. E. Root, all well known and in various capacities identified with the city's business and professional interests.

At no time has the lodge experienced a rapid or spontaneous growth, but rather that steady and substantial advancement which is ever a true indication of healthy progress. Judicious care has always been obtained in the matter of admission, character and character alone, instead of the advantage of birth or the prestige of family, being the Open Sesame to the temple within. By strictly ad-



hering to this policy the lodge has ever sustained a reputation above reproach and it is not too much to state that in this city of many fraternities there is none with a clearer record or a higher standard of ethics than the one to which this tribute is paid. The present membership of Fort Wayne Lodge numbers about three hundred and twenty-five, this figure not being official, but merely approximate. Meetings are held in the Odd Fellows Hall on Calhoun street, but in due time the organization hopes to have a home of its own, a fund having been created for the purpose, to which additions are being made at frequent intervals.

In common with all prosperous organizations of the kind, Fort Wayne Lodge maintains a prosperous and influential Rathbone Temple auxiliary, the career of which has been eminently satisfactory, while the results achieved by its agency have tended greatly to the success of the order and to the emphasizing of its principles as rules of life and conduct on the part of the membership.

Considerable interest being manifested in the military feature of the fraternity, in due time a Uniform Rank was organized, which has been well sustained and which now numbers about forty-five or fifty members, who meet at stated times for drill, under the direction of thoroughly disciplined officers. In their showy and handsome uniforms and armed with glittering swords, this fine body of young men presents an imposing appearance and constitutes one of the most pleasing and interesting features of an order which yields to no other in popularity and the extent of its influence.

## CHAPTER XXXIX

---

### OTHER FRATERNAL AND BENEVOLENT ORDERS

---

BY GRAHAM N. BERRY.

---

#### BENEVOLENT AND PROTECTIVE ORDER OF ELKS.

FORT WAYNE LODGE, NO. 155.

It is needless in this connection to dwell at considerable length of time upon the history and mission of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks; its story is too well known to require comment, having oft been told by fluent pen in elegant diction, but more frequently still in the grand achievements wrought through its means in lifting up the fallen, encouraging the surviving, feeding the hungry, etc., and in unifying into a strong and enduring brotherhood a class of men who represent much of the very bone and sinew of the nation. Founded upon the eternal principles of charity and good will and actuated by the admonition of the man of Nazareth, "Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doeth," it fulfills its grand mission in the quiet, unostentatious way which seeks not, but rather deprecates the applause of men, and believing charity to be a heaven-born virtue, it distributes its benefactions freely wherever need abounds, and that, too, without solicitation and where least expected.



The following creed adopted by the lodge in Fort Wayne is so characteristic of the order in general that it might well be accepted for its universal rule of faith and practice:

Our Creed—"The faults of our brothers we write upon the sand, their virtues upon the tablets of love and memory." "Do unto others as we would they should do unto us." "I would rather have a plain coffin without a flower, a funeral without a eulogy, than a life without the sweetness of love and sympathy." "Post-mortem kindness does not cheer the burdened spirit." "Flowers on the coffin cast no fragrance back over the weary way."

Fort Wayne Lodge, No. 155, was instituted February 12, 1895, with a membership of twenty-five, which number has since been increased to five hundred and seventy, making this one of the strongest, as well as one of the most influential, lodges in the state of Indiana. The rapid increase in numbers, which has averaged nearly forty-five per year since the organization went into effect, is almost phenomenal, and it is doubtful if any other lodge in the state can present a parallel record. In all the term implies, the membership is truly representative, the leading men of the city being proud to be identified with an organization which stands for so much and inculcates such high and noble ideals. The charity entertainments which the lodge gives every year have become one of its most pleasing, as well as financially productive, features, and are anticipated by the public as among the leading events of the season, being liberally patronized, and by reason of the superior order of talent represented and the benevolent object for which they are held, it is needless to state that they are constantly growing in public favor and popularity.

Another commendable feature which originated in this lodge and which has since been adopted by a number of others in Indiana and neighboring states, is the Old Clothes Social Session, the object of which is clearly set forth in the title. Through this agency many poor families in the city have been decently and comfortably clad and much suffering mitigated, this form of charity being especially commendable in that it supplies to the needy what is frequently most difficult to procure.

In the annual report of the grand lodge for the year 1904, Fort Wayne Lodge stood first among the lodges of Indiana in the distribu-

tion of charities, and well toward the front among her sister organizations throughout the nation, a fact of which the membership, as well as the city, has every reason to feel proud. The progress of No. 155 in the past may be taken as an earnest of its future growth and prosperity, and that it will in years to come continue to realize the high expectations of its members and friends and prove a potent factor for substantial good in keeping in practice the sublime principles upon which it is founded, is the fervent hope of every one concerned in its welfare.

The entertainment committee, one of the most important committees of the lodge, is composed of the following gentlemen: Albert C. Alter, chairman; W. F. Ranke, secretary; F. E. Bougher, treasurer; J. T. Dougall, Ed C. Miller, William Rastetter, Joseph Schwarzkopf, George Swain, A. C. Hobrock and Henry Barner.

#### FRATERNAL ORDER OF EAGLES.

Although of comparatively recent origin, the phenomenal growth of the Fraternal Order of Eagles since the organization of Lodge No. 1, in the city of Seattle, Washington, a few years ago, has attracted wide attention, especially throughout the central and western states and territories, wherein it has its greatest strength. It is safe to assume that the annals of fraternal organization presents no parallel to the rapid progress of this large and constantly growing order, its popularity rivaling that of the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, which in a few of its essential features it somewhat resembles. The basic principles of the society, love, truth, justice and equality, furnish an exponent of its aims and purposes, to-wit: the improvement of man's moral and social nature and the knitting together in ties of mutual fellowship of those kindred spirits who recognize in humanity a heavenly origin and immortal destiny, and who believe in extending the helping hand in time of need; also in cultivating the social graces and ethical qualities which distinguish the enlightened man from his savage brother, and raise the mind from the humdrum of the daily grind into the ideal realm which the Creator manifestly intended should be its normal dwelling place.

Indiana is not without its full complement of local societies of this



splendid order, one of the strongest in point of membership and influence being Fort Wayne Aerie, No. 248, the organization of which was effected on the 13th day of August, 1902, with a charter membership of two hundred and nine. Within less than three years the membership has increased until the records now show the names of over five hundred in good standing, the majority of whom, it is needless to state, belong to the best families of the city, move in its highest social circles and represent nearly every vocation in a community of greatly diversified professional and business interests. Meetings are held every Wednesday evening in Floral Hall and afford an agreeable break to business and other cares, by furnishing the mental and social recreation of which every one at times feels the need.

#### INDEPENDENT ORDER B'NAI B'RITH.

The Hebrew residents of Fort Wayne have not been behind their fellow citizens in the matter of fraternal and benevolent organizations, as is attested by the two societies existing here, which have had an uninterrupted history of many years' duration. The initial meeting preparatory to effecting a permanent organization of the order of B'nai B'rith was held on the 14th of March, 1865, and on the 23rd of April following (5625 of the Jewish year) a branch of the order was duly organized under the title of Emek Baracha, No. 61, the charter showing the names of the following constituent members: E. Rubin, who was one of the leading spirits in the movement, D. Sachs, F. Nirdlinger, J. Lessman, A. Oppenheimer, E. Jacobson, S. Freiburger, A. Heilbrunner, W. Weisenthal, D. Kraus, H. Redelsheimer, V. Jacobson, S. H. Heilbrunner, J. Rosenstein, and several others whose names are not recalled. The basic principles of this excellent order are benevolence, brotherly love and harmony, and with these as a foundation it is easy to account for the continued existence of the society in the city and to learn something of the good it has accomplished for those whom it was designed to benefit.

Three years after the organization went into effect the mutual endowment was established, with a considerable membership, and as long as this feature was maintained there were thousands of dollars

paid to widows, orphans, orphan asylums and indigent brethren, besides large donations to private charities.

The society has ever maintained a high standard of ethics, and its influence on the Jewish citizens of Fort Wayne has led them to rally to its support, so that now, after over forty years, it is stronger numerically than at any period of its history, and as a social agency serves to keep its membership in the closest bonds of fraternal union and good will.

There are between sixty-five and seventy active members at the present time, the officers being E. Strass, president; Julius Nathan, vice-president; C. Young, secretary, and Herman Freiburger, treasurer. In this connection it is proper to state that the order of B'nai B'rith in this country was founded November 1, 1840, in New York, by Dr. Merzbather, Henry Jones, Joseph Oths and William Renan, the parent lodge being No. 1, in that city. Since then the order has spread to all parts of the United States and Europe, where there are a sufficient number of Hebrews to maintain a local branch, and next to the synagogue its influence in moulding sentiment, strengthening the bonds of brotherhood, fostering respect for the grand achievements of the Jewish race and a reverence for the sublime precepts of its prophets, sages and doctors of law, is greater perhaps than that of any other agency.

## INDEPENDENT ORDER OF FORESTERS.

COURT KEKIONGA, NO. 1539.

The phenomenal growth of this popular fraternity, with life insurance as a basis, has been almost without parallel in the domain of benevolent orders. The court in this city has kept pace with the general advancement of the body as a whole, and includes in its membership many of the representative citizens of the community. Its meetings are held twice a month in the McDougall block, where there is a commodious and finely equipped hall, and the amount of good accomplished through its instrumentality is almost incalculable. G. W. Doswell is recording secretary, and H. C. Granneman, treasurer.



## IMPROVED ORDER OF RED MEN.

MECHECAUNNOCHQUA TRIBE, NO. 106.

This popular fraternity is well represented in Fort Wayne by the above tribe, whose membership is large and influential, and whose history has been characterized by steady advancement ever since the organization went into effect a number of years ago. The meeting place is the large hall on the corner of Berry and Calhoun streets, the time being every Wednesday evening. William Aiken is chief of records at this time and F. C. Daseler, sachem.

DEGREE OF POCAHONTAS.

Council No. 69, an auxiliary of the above tribe, and, like it, a popular and growing organization, meets in the same hall, the elective officers for the year 1905 being Alice Jackson, Pochahontas, and Nora Miller, keeper of records.

## KNIGHTS OF THE MACCABEES.

MAD ANTHONY TENT, No. 59.

This fraternal organization of wide influence and great popularity has enjoyed wonderful prosperity in Fort Wayne, as the successful career of Tent No. 59 abundantly attests. Meetings are held every Friday evening in K. O. T. M. Hall, and are usually attended by the majority of the membership. The present officers are: Past commander, O. H. Lilly; commander, William Suter; lieutenant commander, F. R. Hamilton; record and finance keeper, D. J. Shaw; chaplain, J. M. Zollars.

PIONEER TENT, NO. 1115.

This tent has also been characterized by continuous prosperity, and at this time has a large membership, with officers as follows: Commander, J. A. Reynolds; lieutenant commander, E. T. Drew;

record keeper, P. A. Thompson; finance keeper, F. G. Kraushaar; chaplain, F. J. Schwartz.

LADIES OF THE MACCABEES.

FORT WAYNE HIVE, NO. 6, AND MAD ATHONY HIVE, NO. 27.

These two organizations represent the popular and powerful order of Ladies of the Maccabees in the city of Fort Wayne, both organizations being up to the high standard required by the supreme authorities, the membership including an intelligent and progressive class of people, who strive by all legitimate means to make the order in this city answer the purposes for which it was designed.

BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICAN YEOMEN.

HOMESTEAD NO. 376.

This beneficent society meets every Monday night in K. O. T. M. Hall, and, like the former society, has a strong and abiding place in the favor of the public. C. E. Howard is foreman for the year 1905 and S. D. Engle correspondent.

ROYAL ARCANUM.

HOWARD COUNCIL, NO. 246.

This is an old organization, that has been a means of doing much good among its members, although not so strong numerically now as formerly. The present local officers are as follows: Past regent, F. C. Conrady; regent, F. H. Sweringen; secretary, H. C. Moderwell; treasurer, W. H. Tigar.

ORDER OF BEN HUR.

This order is represented in Fort Wayne by two strong and active societies, the older of which is Court No. 15, the other being but



recently organized. The order is making rapid strides, and bids fair to outdistance many of its kindred fraternities in the work which constitutes its primary object.

### KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF HONOR.

LAWTON LODGE, NO. 2170.

This is an order of great merit, the popularity of which is attested by its rapid growth within the last two decades, also by the strong hold it maintains upon those who become identified therewith. The lodge in Fort Wayne is in a healthy condition, with every indication of continuous prosperity, and its future appears bright and promising. Emma French is protector; Dessie Gruber, secretary, and H. H. Haines, treasurer.

### ANCIENT ORDER OF UNITED WORKMEN.

FORT WAYNE LODGE, NO. 19.

This strong and growing organization, with a large and influential membership, meets every Wednesday evening in Phoenix Hall, the officers at this time being as follows: Past master workman, D. F. Hauss; recording secretary, T. S. Shovlin; financial secretary, J. J. Bauer.

### HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

A number of years ago the Hebrews of Fort Wayne established a benevolent society, which was well supported, and by means of it a vast amount of good was accomplished. It continues with a membership of about seventy-five, and has become a potent factor in the distribution of charities among the needy, not only Jews, but the worthy poor of all nationalities. Since its reorganization the society has enjoyed a healthy growth and at the present time is in a very flourishing condition, including in its membership all the leading

Jewish residents of the city. A. Rothschild is the president, L. Freiburger, vice-president.

### ROYAL LEAGUE.

OLD FORT COUNCIL, NO. 192.

This society meets every second and fourth Wednesday in Odd Fellows Hall, and is reported to be in a prosperous condition, with an active and aggressive membership. Its present presiding officer is W. E. Young, while J. B. Monning is scribe and J. B. Brown treasurer.

In addition to the fraternal societies enumerated, there are many other organizations of like character, all of which stand for important and far-reaching principles that tend greatly to the benefit of society and the advancement of the human race. Nearly every phase of organized labor is here represented, among the numerous societies and fraternities being the following: Allied Metal Mechanics, Amalgamated Union of Sheet Metal Workers, Barbers' Union, Bartenders' Local Union, Beer Drivers' Union, Beer Bottlers' Union, Blacksmiths' Union, Brewery Workers' Union, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers, Brewing Workmen's Union, Bricklayers and Masons' Union, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, Butchers' Union, Carpenters and Joiners' Union, Cigar Makers' Union, Clerks' Union, Cooks and Waiters' Union, Coremakers' Union, Drug Clerks' Union, Electrical Workers' Union, Locomotive Engineers, Fort Wayne Federation of Labor, Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Trades and Labor Council, Typographical Union, Hod Carriers' Protective Union, Iron Molders' Union, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Lathers' Union, Letter Carriers' Association, Machinists' Union, Musicians' Protective Union, Plumbers' Union, Painters and Decorators' Union, Plasterers' Union, Press Feeders' Union, Printing Pressmen's Union, Professional Bartenders' League, Retail Clothing and Men's Furnishing Clerks' Union, Steam Engineers' Union, Stereotypers' Union, Stone Cutters' Branch, Stone Mason's Union, Street Car Employees' Union, Tailors' Union, Teamsters' Union, Textile Workers' Union, Union of Machinists, Union Label Union, Railway Conductors.



## MISCELLANEOUS SOCIETIES.

Associated Charities of Fort Wayne; Branch No. 737, Catholic Knights of America; Branch No. 833, Ladies' Catholic Benevolent Association; Brotherhood of American Yeomanry; Bruderliche Unterstuetzungs Verein; Concordia Society; Daughters of Workmen; Father O'Leary Council, No. 327, Catholic Benevolent Legion; Fort Wayne Automobile Club; Fort Wayne Council, Knights of Columbus; Fort Wayne Mutual Benefit Association; Fortnightly Club; Division No. 1, Ancient Order of Hibernians; Loyal Lodge, No. 85, Ladies' Auxiliary to the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen; Luther Society, St. John's Lutheran Church; Plattdeutsche Verein Kries Stolzenau; St. Elizabeth's Council, Ladies of the C. B. L. of L.; St. Francis Council, No. 7, Catholic Benevolent League of Indiana; St. John's Lutheran Society; St. Joseph's Branch, No. 827, Catholic Knights of America; St. Martin's Benevolent Society of St. Peter's Church; Standard Club; Tippecanoe Club; Young Men's Society of Emmaus Lutheran Church; Knights of Columbus.

# INDEX

---

## A

Achd'uth Veshalom Synagogue...	506
A Forgotten Hero.....	61
African M. E. Church.....	446
Agriculture .....	244
Aldermen .....	104
Allen County Building and Loan Association .....	146
Allen County Horticultural Society .....	248
Allen County Medical Society....	291
Allen County Public Library....	327
Allen County Woman's Rights Association .....	397
Allen Hamilton & Co.....	125
Ancient Order of United Workmen .....	556
Andrew Carnegie Donation for Library Building.....	341
Andrew H. Hamilton Library....	354
Anthony Wayne Manufacturing Co. ....	210
Anthony Wayne Post, No. 271, G. A. R. ....	260
Anti-Masonic Wave.....	521
Art School Association.....	406
Artificial Stone Industry.....	217
Assessors .....	104
Associate Judges.....	82
Auntie Vance .....	81

## B

Banking House of Isaac Lauferty.	139
Banking Institutions .....	113
Bank of Wayne.....	140
Baptist Churches.....	460

Baptist Missionary Efforts.....	460
Bash Packing Co.....	213
Bass Foundry and Machine Co... 156	
Battery B, I. N. G.....	279
Beaver Chapel, Baptist.....	465
Beginning of Law and Order....	18
Bell Telephone Co.....	316
Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.....	549
Berghoff Brewing Co.....	202
Bethany M. E. Church.....	445
Bethany Presbyterian Church....	458
Bishop Alerding's Library.....	364
Board of Commissioners.....	53
Board of Health.....	108
Bond Brothers.....	122
Boss Manufacturing Co.....	207
Bowser Oil-Tank Industry.....	178
Box Industry.....	195
Branch of State Bank.....	113
Bread and Biscuit Industry....	208
Brewing Industry.....	200
Brick, Tile, Etc.....	216
Brotherhood of American Yeomen .....	555
Building and Loan Associations..	146

## C

Carpets and Rugs.....	213
Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception .....	413
Catholic Missionary Efforts.....	413
Centlivre Brewing Co.....	201
Centlivre Manufacturing Co.....	182
Central Foundry Co.....	181
Christian Churches.....	495
Christ's Emanuel Lutheran Church	475



## INDEX.

Church of the Precious Blood....	426
Church of St. John the Baptist, Catholic, New Haven.....	430
Church of St. Rose of Lima, Mon- roeville .....	433
Circuit Judges .....	82
Citizens' State Bank of Monroe- ville .....	140
Citizens' Trust Company.....	142
City Attorneys.....	101
City Building.....	110
City Carriage Works.....	185
City Clerks .....	102
Civil Engineers.....	103
City (Hope) Hospital.....	293
City Treasurers .....	100
Clandestine Masonry.....	533
Clerks of the Circuit Court.....	84
Commercial Bank .....	139
Company D, Eighty-eighth Indiana Volunteer Association .....	283
Company G, Third Regiment, I. N. G.....	282
Company L, Third Regiment, I. N. G.....	281
Concordia College Libraries.....	346
Concordia Lodge, No. 228, I. O. O. F.....	542
Concordia Lodge, No. 41, D. R....	543
Congregational Churches .....	492
Construction of First Roads.....	246
Cooperage .....	196
Coroners .....	86
Corporation Seal.....	99
County Auditors.....	84
County Board of Trustees.....	86
County Commissioners.....	87
County School Superintendents..	86
County Treasurers.....	85
Court of Common Pleas.....	49
Craig Biscuit Co.....	209
Criminal Circuit Court.....	51
Criminal Judges.....	83
Current Literature Club.....	407

### D

Darius Council, Princes of Jerusa- lem, A. A. S. R.....	531
--	-----

Daughters of the American Revo- lution .....	286
David K. Stopher Post, No. 75, G. A. R.....	264
Deborah Lodge, No. 110, D. R....	541
Degree of Honor Lodge, No. 23...	542
Degree of Pocahontas.....	554
Department of Public Safety.....	109
Department of Public Works.....	108
Distinguished Medical Men.....	290
Drawing in the Schools.....	237
Duodecimo Club, New Haven....	409

### E

Early Cabin Homes.....	244
Early City Officials.....	96
Early County Courts.....	35
Early Fees.....	24
Early Happenings.....	30
Early Industrial Development...	148
Early Judges.....	35
Early Masonic Events.....	520
Early Missionary Efforts.....	66
Early Portraits.....	77
Early Schools.....	224
Economy Glove Co.....	206
Education .....	224
Electrical Works.....	172
Emanuel Evangelical Lutheran Church .....	474
Emerine J. Hamilton Library....	337
Emmaus Evangelical Church.....	475
Erection of School Houses.....	232
Evangelical Association.....	500
Evangelical Concordia Congrega- tion .....	476

### F

Farmers' Institutes.....	250
Fire Apparatus.....	302
Fire Department .....	301
Fire Department Officials.....	304
Fire Engine Houses.....	305
Fire Limits Established.....	302
Firemen's Pension Fund.....	308
First Agricultural Society.....	248

## INDEX.

First Baptist Church.....	460	Fort Wayne Special Furniture Co.	199
First Church of Christ (Scientists) .....	503	Fort Wayne Spoke and Bending Co. ....	187
First Court House.....	54	Fort Wayne Trust Co.....	142
First Courts in Northwest Territory .....	21	Fort Wayne Windmill Co.....	190
First Crops.....	245	Fort Wayne Veterans.....	279
First Laws .....	23	Foster, D. N.....	199
First Memorial Day.....	256	Foundries and Machine Shops....	181
First M. E. Church.....	440	F. P. Randall's Library.....	348
First National Bank.....	127	Fraternal Order of Eagles.....	551
First Presbyterian Church.....	449	Fred Eckart Packing Co.....	212
First School House in Fort Wayne	224	Freemasonry .....	516
First Settlements.....	17	Free Methodist Church.....	445
First U. B. Church.....	498	Furniture .....	198
Flour Mills.....	153		
Foremen of Street Repairs.....	103	G	
Formation of Allen County.....	33	Gen. Lawton Post, No. 590, G. A. R. ....	262
Fort Wayne Academy of Medicine	292	George Humphrey Post, No. 530, G. A. R.....	261
Fort Wayne Box Co.....	195	German-American National Bank.	134
Fort Wayne Building, Loan-Fund and Saving Association.....	146	German Baptist Church.....	465
Fort Wayne Canton, Patriarchs Militant .....	539	German Building, Loan and Saving Association .....	146
Fort Wayne Chapter, No. 19, R. A. M.....	528	German Evangelical Church, New Haven .....	478
Fort Wayne College Cadets.....	276	German Evangelical Lutheran Churches .....	469
Fort Wayne College of Medicine..	294	German Evangelical Lutheran Church, Gar Creek.....	478
Fort Wayne Commandery, No. 4, K. T.....	529	Grace Reformed Church.....	482
Fort Wayne Council, No. 4, R. & S. M. ....	529	Grand Army of the Republic....	251
Fort Wayne Electric Works.....	175	Growth of City Schools.....	230
Fort Wayne Encampment, No. 152, I. O. O. F.....	539		
Fort Wayne Foundry and Machine Company .....	181	H	
Fort Wayne Free Public Library.	338	Haberkorn Engine Co.....	183
Fort Wayne Furniture Works....	198	Hamilton Bank.....	125
Fort Wayne High School.....	236	Hamilton National Bank.....	126
Fort Wayne Knitting Mill.....	203	Harlan Literary Club.....	411
Fort Wayne Light Guard.....	275	Harlan Lodge, No. 296, F. & A. M., Harlan.....	527
Fort Wayne Lodge, No. 14, I. O. O. F.....	536	Harmony Lodge, No. 19, I. O. O. F	540
Fort Wayne Lodge, No. 116, K. P.	547	Hayden-Hanna Library .....	358
Fort Wayne National Bank.....	121	Hebrew Benevolent Society.....	556
Fort Wayne Rifles.....	277	Hebrew Societies.....	506
Fort Wayne Savings Bank.....	138	Henry King Lodge, No. 382, F. & A. M., Huntertown.....	528



# INDEX.

Hibernian Rifles.....	276
Home Lodge, No. 342, F. & A. M..	526
Home-Makers' Association .....	412
Home Telephone and Telegraph Co. ....	317
Hoosier Manufacturing Co.....	207
Horton Manufacturing Co.....	211

## I

Independent Order of B'nai B'rith	552
Independent Order of Foresters..	553
Independent Order of Odd Fellows	536
Improved Order of Red Men.....	554
Indiana Admitted as a State.....	29
Indiana Machine Works.....	181
Indiana Road Machine Co.....	183
Indiana State Fair.....	249
Indiana Territory Organized.....	29
Indians and Fur Traders.....	60
Industries of Fort Wayne.....	148
Internal Improvements.....	57

## J

Jenney Electric Light Co.....	173
Jesse Adams Post, No. 493, G. A. R. ....	253
J. H. Bass Manufacturing Co....	182
John H. Jacobs' Library.....	376

## K

Kerr Murray Manufacturing Co..	168
Kindergartens .....	240
Knights and Ladies of Honor....	556
Knights of Pythias.....	544
Knights of the Maccabees.....	554
Knott, VanArnum Co.....	210

## L

Ladies' Aid Society, Dunfee.....	410
Ladies of the G. A. R.....	269
Ladies of the Maccabees.....	555
Lawton-Wayne Post, No. 271, G. A. R.....	261
Leo Lodge, No. 224, F. & A. M., Leo .....	527

Libraries of Allen County.....	327
Live Stock Proprietary Remedy Co. ....	215
Lodge of Perfection, A. A. S. R....	530
Lumbard Telephone Exchange....	316
Lutheran Church of the Redeemer	476

## M

Marble and Granite Works.....	216
Margaret Hamilton Library.....	351
Marshals .....	104
Martin's Emanuel Lutheran Church, Adams Station.....	477
Masonic Temple.....	534
Mayors of Fort Wayne.....	100
Medical History of Allen County.	289
Medical Periodicals.....	291
Members of the General Assembly	87
Menifee Foundry Co.....	181
Merchants' National Bank.....	131
Methodist Churches.....	437
Methodist College.....	226
Military Societies .....	251
Minerva Club, Hoagland.....	410
Miscellaneous Officials.....	90
Miscellaneous Societies.....	558
Moellering Medicine Co.....	215
Monroe Township School Library	337
Monroeville Lodge, No. 293, F. & A. M. ....	527
Monroeville Public School Library	337
Montgomery Hamilton Library...	353
Morning Musical Society.....	405
Mother of God Church.....	418
Mrs. H. F. Fleming's Library....	362
Municipal Incorporation .....	95
Municipal Matters.....	93
Music and Reading in the Schools	236

## N

National Biscuit Co.....	209
National Telephone and Telegraph Co. ....	318
Needlework Guild.....	408
Newman Lodge, No. 376, F. & A. M., New Haven.....	528

# INDEX.

Noble Machine Co.....	197
Northern Indiana Agricultural and Horticultural Association.....	249
Nuttman & Company.....	137

## O

Old Advertisements.....	79
Old National Bank.....	123
Olds Wagon Works.....	185
Olds Wheel Works.....	195
Olive Branch Lodge, No. 248, F. & A. M., Poe.....	527
Order of Ben Hur.....	555
Order of the Eastern Star.....	532
Original Plats.....	93

## P

Packard Company.....	191
Pape Furniture Co.....	199
Parochial Schools.....	243
Patent Medicines.....	215
Paul Manufacturing Co.....	188
Paul Rastetter & Son.....	189
Peerless Manufacturing Co.....	211
People's Trust and Savings Co....	144
Perfection Biscuit Co.....	208
Peters Box and Lumber Co.....	193
Phoenix Lodge, No. 101, K. P....	544
Physical Culture in Schools.....	238
Allen County Physicians as Military Surgeons.....	295
Pioneer Days and Ways.....	60
Pioneer Farmers.....	244
Pioneer Social Events.....	70
Plumbing Supplies.....	210
Plymouth Congregational Church	492
Police Department.....	297
Police Officials.....	300
Post No. 1, G. A. R.....	252
Post No. 3, G. A. R.....	263
Post No. 4, G. A. R.....	264
Presbyterian Academy.....	227
Presbyterian Churches.....	448
Present Court House.....	56
Primitive Traffic.....	68
Private Libraries.....	348

Probate and Common Pleas Judges	83
Probate Courts.....	47
Prosecuting Attorneys, Circuit Court.....	83
Prosecuting Attorneys, Common Pleas Court.....	83
Prosecuting Attorneys, Criminal Court.....	84
Protestant Episcopal Churches...	484

## Q

Qui Vive Club.....	399
--------------------	-----

## R

Railroad Y. M. C. A. Library....	392
Rathbone Sisters.....	546
Recorders.....	85
Reformed Churches.....	480
Representatives.....	89
Rev. Isaac McCoy.....	460
Rev. Wagenhals' Library.....	350
Roman Catholic Churches.....	413
Roster of County Officials.....	82
Royal Arcanum.....	555
Royal League.....	557
R. S. Robertson's Library.....	369
R. S. Taylor's Library.....	364
Rundell Proprietary Co.....	215

## S

St. Aloysius Catholic Church, Pleasant Township.....	435
St. Andrew's Episcopal Mission..	487
St. Augustine Catholic Church...	413
St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church.....	473
St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Hoagland.....	479
St. John's Evangelical Lutheran Church, Marion Township.....	478
St. John's German Reformed Church.....	480
St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Hesse Cassell.....	431
St. Joseph's Chapel.....	426



# INDEX.

St. Joseph's Hospital.....	293
St. Leo Catholic Church, Leo....	428
St. Louis Catholic Church, Jeffer- son Township.....	429
St. Patrick's Catholic Church....	424
St. Patrick's Catholic Church, Ar- cola .....	433
St. Paul's Catholic Church.....	423
St. Paul's German Evangelical Lutheran Church.....	469
St. Paul's M. E. Church.....	444
St. Peter's Catholic Church.....	421
St. Peter's Lutheran Church, St. Joseph Township.....	477
St. Vincent's Catholic Church, Academy .....	431
St. Vincent's Orphan Asylum....	426
Saddlery and Harness.....	213
Saw-Mills .....	152
School Accommodations.....	242
Second Court House.....	55
Second German Reformed Salem Church .....	481
Second Presbyterian Church....	455
Second U. B. Church.....	499
Shiloh Chapter, No. 141, O. E. S..	533
Simpson M. E. Church.....	443
Sion S. Bass Post, No. 40, G. A. R.	258
Sheriffs .....	85
Shirt Waist Industry.....	207
Society Army of the Philippines..	273
Sol D. Bayless Lodge, No. 359, F. & A. M.....	525
Sons of the American Revolution.	284
Sons of Veterans.....	270
South Congregational Church....	494
State Horticultural Society.....	249
State School for Feeble-Minded Youth .....	320
State School System.....	228
Straus Brothers & Co.....	139
Street Commissioners.....	103
Summit City Chapter, No. 45, O. E. S.....	532
Summit City Lodge, No. 170, F. & A. M.....	524
Summit City Soap Works.....	218

Summit Encampment, No. 16, I. O. O. F.....	541
Superintendent of Public Schools.	110
Superior Court.....	52
Superior Judges.....	83
Superior Manufacturing Co.....	212
Surveyors .....	86

## T

Telephones .....	316
Teutonic Building and Loan Asso- ciation .....	147
The Carroll Club.....	406
The Cigar Industry.....	219
The Cheney Bank.....	139
The Club .....	398
The Dunkers .....	465
The Ladies' Seminary.....	226
T. M. C. C. Club.....	402
The Old Fort.....	61
The Other Club.....	401
The Packing Industry.....	212
The Paragon Co.....	206
The Saturday Club.....	403
The Seven Club.....	403
The Village.....	67
Third Presbyterian Church .....	456
Township Libraries.....	334
Training School for Teachers....	238
Trinity Episcopal Church.....	484
Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church (German).....	475
Trinity Evangelical Lutheran Church (English).....	467
Tri-State Building and Loan Asso- ciation .....	147
Tri-State Loan and Trust Co....	143
Trustees Fort Wayne Schools....	241
Trustees of Public Schools.....	110

## U

Union Ex-Prisoners of War Asso- ciation .....	271
Union Manufacturing Co.....	207
Union Veteran Legion.....	266

## INDEX.

United Brethren Churches..... 498  
 United Spanish War Veterans... 272  
 Universalist Church..... 489

### V

Volunteer Fire Companies..... 301

### W

Wagon and Carriage Industry.... 184  
 Washing Machine Industry..... 210  
 Water Works..... 309  
 Water Works Board..... 109  
 Wayne Building and Loan Association ..... 147  
 Wayne Guards ..... 275  
 Wayne Lodge, No. 25, F. & A. M. 517  
 Wayne Street M. E. Church..... 442  
 West Creighton Christian Church 496  
 Western Gas Construction Co.... 160  
 West Jefferson Street Christian Church ..... 495  
 Westminster Presbyterian Church 455  
 Westminster Seminary ..... 227

White National Bank..... 133  
 White Wheel Works..... 194  
 Wm. H. Link Post, No. 301, G. A. R. .... 265  
 Woman's Club League..... 404  
 Woman's Reading Club..... 400  
 Woman's Relief Corps..... 267  
 Women's Clubs..... 394  
 Woodburn Banking Co..... 141  
 Workingmen's Institute and Library ..... 329

### Y

Young Men's Christian Association ..... 509  
 Young Women's Christian Association ..... 408, 513

### Z

Zanesville State Bank..... 142  
 Zion's Evangelical Lutheran Congregational Church..... 474





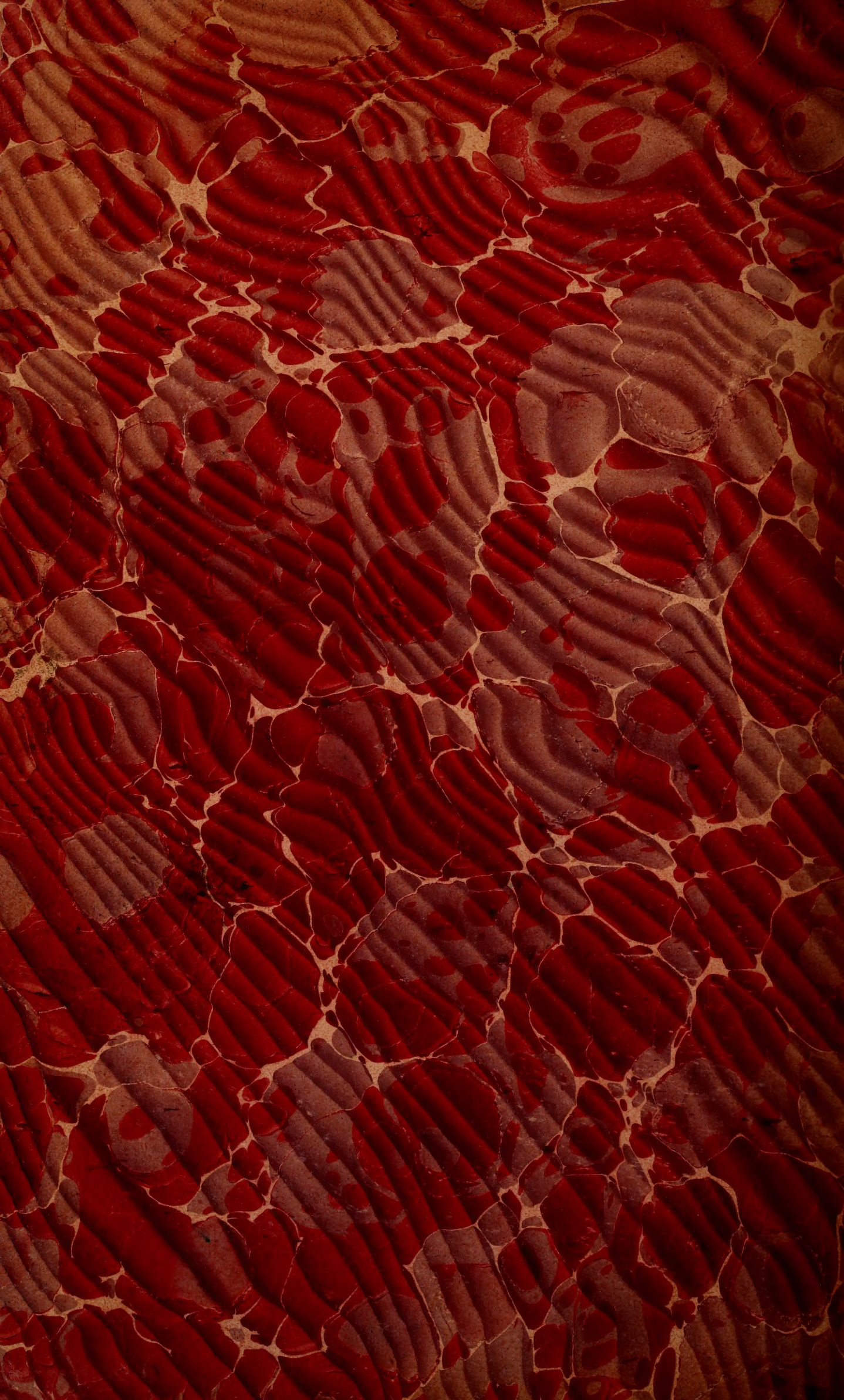














No. 312 Sect. FW Shelf     

CONTENTS

Lincoln National Life Foundation  
Collateral Lincoln Library



